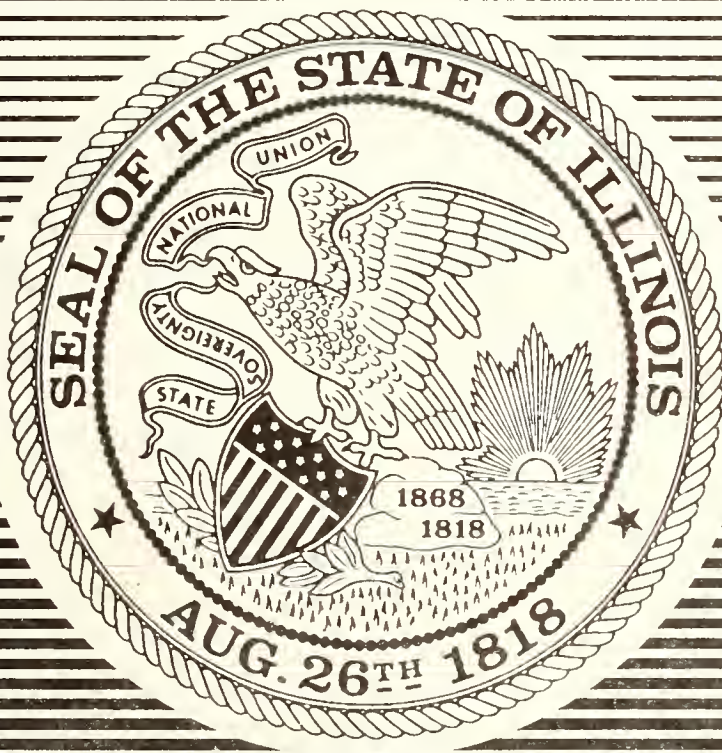


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Issue 16-April	14, 2000:	Data Through March	31, 2000
Issue 29-July	14, 2000:	Data Through June	30, 2000
Issue 42-October	13, 2000:	Data Through September	30, 2000
Issue 3-January	19, 2001:	Data Through December	31, 2000 (Annual)

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Issue #	Copy Due by 4:30 p.m.	Publication Date	Issue #	Copy Due by 4:30 p.m.	Publication Date
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Issue 3	January 8	January 19	Issue 30	July 16	July 27
Issue 4	January 16*	January 26	Issue 31	July 23	August 3
Issue 5	January 22	February 2	Issue 32	July 30	August 10
Issue 6	January 29	February 9	Issue 33	August 6	August 17
Issue 7	February 5	February 16	Issue 34	August 13	August 24
Issue 8	February 13*	February 23	Issue 35	August 20	August 31
Issue 9	February 20*	March 2	Issue 36	August 27	September 7
Issue 10	February 26	March 9	Issue 37	September 4*	September 14
Issue 11	March 5	March 16	Issue 38	September 10	September 21
Issue 12	March 12	March 23	Issue 39	September 17	September 28
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Issue 14	March 26	April 6	Issue 41	October 1	October 12
Issue 15	April 2	April 13	Issue 42	October 9*	October 19
Issue 16	April 9	April 20	Issue 43	October 15	October 26
Issue 17	April 16	April 27	Issue 44	October 22	November 2
Issue 18	April 23	May 4	Issue 45	October 29	November 9
Issue 19	April 30	May 11	Issue 46	November 5	November 16
Issue 20	May 7	May 18	Issue 47	November 13*	November 26**
Issue 21	May 14	May 25	Issue 48	November 19	November 30
Issue 22	May 21	June 1	Issue 49	November 26	December 7
Issue 23	May 29*	June 8	Issue 50	December 3	December 14
Issue 24	June 4	June 15	Issue 51	December 10	December 21
Issue 25	June 11	June 22	Issue 52	December 17	December 28
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* Tuesday 12 noon deadline following a state holiday.

** Monday publication date following a state holiday.

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Oct. 2001 - 675 - GA-364

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

1) Heading of the Part: Grant Agreement Procedures

2) Code Citation: 71 Ill. Adm. Code 41

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

41.10	New Section
41.15	New Section
41.20	New Section
41.25	New Section
41.30	New Section
41.35	New Section
41.40	New Section
41.45	New Section
41.50	New Section
41.55	New Section
41.60	New Section
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41.75	New Section
41.80	New Section
41.85	New Section
41.90	New Section
41.95	New Section
41.100	New Section
41.105	New Section
41.110	New Section
41.115	New Section
41.120	New Section
41.125	New Section
41.130	New Section
41.135	New Section
41.140	New Section
41.145	New Section
41.150	New Section
41.155	New Section

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Section 9.06 of the Capital Development Board Act [20 ILCS 3105/9.06] and the Grant Funds Recovery Act [30 ILCS 750].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: Sets out provisions to be included in all CDB grant agreements to ensure accountability for grant funds and compliance with applicable law, and to promote efficiency in the distribution of grant funds.

6) Will this proposed rule replace an emergency rule current in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

8) Does this proposed rule contain incorporation by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rules pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This proposed rule does not create or expand a State mandate as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: From the date that this notice first appears in the *Illinois Register*, for a period of 45 days thereafter, interested persons may submit comments, in writing, to:

Claire Gibson, Deputy Chief Counsel
Capital Development Board
3rd Floor Wm. G. Stratton Bldg.
Springfield, Illinois 62706
217/782-1392

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporation affected: Affects any that may be designated as grantees.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: Records, including accounting records, must be kept in an orderly manner for five years after project completion. Grant funds must be kept in federally insured accounts. Construction bonds are required, and a fidelity bond may be required. Document submittals are required to verify that grant funds are properly spent.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 2001

The full text of the Proposed Rule begins on the next page:

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

TITLE 71: PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND REAL PROPERTY
CHAPTER I: CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: RULES

The Capital Development Board is a State agency frequently designated to administer the distribution of grant funds. The purpose of this Part is to ensure accountability for the funds and to promote efficiency in the distribution of the funds.

PART 41
GRANT AGREEMENT PROCEDURES

Section 41.15 Applicability

Section	Purpose
41.10	Purpose
41.15	Applicability
41.20	Definitions
41.25	Agreements
41.30	Document Submittals by Grantee
41.35	Reimbursement Grants
41.40	Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act
41.45	Source of Funds
41.50	Method of Disbursement
41.55	Matching Funds
41.60	Project Procurement
41.65	Use of Grant Funds
41.70	Competitive Procurements
41.75	Grantee's Payments
41.80	Real Estate Procurements
41.85	Ownership
41.90	Interest
41.95	Term of Grant Agreement
41.100	Project Inspection and Record Retention
41.105	Accounts
41.110	Subgrants
41.115	Fidelity Bond
41.120	Construction Bonds
41.125	Noncompliance
41.130	Recovery of Grant Funds
41.135	Grant Fund Recovery Methods
41.140	Conflicts of Interests
41.145	State Not Liable
41.150	Indemnity
41.155	Release of Funds

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 9.06 of the Capital Development Board Act [20 ILCS 3105/9.06] and the Grant Funds Recovery Act [30 ILCS 750].

SOURCE: Adopted at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 41.10 Purpose

This Part applies to any grant within the Capital Development Board's jurisdiction regardless of the source of the funds, the nature of the grantee, or the nature of the particular purpose of the grant. Historically, CDB has been designated as administrator of appropriated State funds from bond funds or the General Revenue Fund. Grantees have historically included units of local government, such as municipalities, school districts, and fire protection districts, and have also included private organizations, such as colleges, hospitals, and child care centers. Purposes of the grants have included construction projects, such as new buildings, landscaping, remodeling, repairs, and roads, and have also included the purchase of real estate, machinery, equipment, or furnishings.

Section 41.20 Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to this Part:

"CDB": The Capital Development Board.

"Grantor": The Capital Development Board as the agency responsible for distributing grant funds to grantees.

"Grantee": The person, organization or unit of government receiving grant funds and making procurements for the designated purpose.

"Project": The process of making procurements to accomplish the purpose of the grant.

Section 41.25 Agreements

As required by Section 4 of the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act [30 ILCS 705], disbursement of grant funds shall be pursuant to a written agreement, signed by CDB and the grantee, that contains provisions as set out in this Part; other provisions necessary to make a complete, legal, and binding agreement, including but not limited to certifications and assurances by the grantee; and provisions requiring the grantee to comply with all applicable law and to require such compliance in all contracts entered into for the project, including but not limited to payment of prevailing wages on public works contracts [820 ILCS 130]. CDB may require compliance with law applicable to State contracts, including but not limited to the Illinois Procurement Code [30 ILCS 500].

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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Section 41.30 Document Submittals by Grantee

CDB shall require the grantee to furnish certain project-related documents acceptable to CDB prior to finalization of the grant agreement, during the term of the grant agreement, and at the conclusion of the project, upon which CDB will make determinations to ensure that the planned project is in accordance with the grant authorization and that the funds are used in accordance with law and the grant agreement. The grantee shall furnish documents identified in the grant agreement on a timely basis without further request from CDB, and shall provide further necessary documents upon CDB's request. CDB shall accept existing documents in lieu of documents generated specifically for the grant agreement, whenever possible, to reduce the grantee's burden of compliance.

Section 41.35 Reimbursement Grants

When grant funds are intended to reimburse the grantee for funds from other sources that have already been expended on the project, prior to execution of the grant agreement and the release of the grant funds to the grantee, the grantee must provide CDB with acceptable documentation of the prior expenditure of the funds, including but not limited to proof that the funds were spent on the project designated in the grant legislation.

Section 41.40 Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act

The Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act shall apply to all grants administered by CDB, and all grant agreements shall so state, unless the grant is an express exception stated in Section 3 of the Act.

Section 41.45 Source of Funds

Grant agreements shall state the source of the grant funds, citing the Public Act number and specific appropriation language, where applicable.

Section 41.50 Method of Disbursement

CDB shall determine the method of disbursement of funds to grantees, which may be by lump sum at a designated time, or may be made according to a grant payout schedule tied to achievement of defined project milestones. In determining the method of disbursement, CDB may consider one or more of, but will not be limited to, the following:

- a) Relevant language in the appropriation or other authorizing document;
- b) Needs of the grantee;
- c) Nature and relevant experience of the grantee;
- d) Amount of the grant;
- e) Nature of the project, including but not limited to whether the project is completely or partly finished by the time of the grant; or
- f) Whether the grant will necessarily be a reimbursement of funds already spent by the grantee.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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Section 41.55 Matching Funds

Matching funds must be provided by the grantee when required by law or by the appropriation or grant authorization provided to CDB, or when the grant funds are insufficient to accomplish the completion of the project. This Section shall not be construed to prohibit grant participation in one or more phases of a planned phased project, when properly authorized.

Section 41.60 Project Procurement

Grant agreements shall state the grantee's oversight and administrative responsibilities in procuring the project, which may include entering into contracts to accomplish the procurement.

Section 41.65 Use of Grant Funds

Grant funds and identified matching funds shall be spent exclusively for the project on those costs allowed under law and the terms of the grant agreement, and shall not be spent on the grantee's administrative costs and expenses, whether incurred as an officer, employee, or on a contractual basis.

Section 41.70 Competitive Procurements

All procurements made by any grantee for the project shall be made by open and free public competition unless otherwise authorized by law applicable to a unit of local government.

Section 41.75 Grantee's Payments

The grantee shall cause to be paid all proper invoices submitted to it after procurement of the performance of any project work. All costs charged to the project shall be supported by properly executed payrolls, time records, invoices, contracts, or vouchers evidencing in detail the nature and propriety of the charges. For the purpose of payment, the grantee shall require an invoice evidencing:

- a) That the work covered by the invoice has been completed in accordance with the contract and/or applicable plans and specifications as certified by the Architect/Engineer for the grantee;
- b) That the work has been accepted by the grantee;
- c) That the contractor is not in default under its contract with the grantee; and
- d) That payment is appropriate under the terms of the grant agreement.

Section 41.80 Real Estate Procurements

Real estate procured for the project shall be held in fee simple title, except that conditions or easements are permissible if they do not interfere significantly with the intended purpose of the project. Leased land will be

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

considered by CDB, but only if the term of the lease is at least 99 years or if the term of the lease extends beyond the projected useful life of the improvement. Because improvements to leased buildings benefit the owner, grant funds cannot be spent on improvements to leased buildings unless otherwise provided by the grant appropriation.

Section 41.85 Ownership

The grantee shall have and retain title to all property, buildings, and equipment purchased with grant funds and identified matching funds and, accordingly, shall have maintenance and ultimate disposal responsibilities.

Section 41.90 Interest

Interest earned on grant funds held by the grantee shall not change the amount of the grant and shall not be a set-off on future payments of the grant funds. Unless otherwise stated in the grant agreement, interest may be used by the grantee for the project or any other capital improvement.

Section 41.95 Term of Grant Agreement

Grant agreements shall state a period of time for which the grant is valid, which may be more or less than two years. If not otherwise stated, the term of the agreement shall be two years from the date the grantee receives the grant funds.

Section 41.100 Project Inspection and Record Retention

Grantees shall permit CDB or any agent authorized by CDB to inspect the project in full at any time. Grantees shall retain all records in an orderly manner for not less than 5 years following project completion, and shall permit CDB or any agent authorized by CDB to have full access and the right to examine and copy the records. Grantees shall require their contractors, regardless of the nature of the contract, to comply with provisions of this Section. Grant agreements may provide for electronic or microfiche retention of records in lieu of paper originals.

Section 41.105 Accounts

Grantees shall keep proper, complete and accurate accounting records and shall establish and maintain an account or a set of accounts for grant funds, except when the grant is used to reimburse the grantee for funds already spent, in accounts covered under Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation agreements, for the project in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Section 41.110 Subgrants

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

Grant funds dispensed by the grantee to another person or entity as a subgrantee for obligation, expenditure or use by that other person or entity for a specific purpose shall be treated as grant funds, and shall not lose their identity as State grant funds. Accordingly, those funds are subject to this Part and must be used or spent in compliance with law applicable to the grantee.

Section 41.115 Fidelity Bond

CDB may require a grantee to obtain a fidelity bond in the amount of 125% of the grant amount. In making the determination whether a bond shall be required, CDB shall consider one or more of, but will not be limited to, the following:

- a) The size of the grant;
- b) The nature of the project;
- c) Whether the grantee is a unit of government or a private entity; or
- d) The grantee's past experience in similar projects or financial matters.

Section 41.120 Construction Bonds

If the grantee does not have established procedures and contractual provisions requiring construction contractors to provide bonds, CDB may require the grantee to require that its construction contractors obtain a bid bond in the amount of 10% of the bid, a performance bond in the full amount of the bid, and a separate labor and materials payment bond in the full amount of the bid.

Section 41.125 Noncompliance

Grant funds that are spent or held in violation of law, or of a grant agreement, whether or not a violation of law, shall be repaid to CDB. If the grantee fails to comply with law or the terms of the agreement, CDB shall, after notice to grantee, terminate the grant in whole or in part, or suspend the grant and withhold further payments and prohibit the grantee from incurring additional obligations of grant funds pending the grantee's implementation of a corrective action plan that provides a strategy to correct noncompliance or a decision to terminate.

Section 41.130 Recovery of Grant Funds

All grant funds not spent or obligated within 2 years after the grantee's receipt of the funds shall be returned to CDB within 45 days. Interest earned on grant funds held by the grantee after the 2-year expiration date, or after project completion or termination, whichever comes first, shall become part of the grant principal and shall be so treated for all purposes. If, after receipt of grant funds, the grantee fails to commence the project, all grant funds and any interest earned shall be returned to CDB. If the grantee fails to return the funds, recovery shall be accomplished pursuant to provisions of the

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act.

Section 41.135 Grant Fund Recovery Methods

In addition to administrative procedures and Attorney General action provided by the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act, CDB may elect to use one or more of the following methods to recover grant funds:

- a) Offset against existing grants by, or future grants to be made by, the grantor agency making the recovery;
- b) Authorize the offset from existing grants or grants to be made by other grantor agencies;
- c) Authorize the Comptroller to offset any payment from any funds administered by the Comptroller for payment to the grantee, including, but not limited to, distributions of appropriated funds and payment of refunds;
- d) Initiate any debt collection method authorized by law to any private person; or
- e) Remove the grantee from any of the grantor agency's programs and forbid the grantee's participation in any future grant program of that agency for a period not to exceed 2 years.

Section 41.140 Conflicts of Interests

No officer or employee of grantee, nor any official of the locality who exercises any functions in the review or approval of the project objectives, or the carrying out of the project objectives, nor the immediate family members of any of them, shall have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in the project, the project contracts or the work to be performed, nor shall such person participate in any decision relating to any project contract that affects his interest or the interest of any corporation, association, or other organization in which he is, directly or indirectly, interested. For purposes of this Section, immediate family means spouse or significant other, child, sibling, parent, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, mother-in-law or father-in-law.

Section 41.145 State Not Liable

The grantee shall save CDB and the State of Illinois and its officers, agents and employees harmless from any and all claims, demands, and actions based upon or arising out of any services performed by itself or by its associates, employees or employers under the grant. CDB, by entering into a grant agreement, does not pledge or promise to pledge the assets of the State, nor does it promise to pay any compensation payable to the grantee or its subgrantees from any monies of the treasury of the State except such monies as shall be granted and paid to the grantee by CDB.

Section 41.150 Indemnity

The grantee shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless CDB and the State of

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

Illinois and its officers, agents and employees from and against any and all liabilities, demands, claims, suits, and costs and expenses associated with those actions, arising out of the project or any action or non-action of the grantee, its officers, agents, employees, or contract holders. In the event any relevant demand or claim is made upon CDB, CDB will notify the grantee in writing. CDB or the State may elect to defend any such claim or demand and will be entitled to be paid all resultant costs and expenses by the grantee.

Section 41.155 Release of Funds

Upon the execution of a grant agreement, CDB will release the grant funds to the grantee in accordance with the terms of the grant agreement, provided that the funds have been appropriated or reappropriated and have been made available by the Bureau of the Budget.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Procurement Practices

2) Code Citation: 44 Ill. Adm. Code 910

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:
910.110 Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Sections 9.06 and 16 of the Capital Development Board Act [20 ILCS 3105/9.06 and 16] and the Illinois Procurement Code [30 ILCS 500].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: Updates the rule provisions to be compatible with Public Act 92-0345 which amended 30 ILCS 535/25 to eliminate the requirement of a hard copy bulletin, and to reflect a change in the referenced title of a CMS procurement rule (44 Ill. Adm. Code 1.2036(c)).

6) Will this proposed amendment replace an emergency amendment current in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this proposed amendment contain incorporation by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This amendment does not create or expand a state mandate as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: From the date that this notice first appears in the Illinois Register, for a period of 45 days thereafter, interested persons may submit comments, in writing, to:

Claire Gibson, Deputy Chief Counsel
Capital Development Board
3rd Floor Wm. G. Stratton Bldg.
Springfield, Illinois 62706
217/782-1392

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporation affected: Small construction contractors, architecture firms and engineering firms are affected.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance:

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

None

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 2000

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 44: GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, PROCUREMENT AND
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
SUBTITLE B: SUPPLEMENTAL PROCUREMENT RULES
CHAPTER XII: CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

PART 910
PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

Section	Authority
910.90	Definitions
910.100	Procurement Code
910.110	Construction Contracts
910.120	Construction Project Specifications
910.130	Architect and Engineer Contracts
910.140	Protests
910.150	Alternative Procurement Methods
910.160	Alternative Dispute Resolution
910.170	Use of Department of Central Management Services
910.180	Retention Trust
910.190	Change Orders or Modifications
910.200	Use of Funds
910.210	Suspension and Debarment
910.220	

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 9.06 and 16 of the Capital Development Board Act [20 ILCS 3105/9.06 and 16] and the Illinois Procurement Code [30 ILCS 500].

SOURCE: Adopted at 2 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 140, effective July 27, 1978; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 9, p. 233, effective February 14, 1980; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 1890, effective February 17, 1981; amended and codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 20324, effective October 1, 1984; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 17332, effective October 29, 1985; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 9864, effective May 27, 1988; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 8403, effective May 22, 1989; amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 1169, effective January 1, 1998; old Part repealed and new Part adopted by emergency rulemaking at 22 Ill. Reg. 14333, effective July 16, 1998, for a maximum of 150 days; old Part repealed and new Part adopted at 22 Ill. Reg. 21848, effective December 4, 1998; amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 910.110 Procurement Code

a) General

The principles of competitive bidding and economical procurement practices shall be applicable to all construction contracts of the Board, and all purchases, contracts and expenditure of funds shall be made in accordance with the Illinois Procurement Code [30 ILCS 500] and all other applicable statutes. The Standard Procurement Rules of

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

the Department of Central Management Services (44 Ill. Adm. Code 1) will govern the procurement practices of the Capital Development Board to the extent that such rules are not in conflict with the rules and procedures of the Capital Development Board. In the event of conflict, the rules and procedures of the Capital Development Board shall apply. General conditions for procurements shall be set forth in CDB's contract documents, which include the Standard Documents for Construction. In instances where CMS rules apply, CDB may enact rules that are complimentary, so that both may apply in a particular situation. CMS rules that shall apply to CBD procurement include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Section 1.10(d)(7) relating to the definition of contracts necessary to prepare for anticipated litigation, which are not subject to Code requirements other than those in this Section.
- 2) Section 1.2010, Competitive Sealed Bidding, specifically subsections as follows:
 - A) (i) Receipt, Opening and Recording of Bids.
 - B) (j) Bid Evaluation and Award.
 - C) (k) Documentation of Award.
 - D) (l) Award to Other Than Low Bidder.
- 3) Section 1.2015, Competitive Sealed Proposals.
- 4) Section 1.2020(b) through (f) relating to determination whether a contract is under the statutory small contract limits.
- 5) Section 1.2030, Emergency Procurements.
- 6) Section 1.2035, Competitive Selection Procedures for Professional and Artistic Services.
- 7) Section 1.2036, Other Methods of Source Selection, specifically subsections as follows:
 - A) (c) Term and Condition Contracts (master contracts) **Master Contracts.**
 - B) (f) Federal Requirements.
 - C) (h) Donations.
- 8) Section 1.2055(e), Performance Incentive Contracts.
- 9) Section 1.2060, Duration of Contracts - General.
- 10) Sections 1.6500 through 1.6520 relating to Governmental Joint Purchasing.

- b) Procurement Bulletin
CDB is responsible under the Code for publishing a volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin. CDB's bulletin is available in ~~hard~~ **copy** and electronically via the Internet (www.cdb.state.il.us) and may be available in print, in two parts. One part entitled "Bid Information Newsletter" for construction contracts and the other entitled "Professional Services Bulletin" for architect/engineer services. CDB's Procurement Bulletin will be published or updated at least monthly but may be updated more frequently.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Selection of Architects/Engineers (A/E)

2) Code Citation: 44 Ill. Adm. Code 1000

3) Section Numbers: 1000.180
Proposed Action: Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing the Capital Development Board Act [20 ILCS 3105] and authorized by Sections 9.06 and 16 of that Act, Article 30 and Section 1-15.25 of the Illinois Procurement Code [30 ILCS 500/Art. 30 and 1-15.25] and Section 20 of the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act [30 ILCS 535/20].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: Updates the rule provision to be compatible with Public Act 92-0345 which amended 30 ILCS 535/25 to eliminate the requirement of a hard copy bulletin.

6) Will this proposed amendment replace an emergency rule current in effect?
No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this proposed amendment contain incorporation by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This amendment does not create or expand a State mandate as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: From the date that this notice first appears in the *Illinois Register*, for a period of 45 days thereafter, interested persons may submit comments, in writing, to:

Claire Gibson, Deputy Chief Counsel
Capital Development Board
3rd Floor Wm. G. Stratton Bldg.
Springfield, Illinois 62706
217/782-1392

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporation affected: Small architecture and engineering firms.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance:
None

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C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: This rulemaking was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas because: The need for filing these amendments was not anticipated at that time.

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 44: GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, PROCUREMENT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
SUBTITLE B: SUPPLEMENTAL PROCUREMENT RULES
CHAPTER XII: CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

will be accepted.
c) Notice shall be in--addition--to--publication--in--the--official--State newspaper--abstracts--may--be posted on CDB's Internet Site (www.cdb.state.il.us) and may be published in the official State newspaper or otherwise made available in print.

PART 1000

SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS (A/E)

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

- Section 1000.100 Definitions
- 1000.110 Purpose
- 1000.120 Selection Procedures
- 1000.130 Selection Committee
- 1000.140 Evaluation Procedures
- 1000.150 Preliminary Evaluations
- 1000.160 Interviews
- 1000.170 Delegation of Evaluations
- 1000.180 Public Notice
- 1000.190 Submittal Requirements
- 1000.200 Small Projects
- 1000.210 Emergency Projects

AUTHORITY: Implementing the Capital Development Board Act [20 ILCS 3105] and authorized by Sections 9.06 and 16 of that Act, Article 30 and Section 1-15.25 of the Illinois Procurement Code [30 ILCS 500/Art. 30 and 1-15.25] and Section 20 of the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act [30 ILCS 535/20].

SOURCE: Adopted at 2 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 140, effective July 27, 1978; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 9, p. 233, effective February 14, 1980; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 1890, effective February 17, 1981; amended and codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 20332, effective October 1, 1984; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 17338, effective October 29, 1985; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 17815, effective October 25, 1988; Part repealed and new Part adopted at 22 Ill. Reg. 1176, effective January 1, 1998; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 11618, effective July 24, 2000; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 11774, effective August 10, 2001; amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 1000.180 Public Notice

- a) When the services of an A/E are required and the estimated value of the contract exceeds \$25,000, CDB shall publish the list of projects requiring A/E services. In addition, CDB may publish a list of projects whose contract values do not exceed \$25,000.
- b) This public notice shall include an abstract of the services required for each project and the required expertise of the A/E to be considered. This public notice shall also include the statement of qualifications form to be completed for each project as well as the date and time by which submittal of the statement of qualification.

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1) Heading of the Part: Pretreatment Programs2) Code citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 3103) Section number: Proposed Action:
310.107 Amend4) Statutory authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 13.3, and 27.

5) A complete description of the subjects and issues involved: A more detailed description is contained in the Board's opinion of October 4, 2001, in R02-3, which opinion is available from the address below. As is explained in that opinion, the Board will receive public comment on the proposed amendments for 45 days from the date they appear in the *Illinois Register* before proceeding to adopt amendments based on this proposal.

The R02-3 proceeding updates Part 310 of the Illinois wastewater pretreatment rules to correspond with amendments adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) which appeared in the *Federal Register* during the period January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001. During this period, USEPA amended its regulations as follows:

Federal ActionJanuary 16, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 3466)Summary

By a direct final rule, USEPA approved the use of updated test procedures for determination of various contaminants in water and wastewater. USEPA amended 40 CFR 136, but later withdrew the amendments on May 15, 2001.

January 22, 2001

(66 Fed. Reg. 3770)

USEPA adopted effluent limitations and new source performance standards applicable to the offshore and coastal subcategories of the oil and gas extraction point source category. The amendments pertained only to direct discharges, and did not pertain to any pretreatment standards.

May 15, 2001

(66 Fed. Reg. 26795)

USEPA withdrew its January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3466) direct final rule that approved the use of updated test procedures for determination of various contaminants in water and wastewater.

June 8, 2001

(66 Fed. Reg. 30807)

USEPA corrected its January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3770) effluent limitations and new source performance standards for the oil and gas extraction point source category.

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June 18, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 32774)

USEPA adopted technical corrections to the test procedures for determination of mercury in water and wastewater. USEPA amended 40 CFR 136, which is incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.107.

June 20, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 33134)

USEPA adopted a correction to its January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 6850) effluent limitations and new source performance standards applicable to the offshore and coastal subcategories of the oil and gas extraction point source category.

Two of the federal actions that occurred during the period of January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001 will require no action on the part of the Board to amend the Illinois drinking water regulations. The Board summarizes those federal actions here:

1. No action will be necessary on the federal January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3770) effluent limitations and new source performance standards applicable to sources in the offshore and coastal subcategories of the oil and gas extraction point source category. The same is true of the June 8, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 30807) and June 20, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 33134) corrections to the January 22, 2001 amendments. There are two reasons why no Board action is necessary on these three actions. First, there are no sources in the offshore and coastal subcategory in Illinois. Section 7.2(a)(1) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/7.2(a)(1) (2000)) prohibits the Board from adopting regulations that do not apply to facilities in this State. Second, all of the amendments relate to direct discharges to the waters of the United States, not to indirect discharges to the collection system of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that would be subject to wastewater pretreatment standards.

2. On May 15, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 26795), USEPA withdrew its direct final rule of January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3466) in which it approved updated test procedures for water contaminants. This withdrawal obviates Board action on the January 16, 2001 amendments (as well as the May 15, 2001 withdrawal of those amendments).

In summary, there is only one federal action during the period January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001 that will require Board action. That action is the following:

June 18, 2001

(66 Fed. Reg. 32774)

Technical corrections to the test procedures for determination of mercury in water and wastewater in 40 CFR 136.

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Specifically, the segment of the amendments involved in Part 310 updates the version of 40 CFR 136 incorporated to the 2000 edition, including the amendments through June 18, 2001. Basically, the federal amendments that underlie this action clarified the use of field blanks for mercury testing under the Clean Water Act. In addition to the federally-derived amendment described, the Board has used this opportunity to update references to the 2000 edition of the Code of Federal Regulations. We have also reviewed and updated the citations to the federal statutory provisions incorporated by reference.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 4, 2001 in docket R02-3 that list corrections and amendments that are not based on current federal amendments. The tables contain deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments underlying these amendments, as well as corrections and clarifications that the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the October 4, 2001 opinion and order in docket R02-3.

Section 13.3 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/13.3] provides that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

6) Will this proposed amendment replace emergency amendment currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Do these proposed amendments contain incorporations by reference? Yes. Section 310.107 is the centralized listing of all documents incorporated by reference for the purposes of the wastewater pretreatment regulations of Parts 307 and 310. The federal amendments that underlie this action updated the version of the Code of Federal Regulations incorporated by reference. The Board has also used this opportunity to update other references to the 2000 edition of the Code of Federal Regulations. We have also reviewed and updated the citations to the federal statutory provisions incorporated by reference.

9) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of statewide policy objectives: This rulemaking imposes mandates on units of local government to the extent those units of local government dispose of industrial wastewaters into the sewage collection system of a publicly owned treatment works. These mandates are, however, identical in substance to mandates imposed by federal law.

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11) Time, place and manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference Docket R02-3 and be addressed to:

Ms. Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference Docket R02-3:

Michael J. McCambridge
Staff Attorney
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 W. Randolph 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-814-6924
E-mail: mccamb@ipcb.state.il.us

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order from Linda Webster, at 312-814-3620, or download a copy from the Board's Website at <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us>.

12) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected: This rulemaking affects those small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations disposing of industrial wastewaters into the sewage collection system of a publicly owned treatment works.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: The existing rules and proposed amendments require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including the preparation of manifests and annual reports, waste analyses and maintenance of operating records.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist and registered professional engineer.

13) Regulatory agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 2001

The full text of the proposed amendment begins on the next page:

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TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SUBTITLE C: WATER POLLUTION

CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 310

PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
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310.105
310.107
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310.111

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Objectives
Federal Law
State Law
Confidentiality
Incorporations by Reference
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New Source

SUBPART B: PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

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General Prohibitions
Specific Prohibitions
Specific Limits Developed by POTW
Local Limits
Categorical Standards
Category Determination Request
Deadline for Compliance with Categorical Standards
Concentration and Mass Limits
Dilution
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SUBPART C: REMOVAL CREDITS

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Calculation of Revised Discharge Limits
Demonstration of Consistent Removal
Provisional Credits
Compensation for Overflow
Exception to POTW Pretreatment Program
Application for Removal Credits Authorization
Agency Review
Assistance of POTW
Continuation of Authorization

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Modification or Withdrawal of Removal Credits

SUBPART D: PRETREATMENT PERMITS

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Preamble
Pretreatment Permits
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Imminent Endangerment
Application
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Signatures
Site Visit
Completeness
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Standard for Issuance
Final Action
Conditions
Duration of Permits
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SUBPART E: POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

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Pretreatment Programs Required
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Incorporation of Approved Programs in Permits
Incorporation of Compliance Schedules in Permits
Reissuance or Modification of Permits
Pretreatment Program Requirements
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Agency Action
Defective Submission
Water Quality Management
Deadline for Review
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Notice of Decision
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SUBPART F: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

User Responsibility in Case of Upset

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310.601 Definition of Control Authority
310.602 Baseline Report
310.603 Compliance Schedule
310.604 Report on Compliance with Deadline
310.605 Periodic Reports on Compliance
310.606 Notice of Potential Problems
310.610 Monitoring and Analysis
310.611 Requirements for Non-Categorical Standard Users
310.612 Annual POTW Reports
310.613 Notification of Changed Discharge
310.621 Compliance Schedule for POTW's
310.631 Signatory Requirements for Industrial User Reports
310.632 Signatory Requirements for POTW Reports
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SUBPART G: FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT FACTORS

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310.701 Definition of Requester
310.702 Purpose and Scope
310.703 Criteria
310.704 Fundamentally Different Factors
310.705 Factors which are Not Fundamentally Different
310.706 More Stringent State Law
301.711 Application Deadline
310.712 Contents of FDF Request
310.713 Deficient Requests
310.714 Public Notice
310.721 Agency Review of FDF Requests
310.722 USEPA Review of FDF Requests

SUBPART H: ADJUSTMENTS FOR POLLUTANTS IN INTAKE

Section
310.801 Net/Gross Calculation by USEPA

SUBPART I: UPSETS

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310.901 Definition
310.902 Effect of an Upset
310.903 Conditions Necessary for an Upset
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SUBPART J: BYPASS

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310.910 Definition
310.911 Bypass Not Violating Applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements
310.912 Notice
310.913 Prohibition of Bypass

SUBPART K: MODIFICATION OF POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

Section
310.920 General
310.921 Substantial Modifications Defined
310.922 Approval Procedures for Substantial Modifications
310.923 Approval Procedures for Non-Substantial Modifications
310.924 Incorporation of Modifications into the Permit

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 7.2, 13, 13.3, and 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 13.3 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R86-44 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2502, effective January 13, 1988; amended in R88-18 at 13 Ill. Reg. 2463, effective January 31, 1989; amended in R89-3 at 13 Ill. Reg. 19243, effective November 27, 1989; amended in R89-12 at 14 Ill. Reg. 7608, effective May 8, 1990; amended in R91-5 at 16 Ill. Reg. 7346, effective April 27, 1992; amended in R95-22 at 20 Ill. Reg. 5533, effective April 1, 1996; amended in R96-12 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10671, effective July 24, 1996; amended in R97-7 at 21 Ill. Reg. 5163, effective April 10, 1997; amended in R98-23 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11465, effective June 22, 1998; amended in R99-17 at 23 Ill. Reg. 8412, effective July 12, 1999; amended in R00-7 at 24 Ill. Reg. 2372, effective January 26, 2000; amended in R00-15 at 24 Ill. Reg. 11633, effective July 24, 2000; amended in R01-5 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1322, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-25 at 25 Ill. Reg. 10860, effective August 14, 2001; amended in R02-3 at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 310.107 Incorporations by Reference

a) The following publications are incorporated by reference:

- 1) The consent decree in NRDC v. Costle, 1978 WL 23471, 12 Environment Reporter Cases 1833 (D.C. Cir. August 16, 1978).
- 2) Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972), and 1977 Supplement, republished in 1983, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,

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- b) The following provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations are incorporated by reference:

40 CFR 2.302 (2000)†1999†
40 CFR 25 (2000)†1999†
40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (2000)†1999†
40 CFR 128.140(b) (1977)
40 CFR 136 (2000)†1999†, as amended at 64-Fed.-Reg.-425527
August-47-19997-64-Fed.-Reg.-734147-December-387-19997
65-Ped.-Reg.-38887-January-197-28087--and 65 Fed. Reg. 81242,
December 22, 2000 and 66 Fed. Reg. 32774 (June 18, 2001)
40 CFR 403 (2000)†1999†
40 CFR 403, Appendix D (2000)†1999†

- c) The following federal statutes are incorporated by reference:

1) Section 1001 of the Criminal Code (18 USC 1001 (1994)) as amended through January 6, 1999 of-July-17-1988
2) Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq. (1994)) as amended through October 31, 1994 of-July-17-1988
3) Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6901 et seq.) (1994)) as amended through March 26, 1996 of-July-17-1988

- d) This Part incorporates no future editions or amendments.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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- 1) Heading of the Part: Primary Drinking Water Standards
2) Code citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611

- 3) Section numbers: Proposed Action:

611.101	Amend
611.102	Amend
611.130	Amend
611.232	Amend
611.250	Amend
611.276	Add
611.300	Amend
611.301	Amend
611.310	Amend
611.312	Amend
611.313	Amend
611.380	Amend
611.381	Amend
611.382	Amend
611.383	Amend
611.384	Amend
611.385	Amend
611.600	Amend
611.601	Amend
611.603	Amend
611.606	Amend
611.609	Amend
611.611	Amend
611.646	Amend
611.648	Amend
611.680	Amend
611.685	Amend
611.740	Amend
611.741	Amend
611.742	Amend
611.743	Amend
611.745	Amend
611.884	Amend
APPENDIX A	Amend
APPENDIX G	Amend
APPENDIX H	Amend
TABLE Z	Amend

- 4) Statutory authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 17, 17.5, and 27.

- 5) A complete description of the subjects and issues involved: A more detailed description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of

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October 4, 2001, proposing amendments in docket R02-5 for public comment. This opinion and order is available from the address below. The Board will receive public comment on the proposed amendments for 45 days from the date they appear in the *Illinois Register* before proceeding to adopt amendments based on this proposal.

This proceeding would update the Illinois drinking water regulations based on the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. A7A7 300f et seq. (1994), rules to correspond with amendments adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that appeared in the *Federal Register* during a single update period.

The docket and time period that is involved in this proceeding is the following:

R02-5 Federal SDWA amendments that occurred during the period January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001.

The R02-5 docket amends rules in Part 611. The following table briefly summarizes the federal actions in the update period:

January 11, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 2273) USEPA approved analytical methods for 13 List 2 unregulated contaminants that suppliers must monitor. List 2 contaminants are those for which analytical methods are under refinement. USEPA also modified the requirements for implementation of monitoring for List 1 and List 2 contaminants.

January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3466) By a direct final rule, USEPA approved the use of updated test procedures for determination of various contaminants in water and wastewater.

January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3770) USEPA adopted minor amendments to the December 16, 1998 interim enhanced surface water rule (63 Fed. Reg. 69478) and the Stage 1 disinfectants and disinfection byproducts rule (63 Fed. Reg. 69390). USEPA had earlier adopted these amendments by a direct final rule on April 14, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 20304), but later withdrew those amendments as a result of adverse public comment on June 13, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 37052). USEPA again adopted the amendments with minor revisions after receiving additional public comments.

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January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 6976) USEPA adopted National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for arsenic in drinking water. The standards included monitoring and reporting requirements for demonstrating compliance. The rules are applicable to non-transient non-community water systems and community water systems.

February 12, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 9903) USEPA corrected its action of January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3770) pertaining to interim enhanced surface water rule and the Stage 1 disinfectants and disinfection byproducts rule.

March 23, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 16134) USEPA delayed the effective date of the January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 6976) arsenic rule for 60 days, until May 22, 2001.

May 15, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 26795) USEPA withdrew its January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3466) direct final rule that approved the use of updated test procedures for determination of various contaminants in water and wastewater.

May 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 27215) USEPA corrected its January 11, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 2273) approval of analytical methods for 13 List 2 unregulated contaminants that suppliers must monitor.

May 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 28342) USEPA again delayed the effective date of the January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 6976) arsenic rule to February 22, 2002. The January 22, 2001 effective date for compliance and new-source monitoring aspects of the rule remained unchanged.

June 8, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 31086) USEPA adopted the filter backwash recycling rule. The rule regulates the return of recycled flows to the filtration process, which could potentially threaten the microbiologic integrity of the treatment process.

Four of the federal actions that occurred during the period of January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001 will require no action on the part of the Board to amend the Illinois drinking water regulations. The Board summarizes those federal actions here:

1. No action will be necessary on the federal January 11, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 2273) unregulated contaminants rules and the May 16, 2001 (66

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Fed. Reg. 27215) approval of new methods for unregulated contaminants. As stated in SDWA Update, USEPA Regulations (July 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999) (August 24, 2000), R00-10, USEPA and the Agency have both commented that the unregulated contaminant monitoring provisions are not segments of the federal SDWA rules that the Board is required to adopt and maintain.

2. On May 15, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 26795), USEPA withdrew its direct final rule of January 16, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 3466) in which it approved updated test procedures for water contaminants. This withdrawal obviates Board action on the January 16, 2001 amendments (as well as the May 15, 2001 withdrawal of those amendments).

Thus, the Board is acting in this consolidated R02-5 docket on the following USEPA amendments:

January 16, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 3770) Minor amendments to the December 16, 1998 interim enhanced surface water rule and Stage 1 disinfectants and disinfection byproducts rule.

January 22, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 6976) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for arsenic in drinking water.

February 12, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 9903) USEPA corrected the January 16, 2001 amendments to the interim enhanced surface water rule and the Stage 1 disinfectants and disinfection byproducts rule.

March 23, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 16134) USEPA delayed the effective date of the January 22, 2001 arsenic rule for 60 days, until May 22, 2001.

May 22, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 28342) USEPA again delayed the effective date of the January 22, 2001 arsenic rule to February 22, 2002. (The January 22, 2004 effective date for compliance and new-source monitoring aspects of the rule remained unchanged.)

June 8, 2001
(66 Fed. Reg. 31086) USEPA adopted the filter backwash recycling rule, regulating the return of recycled flows to the filtration process that could potentially threaten the microbiologic integrity of the treatment process.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 611 implement segments of the federal arsenic rule and the filter backwash rule.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 4, 2001 in

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docket R02-5 that list corrections and amendments that are not based on current federal amendments. The tables contain deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments underlying these amendments, as well as corrections and clarifications that the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the October 4, 2001 opinion and order in docket R02-5.

Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17.5] provides that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

6) Will these proposed amendments replace emergency amendments currently in effect? No

7) Does these rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Do these proposed amendments contain incorporations by reference? Yes. Section 611.102, involved in these amendments, is the centralized listing of incorporations of reference for all of Part 611. The present amendments update a number of references to analytical methods and make numerous non-substantive revisions to the incorporations by changing commas to appear inside quotation marks. One amendment updates the version of 40 CFR 136 incorporated by reference to the 2000 edition, the latest version available.

9) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of statewide policy objectives: This rulemaking imposes mandates on units of local government to the extent they may own or operate a public water supply. These mandates are, however, identical-in-substance to mandates imposed by federal law.

11) Time, place and manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference Docket R02-5 and be addressed to:

Ms. Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference Docket

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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R02-5:

Michael J. McCambridge
Staff Attorney
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 W. Randolph 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-814-6924
E-mail: mcambrm@ipcb.state.il.us

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order at 312-814-3620, or download a copy from the Board's Website at <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us>.

12) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected: This rulemaking affects those small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations that own or operate a public water supply. In particular, these amendments will most significantly affect those suppliers who provide drinking water containing arsenic in excess of the new allowable limit or which practice the return of filter backwash to the treatment process.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: The existing rules and proposed amendments require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including the preparation of reports, water analyses, and maintenance of operating records.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist, and registered professional engineer.

13) Regulatory agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 2001

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 611

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2, 17, and 17.5 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 17, 17.5, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R88-26 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16517, effective September 20, 1990; amended in R90-21 at 14 Ill. Reg. 20448, effective December 11, 1990; amended in R90-13 at 15 Ill. Reg. 1562, effective January 22, 1991; amended in R91-3 at 16 Ill. Reg. 19010, effective December 1, 1992; amended in R92-3 at 17 Ill. Reg. 7796, effective May 18, 1993; amended in R93-1 at 17 Ill. Reg. 12650, effective July 23, 1993; amended in R94-4 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12291, effective July 28, 1994; amended in R94-23 at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective June 20, 1995; amended in R95-17 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14493, effective October 22, 1996; amended in R98-2 at 22 Ill. Reg. 5020, effective March 5, 1998; amended in R99-6 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2756, effective February 17, 1999; amended in R99-12 at 23 Ill. Reg. 10348, effective August 11, 1999; amended in R00-8 at 23 Ill. Reg. 14715, effective December 8, 1999; amended in R00-10 at 24 Ill. Reg. 14226, effective September 11, 2000; amended in R01-7 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1329, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-20 at 25 Ill. Reg. _____, effective October 9, 2001; amended at R02-5 at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

NOTE: In the chemical notations and footnotes in this Part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, superscript numbers or letters are denoted by parentheses; subscript are denoted by brackets; **SUM** means the summation series

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or sigma function as used in mathematics; and u (in ug) is substituted for the Greek symbol μ .

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 611.101 Definitions

As used in this Part, the term:

"Act" means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

BOARD NOTE: The Department of Public Health ("Public Health") regulates non-community water supplies ("non-CWSs," including non-transient, non-community water supplies ("NTNCWSs") and transient non-community water supplies ("transient non-CWSs")). For the purposes of regulation of supplies by Public Health by reference to this Part, "Agency" will ~~shall~~ mean Public Health.

"Ai" means "inactivation ratio."

"Approved source of bottled water," for the purposes of Section 611.130(e)(4), means a source of water and the water therefrom, whether it be from a spring, artesian well, drilled well, municipal water supply, or any other source, that has been inspected and the water sampled, analyzed, and found to be a safe and sanitary quality according to applicable laws and regulations of State and local government agencies having jurisdiction, as evidenced by the presence in the plant of current certificates or notations of approval from each government agency or agencies having jurisdiction over the source, the water it bottles, and the distribution of the water in commerce.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(g)(2) and 21 CFR 129.3(a) (2000+998). The Board cannot compile an exhaustive listing of all federal, state, and local laws to which bottled water and bottling water may be subjected. However, the statutes and regulations of which the Board is aware are the following: the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act [410 ILCS 620], the Bottled Water Act [815 ILCS 310], the DPH Water Well Construction Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 920), the DPH Water Well Pump Installation Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 925), the federal bottled water quality standards (21 CFR 103.35), the federal drinking water processing and bottling standards (21 CFR 129), the federal Good Manufacturing Practices for human foods (21 CFR 110), the federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 USC 1451 et seq.), and the federal Fair Packaging and Labeling regulations (21 CFR 201).

"Best available technology" or "BAT" means the best technology, treatment techniques or other means that USEPA has found are available

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for the contaminant in question. BAT is specified in Subpart F of this Part.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

"CAS No." means "Chemical Abstracts Services Number."

"CT" or "CT[calc]" is the product of "residual disinfectant concentration" (RDC or C) in mg/L determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T) in minutes. If a supplier applies disinfectant at more than one point prior to the first customer, it must ~~shall~~ determine the CT of each disinfectant sequence before or at the first customer to determine the total percent inactivation or "total inactivation ratio." In determining the total inactivation ratio, the supplier must ~~shall~~ determine the RDC of each disinfection sequence and corresponding contact time before any subsequent disinfection application points ~~points~~. (See "CT[99.9]".)

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"CT[99.9]" is the CT value required for 99.9 percent (3-log) inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts. CT[99.9] for a variety of disinfectants and conditions appear in Tables 1.1-1.6, 2.1 and 3.1 of Section 611. Appendix B. (See "Inactivation Ratio.")

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definition of CT in 40 CFR 141.2 (20001998).

"Coagulation" means a process using coagulant chemicals and mixing by which colloidal and suspended materials are destabilized and agglomerated into flocs.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Community water system Water-System" or "CWS" means a public water system (PWS) that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

BOARD NOTE: ~~Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~ This definition differs slightly from that of Section 3.05 of the Act.

"Compliance cycle" means the nine-year calendar year cycle during which public water systems (PWSs) must monitor. Each compliance cycle consists of three three-year compliance periods. The first calendar cycle begins January 1, 1993, and ends December 31, 2001; the second begins January 1, 2002, and ends December 31, 2010; the third begins January 1, 2011, and ends December 31, 2019.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

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"Compliance period" means a three-year calendar year period within a compliance cycle. Each compliance cycle has three three-year compliance periods. Within the first compliance cycle, the first compliance period runs from January 1, 1993, to December 31, 1995; the second from January 1, 1996, to December 31, 1998; the third from January 1, 1999, to December 31, 2001.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Comprehensive performance evaluation" or "CPE" is a thorough review and analysis of a treatment plant's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation, and maintenance practices. It is conducted to identify factors that may be adversely impacting a plant's capability to achieve compliance and emphasizes approaches that can be implemented without significant capital improvements.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Confluent growth" means a continuous bacterial growth covering the entire filtration area of a membrane filter or a portion thereof, in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Conventional filtration treatment" means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Diatomaceous earth filtration" means a process resulting in substantial particulate removal in which:

A precoat cake of diatomaceous earth filter media is deposited on a support membrane (septum); and

While the water is filtered by passing through the cake on the septum, additional filter media known as body feed is continuously added to the feed water to maintain the permeability of the filter cake.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Direct filtration" means a series of processes including coagulation and filtration but excluding sedimentation resulting in substantial particulate removal.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-~~

"Disinfectant" means any oxidant, including but not limited to

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chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Disinfectant contact time" or "T" means the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of disinfectant application or the previous point of RDC measurement to a point before or at the point where RDC is measured.

Where only one RDC is measured, T is the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of disinfectant application to a point before or at the point where RDC is measured.

Where more than one RDC is measured, T is:

For the first measurement of RDC, the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the first or only point of disinfectant application to a point before or at the point where the first RDC is measured, and

For subsequent measurements of RDC, the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the previous RDC measurement point to the RDC measurement point for which the particular T is being calculated.

T in pipelines must be calculated based on "plug flow" by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the maximum hourly flow rate through that pipe.

T within mixing basins and storage reservoirs must be determined by tracer studies or an equivalent demonstration.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Disinfection" means a process that inactivates pathogenic organisms in water by chemical oxidants or equivalent agents.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Disinfection byproduct Byproduct" or "DBP" means a chemical byproduct that forms when disinfectants used for microbial control react with naturally occurring compounds already present in source water. DBPs include, but are not limited to, bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dichloroacetic acid, bromate, chlorite, dibromochloromethane, and certain haloacetic acids.

"Disinfection profile" is a summary of daily Giardia lamblia inactivation through the treatment plant. The procedure for

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developing a disinfection profile is contained in Section 611.742.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Distribution system" includes all points downstream of an "entry point" to the point of consumer ownership.

"Domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem" means a coliform contamination problem in a PWS with more than one service connection that is limited to the specific service connection from which the coliform-positive sample was taken.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Dose equivalent" means the product of the absorbed dose from ionizing radiation and such factors as account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the type of radiation and its distribution in the body as specified by the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU).

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Enhanced coagulation" means the addition of sufficient coagulant for improved removal of disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors by conventional filtration treatment.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Enhanced softening" means the improved removal of disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors by precipitative softening.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Entry point" means a point just downstream of the final treatment operation, but upstream of the first user and upstream of any mixing with other water. If raw water is used without treatment, the "entry point" is the raw water source. If a PWS receives treated water from another PWS, the "entry point" is a point just downstream of the other PWS, but upstream of the first user on the receiving PWS, and upstream of any mixing with other water.

"Filter profile" is a graphical representation of individual filter performance, based on continuous turbidity measurements or total particle counts versus time for an entire filter run, from startup to backwash inclusively, that includes an assessment of filter performance while another filter is being backwashed.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Filtration" means a process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Flocculation" means a process to enhance agglomeration or collection

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of smaller floc particles into larger, more easily settleable particles through gentle stirring by hydraulic or mechanical means.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"GAC10" means granular activated carbon (GAC) filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of 10 minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of every 180 days.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"GC" means "gas chromatography" or "gas-liquid phase chromatography_";

"GC/MS" means gas chromatography (GC) followed by mass spectrometry (MS).

"Gross alpha particle activity" means the total radioactivity due to alpha particle emission as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"Gross beta particle activity" means the total radioactivity due to beta particle emission as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" means any water beneath the surface of the ground with significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens, such as *Giardia lamblia* or (for Subpart B systems serving at least 10,000 persons only) *Cryptosporidium*, or significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics, such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH, that which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. "Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" is as determined in Section 611.212.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"GWS" means "groundwater system_"; a public water supply (PWS) that uses only groundwater sources.
BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(2) & 141.24(f)(2) note (20001998).

"Haloacetic acids (five)" or "HAA5" means the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter (mg/L) of five haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid), rounded to two significant figures after addition.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"Halogen" means one of the chemical elements chlorine, bromine or iodine.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

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"HPC" means "heterotrophic plate count_"; measured as specified in Section 611.531(c).

"Inactivation ratio Ratio" (Ai) means:

$$Ai = CT[calc]/CT[99.9]$$

The sum of the inactivation ratios, or "total inactivation ratio" (B) is calculated by adding together the inactivation ratio for each disinfection sequence:

$$B = \text{SUM}(Ai)$$

A total inactivation ratio equal to or greater than 1.0 is assumed to provide a 3-log inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definition of "CT" in 40 CFR 141.2 (20001998).

"Initial compliance period" means the three-year compliance period that begins January 1, 1993, except for the MCLs for dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, benzo[a]pyrene, dieldrin, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dinoseb, diaquat, endosulfan, endrin, glyphosate, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, oxamyl, picloram, simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD, antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium as they apply to suppliers whose supplies have fewer than 150 service connections, for which it means the three-year compliance period that begins on January 1, 1996.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"Inorganic contaminants" or "IOCs" refers to that group of contaminants designated as such in United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulatory discussions and guidance documents. IOCs include antimony, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium.

BOARD NOTE: The IOCs are derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4) (20001998).

"L" means "liter_";

"Legionella" means a genus of bacteria, some species of which have caused a type of pneumonia called Legionnaires Disease.
BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1998)-

"Man-made beta particle and photon emitters" means all radionuclides emitting beta particles or photons listed in "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," NCRP Report Number 22,

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incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, except the daughter products of thorium-232, uranium-235 and uranium-238.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"Maximum contaminant level" or "MCL" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system. (See Section 611.121.)

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"Maximum contaminant level goal" or "MCLG" means the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. MCLGs are nonenforceable health goals.

BOARD NOTE: Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)- The Board has not routinely adopted the regulations relating to the federal MCLGs because they are outside the scope of the Board's identical-in-substance mandate under Section 17.5 of the Act.

"Maximum residual disinfectant level" or "MRDL" means the maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are enforceable in the same manner as are MCLs. (See Section 611.313 and Section 611.383.)

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"Maximum residual disinfectant level goal" or "MRDLG" means the maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. MRDLGs are nonenforceable health goals and do not reflect the benefit of the addition of the chemical for control of waterborne microbial contaminants.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"Maximum total trihalomethane potential" or "MTP" means the maximum concentration of total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) produced in a given water containing a disinfectant residual after 7 days at a temperature of 25° C or above.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"MFL" means millions of fibers per liter larger than 10 micrometers.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998).

"mg" means milligrams (1/1000th of a gram).

"mg/L" means milligrams per liter.

"Mixed system" means a PWS that uses both groundwater and surface

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water sources.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(2) and 141.24(f)(2) note (2000+998).

"MUG" means 4-methyl-umbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronide.

"Near the first service connection" means at one of the 20 percent of all service connections in the entire system that are nearest the public water system (PWS) treatment facility, as measured by water transport time within the distribution system.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"nm" means nanometer (1/1,000,000,000 of a meter).

"Non-community water system" or "NCWS" or "non-CWS" means a public water system (PWS) that is not a community water system (CWS). A non-community water system is either a "transient non-community water system (TWS)" or a "non-transient non-community water system (NTNCWS)."

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"Non-transient non-community water system" or "NTNCWS" means a public water system (PWS) that is not a community water system (CWS) and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(a)(4)(i) (2000+998)-

"NPDWR" means "national primary drinking water regulation."

"NTU" means "nephelometric turbidity units."

"Old MCL" means one of the inorganic maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), codified at Section 611.300, or organic MCLs, codified at Section 611.310, including any marked as "additional state requirements."

BOARD NOTE: Old MCLs are those derived prior to the implementation of the USEPA "Phase II" regulations. The Section 611.640 definition of this term, which applies only to Subpart O of this Part, differs from this definition in that the definition does not include the Section 611.300 inorganic MCLs.

"P-A Coliform Test" means "Presence-Absence Coliform Test."

"Paired sample" means two samples of water for Total Organic Carbon (TOC). One sample is of raw water taken prior to any treatment. The other sample is taken after the point of combined filter effluent and is representative of the treated water. These samples are taken at the same time. (See Section 611.382.)

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"Performance evaluation sample" means a reference sample provided to a laboratory for the purpose of demonstrating that the laboratory can successfully analyze the sample within limits of performance specified by the Agency; or, for bacteriological laboratories, Public Health; or, for radiological laboratories, the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety. The true value of the concentration of the reference material is unknown to the laboratory at the time of the analysis.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, State, unit of local government, or federal agency.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Phase I" refers to that group of chemical contaminants and the accompanying regulations promulgated by USEPA on July 8, 1987, at 52 Fed. Reg. 25712.

"Phase II" refers to that group of chemical contaminants and the accompanying regulations promulgated by USEPA on January 30, 1991, at 56 Fed. Reg. 3578.

"Phase IIB" refers to that group of chemical contaminants and the accompanying regulations promulgated by USEPA on July 1, 1991, at 56 Fed. Reg. 30266.

"Phase V" refers to that group of chemical contaminants promulgated by USEPA on July 17, 1992, at 57 Fed. Reg. 31776.

"Picrocurie" or "pCi" means the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Point of disinfectant application" is the point at which the disinfectant is applied and downstream of which water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Point-of-entry treatment device" or "POE" is a treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a house or building for the purpose of reducing contaminants in the drinking water distributed throughout the house or building.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Point-of-use treatment device" or "POU" is a treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

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"Public Health" means the Illinois Department of Public Health.

BOARD NOTE: The Department of Public Health ("Public Health") regulates non-community water supplies ("non-CWSs," including non-transient, non-community water supplies ("NTNCWSs") and transient non-community water supplies ("transient non-CWSs")). For the purposes of regulation of supplies by Public Health by reference to this Part, "Agency" must ~~shall~~ mean Public Health.

"Public water system" or "PWS" means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A PWS is either a community water system (CWS) or a non-community water system (non-CWS). Such term includes:

Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system; and

Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system.

BOARD NOTE: ~~Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~ Where used in Subpart F, "public water supply" means the same as "public water system."

"Radioactive contaminants" refers to that group of contaminants designated "radioactive contaminants" in USEPA regulatory discussions and guidance documents. "Radioactive contaminants" include tritium, strontium-89, strontium-90, iodine-131, cesium-134, gross beta emitters, and other nuclides.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.25(c) Table B (2000+990). These radioactive contaminants must be reported in Consumer Confidence Reports under Subpart U when they are detected above the levels indicated in Section 611.720(c)(3).

"Reliably and consistently" below a specified level for a contaminant means an Agency determination based on analytical results following the initial detection of a contaminant to determine the qualitative condition of water from an individual sampling point or source. The Agency must ~~shall~~ base this determination on the consistency of analytical results, the degree below the MCL, the susceptibility of source water to variation, and other vulnerability factors pertinent to the contaminant detected that may influence the quality of water.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(9), 141.24(f)(1)(ii), and 141.24(f)(1)(iii) (2000+990).

"Rem" means the unit of dose equivalent from ionizing radiation to the total body or any internal organ or organ system. A "millirem (mrem)"

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is 1/1000 of a rem.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"Repeat compliance period" means a compliance period that begins after the initial compliance period.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"Representative" means that a sample must reflect the quality of water that is delivered to consumers under conditions when all sources required to supply water under normal conditions are in use and all treatment is properly operating.

"Residual disinfectant concentration" ("RDC" or "C" in CT calculations) means the concentration of disinfectant measured in mg/L in a representative sample of water. For purposes of the requirement of Section 611.241(d) of maintaining a detectable RDC in the distribution system, "RDC" means a residual of free or combined chlorine.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"Safe Drinking Water Act" or "SDWA" means the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Act, Pub. L. 93-523, 42 USC 300f et seq.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"Sanitary survey" means an onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system (PWS) for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"Sedimentation" means a process for removal of solids before filtration by gravity or separation.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"SEP" means special exception permit (Section 611.110).

"Service connection," as used in the definition of public water system, does not include a connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe if any of the following is true:

The water is used exclusively for purposes other than residential use (consisting of drinking, bathing, and cooking, or other similar uses);

The Agency determines by issuing an a SEP that alternative water

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for residential use or similar uses for drinking and cooking is provided to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulations; or

The Agency determines by issuing an a SEP that the water provided for residential use or similar uses for drinking, cooking, and bathing is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a pass-through entity, or the user to achieve the equivalent level of protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulations.

BOARD NOTE: Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)- See sections 1401(4)(B)(i)(II) and (4)(B)(i)(III) of SDWA (42 USC 300f(4)(B)(i)(II) and (4)(B)(i)(III) (1996)).

"Slow sand filtration" means a process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 0.4 meters per hour (m/h)) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-

"SOC" or "Synthetic organic chemical contaminant" refers to that group of contaminants designated as "SOCs," or "synthetic organic chemicals" or "synthetic organic contaminants,"⁷ in USEPA regulatory discussions and guidance documents. "SOCs" include alachlor, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, atrazine, benz[a]pyrene, carbofuran, chlordane, dalapon, dibromoethylene (ethylene dibromide or EDB), dibromochloropropane (DBCP), di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dinoseb, diquat, endosulfan, endrin, glyphosate, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxychlor, oxamyl, pentachlorophenol, picloram, simazine, toxaphene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 2,4-D, 2,3,7,8-TCDD, and 2,4,5-TP.

"Source" means a well, reservoir, or other source of raw water.

"Special irrigation district" means an irrigation district in existence prior to May 18, 1994 that provides primarily agricultural service through a piped water system with only incidental residential use or similar use, where the system or the residential users or similar users of the system comply with either of the following exclusion conditions:

The Agency determines by issuing an a SEP that alternative water is provided for residential use or similar uses for drinking or cooking to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulations; or

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The Agency determines by issuing an a SEP that the water provided for residential use or similar uses for drinking, cooking, and bathing is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a pass-through entity, or the user to achieve the equivalent level of protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulations.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (2000±998) and sections 1401(4)(B)(i)(II) and (4)(B)(i)(III) of SDWA (42 USC 300f(4)(B)(i)(II) and (4)(B)(i)(III) (1996)).

"Standard sample" means the aliquot of finished drinking water that is examined for the presence of coliform bacteria.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"Subpart B system" means a public water system that uses surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water as a source and which is subject to the requirements of Subpart B and the analytical and monitoring requirements of Sections 611.531, 611.532, 611.533, 611.534, and 611.535 of this Part.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"Supplier of water" or "supplier" means any person who owns or operates a public water system (PWS). This term includes the "official custodian."

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"Surface water" means all water that is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"SUVA" means specific ultraviolet absorption at 254 nanometers (nm), which is an indicator of the humic content of water. It is a calculated parameter obtained by dividing a sample's ultraviolet absorption at a wavelength of 254 nm (UV[254]) in m(-1)) by its concentration of dissolved organic carbon (in mg/L).

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"SWS" means "surface water system," a public water supply (PWS) that uses only surface water sources, including "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water."

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(2) and 141.24(f)(2) note (2000±990).

"System with a single service connection" means a system that supplies drinking water to consumers via a single service line.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"Too numerous to count" means that the total number of bacterial

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colonies exceeds 200 on a 47-mm diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"Total organic carbon Organic-Carbon" ("TOC") means total organic carbon (in mg/L) measured using heat, oxygen, ultraviolet irradiation, chemical oxidants, or combinations of these oxidants that convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide, rounded to two significant figures.

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)-

"Total trihalomethanes" or "TTHM" means the sum of the concentration of trihalomethanes (THMs), in milligrams per liter (mg/L), rounded to two significant figures.

BOARD NOTE: See Derived from the definition of "total trihalomethanes" in 40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)- (See the definition of THMs for a listing of the four compounds that USEPA considers TTHMs to comprise.)

"Transient, non-community water system" or "transient non-CWS" means a non-CWS that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months of the year.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40-CFR-141.2-(±1990)- The federal regulations apply to all "public water systems," which are defined as all systems having at least 15 service connections or regularly serving water to at least 25 persons. (See 42 USC 300f(4).) The Act mandates that the Board and the Agency regulate "public water supplies," which it defines as having at least 15 service connections or regularly serving 25 persons daily at least 60 days per year. (See Section 3.28 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/3.28].) The Department of Public Health regulates transient non-community water systems.

"Treatment" means any process that changes the physical, chemical, microbiological, or radiological properties of water, is under the control of the supplier, and is not a "point of use" or "point of entry treatment device" as defined in this Section. "Treatment" includes, but is not limited to, aeration, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, activated carbon treatment, disinfection, and fluoridation.

"Trihalomethane" or "THM" means one of the family of organic compounds, named as derivatives of methane, in which three of the four hydrogen atoms in methane are each substituted by a halogen atom in the molecular structure. The THMs are the following compounds:

Trichloromethane (chloroform),
Dibromochloromethane,
Bromodichloromethane, and
Tribromomethane (bromoform)

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~~BOARD NOTE:--Derived--from--the--definitions--of--"total-trihalomethanes" and--"trihalomethanes"--in--40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"ug" means micrograms (1/1,000,000 of a gram).

"USEPA" or "U.S. EPA" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"Uncovered finished water storage facility" is a tank, reservoir, or other facility that is open to the atmosphere and which is used to store water that will undergo no further treatment except residual disinfection.

~~BOARD NOTE:--Derived--from--40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Virus" means a virus of fecal origin that is infectious to humans by waterborne transmission.

"VOC" or "volatile organic chemical contaminant" refers to that group of contaminants designated as "VOCs," "volatile organic chemicals," or "volatile organic contaminants," in USEPA regulatory discussions and guidance documents. "VOCs" include benzene, dichloromethane, tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride), trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, ethylbenzene, monochlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, styrene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, xylene, and 1,2-dichloropropane.

~~BOARD NOTE:--Derived--from--40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Waterborne disease outbreak" means the significant occurrence of acute infectious illness, epidemiologically associated with the ingestion of water from a public water system (PWS) that is deficient in treatment, as determined by the appropriate local or State agency.

~~BOARD NOTE:--Derived--from--40-CFR-141.2-(1990)-~~

"Wellhead protection program Protection-Program" means the wellhead protection program for the State of Illinois, approved by USEPA under Section 1428 of the SDWA.

BOARD NOTE: ~~Derived--from--40-CFR-141.71(b)-(1990)-~~ The wellhead protection program includes the "groundwater protection needs assessment" under Section 17.1 of the Act, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 615 et seq.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 611.102 Incorporations by Reference

- a) Abbreviations and short-name listing of references. The following names and abbreviated names, presented in alphabetical order, are used in this Part to refer to materials incorporated by reference:

"Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer" is available from Advanced Polymer Systems.

"ASTM Method" means a method published by and available from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

"Colisure Test" means "Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water," available from Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department.

"Dioxin and Furan Method 1613" means "Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope-Dilution HRGC/HRMS," available from NTIS.

"GLI Method 2" means GLI Method 2, "Turbidity," Nov. 2, 1992, available from Great Lakes Instruments, Inc.

~~"Guidance-Manual--for--Compliance--with--the--Pitration--and Disinfection--Requirements--for--Public-Water-Systems--Using--Surface Water--Sources",--available--from--USEPA--Science--and--Technology Branch.~~

"HASL Procedure Manual" means HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, available from ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory.

~~"Maximum-Permissible--Body--Burden--and--Maximum--Permissible Concentrations--of--Radionuclides--in--Air--and--in--Water--for Occupational-Exposure"--NCRP-Report--Number--22,--available--from NCRP.~~

"NCRP" means "National Council on Radiation Protection."

"NTIS" means "National Technical Information Service."

"New Jersey Radium Method" means "Determination of Radium 228 in Drinking Water," available from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

"New York Radium Method" means "Determination of Ra-226 and Ra-228 (Ra-02)," available from the New York Department of Public Health.

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"ONGP-MUG Test" (meaning "minimal medium ortho-nitrophenyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside-4-methyl-umbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronide test"), also called the "Autoanalysis Colilert System," is Method 9223, available in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 18th ed., from American Public Health Association.

"Palintest Method 1001" means "Method Number 1001," available from Palintest, Ltd. or the Hach Company.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor-Aqueous Solutions," available from NTIS.

"Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water," available from NTIS.

"Standard Methods," means "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," available from the American Public Health Association or the American Waterworks Association.

"Technical Bulletin 601" means "Technical Bulletin 601, Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water," July 1994, available from Analytical Technology, Inc.

"Technicon Methods" means "Fluoride in Water and Wastewater," available from Bran & Luebbe Technicon.

"USDOE Manual" means "EML Procedures Manual," available from the United States Department of Energy.

"USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.1" means Method 100.1, "Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos Fibers in Water," September 1983, available from NTIS.

"USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.2" means Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-mm in Length in Drinking Water," June 1994, available from NTIS.

"USEPA Environmental Inorganics Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples," August 1993, available from NTIS. "Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples,"--August--1993 for--Method-300.0;--"Determination of Inorganic Anions in Drinking Water by Ion Chromatography,"--Revision--1:0;--1997;--for--Method 300.1.

"USEPA Environmental Metals Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples," available from

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NTIS.

"USEPA Organic Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water,"--July-1991;--for-Method-502-2;--507-508;--508A;--515.1;--and-531.1;--"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement I,"--July-1990;--for-Method-506;--547;--550.1;--and-551;--and "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II,"--August-1992;--for-Method-515.2;--524.2;--548.1;--549.1;--552.1;--and-555;--available from NTIS. "Methods-504.1;--508.1;--and-525.2--are-available-from-EPA-EMSL;--"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II,"--August-1992;--for-Method-552.1;--"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement III,"--August-1995;--for-Method-502.2;--524.2;--551.1;--and-552.2.

"USEPA Inorganic Methods" means "Method for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," March 1983, available from NTIS.

"USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water," EPA 600/4-75-008 (revised), March 1976. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Organic Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water," July 1991, for Methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1, and 531.1; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement I," July 1990, for Methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551; and "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II," August 1992, for Methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1, and 555, available from NTIS. Methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 are available from EPA EMSL; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds" in Drinking Water--Supplement II, August 1992, for Method 552.1; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement III," August 1995, for Methods 502.2, 524.2, 551.1, and 552.2.

"USEPA Radioactivity Methods" means "Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water," EPA 600/4-80-032, August 1980. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Radiochemical Analyses" means "Radiochemical Analytical Procedures for Analysis of Environmental Samples," March 1979. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Radiochemistry Methods" means "Radiochemistry Procedures Manual," EPA 520/5-84-006, December 1987. Available from NTIS.

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"USEPA Technical Notes" means "Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods," available from NTIS.

"USGS Methods" means "Methods of Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments," available from NTIS and USGS.

"Waters Method B-1011" means "Waters Test Method for the Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography," available from Waters Milwaukee Corporation, Technical Services Waters-Chromatography Division.

b) The Board incorporates the following publications by reference:

Access Analytical Systems, Inc.

Advanced Polymer Systems, 3696 Haven Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94063 415-366-2626:

Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer. See 40 CFR 141.22(a) (1998). Also, as referenced in ASTM D1889.

American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 800-645-5476:

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 17th Edition, 1989 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 17th ed.").

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 18th Edition, 1992, including "Supplement to the 18th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 1994 (collectively referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed."). See the methods listed separately for the same references under American Waterworks Association.

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 19th Edition, 1995 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 19th ed.").

American Waterworks Association et al., 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235 303-794-7711:

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th Edition, 1971 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 13th ed.").

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Method 302, Gross Alpha and Gross Beta Radioactivity in Water (Total, Suspended and Dissolved).

Method 303, Total Radioactive Strontium and Strontium 90 in Water.

Method 304, Radium in Water by Precipitation.

Method 305, Radium 226 by Radon in Water (Soluble, Suspended and Total).

Method 306, Tritium in Water.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition, 1992 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed."):

Method 2130 B, Turbidity, Nephelometric Method.

Method 2320 B, Alkalinity, Titration Method.

Method 2510 B, Conductivity, Laboratory Method.

Method 2550, Temperature, Laboratory and Field Methods.

Method 3111 B, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Air-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3111 D, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3112 B, Metals by Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3113 B, Metals by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3114 B, Metals by Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Manual Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3120 B, Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy, Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method.

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Method 3500-Ca D, Calcium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 3500-Mg E, Magnesium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 4110 B, Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography, Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity.

Method 4500-CN(-) C, Cyanide, Total Cyanide after Distillation.

Method 4500-CN(-) E, Cyanide, Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-CN(-) F, Cyanide, Cyanide-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-CN(-) G, Cyanide, Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination after Distillation.

Method 4500-ClO[2] C, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method I.

Method 4500-F(-) B, Fluoride, Preliminary Distillation Step.

Method 4500-F(-) C, Fluoride, Ion-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-F(-) D, Fluoride, SPADNS Method.

Method 4500-F(-) E, Fluoride, Complexone Method.

Method 4500-H(+) B, pH Value, Electrometric Method.

Method 4500-NO[2](-) B, Nitrogen (Nitrite), Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-NO[3](-) D, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Nitrate Electrode Method.

Method 4500-NO[3](-) E, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-NO[3](-) F, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Automated Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-O[3] B, Ozone (Residual) (Proposed), Indigo Colorimetric Method.

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Method 4500-P E, Phosphorus, Ascorbic Acid Method.

Method 4500-P F, Phosphorus, Automated Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method.

Method 4500-Si D, Silica, Molybdsilicate Method.

Method 4500-Si E, Silica, Heteropoly Blue Method.

Method 4500-Si F, Silica, Automated Method for Molybdate-Reactive Silica.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) C, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Ignition of Residue.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) D, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Drying of Residue.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) F, Sulfate, Automated Methylthymol Blue Method.

Method 6610, Carbamate Pesticide Method.

Method 6651, Glyphosate Herbicide (Proposed).

Method 7110 B, Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved), Evaporation Method for Gross Alpha-Beta.

Method 7110 C, Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved), Coprecipitation Method for Gross Alpha Radioactivity in Drinking Water (Proposed).

Method 7500-Cs B, Radioactive Cesium, Precipitation Method.

Method 7500-3H, B, Tritium, Liquid Scintillation Spectrometric Method.

Method 7500-I B, Radioactive Iodine, Precipitation Method.

Method 7500-I C, Radioactive Iodine, Ion-Exchange Method.

Method 7500-I D, Radioactive Iodine, Distillation Method.

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Method 7500-Ra B, Radium, Precipitation Method.

Method 7500-Ra C, Radium, Emanation Method.

Method 7500-Ra D, Radium, Sequential Precipitation Method (Proposed).

Method 7500-U B, Uranium, Radiochemical Method (Proposed).

Method 7500-U C, Uranium, Isotopic Method (Proposed).

Method 9215 B, Heterotrophic Plate Count, Pour Plate Method.

Method 9221 A, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9221 B, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.

Method 9221 C, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Estimation of Bacterial Density.

Method 9221 D, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test.

Method 9222 A, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9222 B, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.

Method 9222 C, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.

Method 9223, Chromogenic Substrate Coliform Test (Proposed).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th Edition, 1995 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 19th ed.):

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Method 2320 B, Alkalinity, Titration Method.

Method 2510 B, Conductivity, Laboratory Method.

Method 2550, Temperature, Laboratory and Field Methods.

Method 3111 B, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Air-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3111 D, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3113 B, Metals by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3114 B, Metals by Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Manual Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3120 B, Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy, Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method.

Method 3500-Ca D, Calcium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 3500-Mg E, Magnesium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 4110 B, Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography, Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity.

Method 4500-CN(-) C, Cyanide, Total Cyanide after Distillation.

Method 4500-CN(-) E, Cyanide, Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-CN(-) F, Cyanide, Cyanide-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-CN(-) G, Cyanide, Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination after Distillation.

Method 4500-F(-) B, Fluoride, Preliminary Distillation Step.

Method 4500-F(-) C, Fluoride, Ion-Selective Electrode

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Method.Method 4500-F(-) D, Fluoride, SPADNS Method.Method 4500-F(-) E, Fluoride, Complexone Method.Method 4500-H(+) B, pH Value, Electrometric Method.Method 4500-NO[2-] B, Nitrogen (Nitrite), Colorimetric Method.Method 4500-NO[3-] D, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Nitrate Electrode Method.Method 4500-NO[3-] E, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Cadmium Reduction Method.Method 4500-NO[3-] F, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Automated Cadmium Reduction Method.Method 4500-P E, Phosphorus, Ascorbic Acid Method.Method 4500-P F, Phosphorus, Automated Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method.Method 4500-Si D, Silica, Molybdsilicate Method.Method 4500-Si E, Silica, Heteropoly Blue Method.Method 4500-Si F, Silica, Automated Method for Molybdate-Reactive Silica.Method 7120-B, Gamma Spectrometric Method.Method 7500-U C, Uranium, Isotopic Method.Method 4500-Cl D, Chlorine (Residual), Amperometric Titration Method.Method 4500-Cl E, Chlorine (Residual), Low-Level Amperometric Titration Method.Method 4500-Cl F, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Ferrous Titrimetric Method.Method 4500-Cl G, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Colorimetric Method.

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Method 4500-Cl H, Chlorine (Residual), Syringaldazine (FACTS) Method.

Method 4500-Cl I, Chlorine (Residual), Iodometric Electrode Technique.

Method 4500-ClO[2] D, Chlorine Dioxide, DPD Method.

Method 4500-ClO[2] E, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method II.

Method 6251 B, Disinfection Byproducts: Haloacetic Acids and Trichlorophenol, Micro Liquid-Liquid Extraction Gas Chromatographic Method.

Method 5910 B, UV Absorbing Organic Constituents, Ultraviolet Absorption Method.

Supplement to the 19th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, 1996:

Method 5310 B, TOC, Combustion-Infrared Method.

Method 5310 C, TOC, Persulfate-Ultraviolet Oxidation Method.

Method 5310 D, TOC, Wet-Oxidation Method.

Analytical Technology, Inc. ATI Orion, 529 Main Street, Boston, MA 02129:

Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water," July, 1994, PN 221890-001 (referred to as "Technical Bulletin 601").

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 610-832-9585 ~~1976-Race Street-Philadelphia-PA-19103-215-299-5505:~~

ASTM Method D511-93 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Calcium and Magnesium in Water," "Test Method A--complexometric Titration" & "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D515-88 A, "Standard Test Methods for Phosphorus in Water," "Test Method A--Colorimetric Ascorbic Acid Reduction," approved August 19, 1988.

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ASTM Method D859-88, "Standard Test Method for Silica in Water," approved August 19, 1988.

ASTM Method D1067-92 B, "Standard Test Methods for Acidity or Alkalinity in Water," "Test Method B--Electrometric or Color-Change Titration," approved May 15, 1992.

ASTM Method D1125-91 A, "Standard Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity and Resistivity of Water," "Test Method A--Field and Routine Laboratory Measurement of Static (Non-Flowing) Samples," approved June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D1179-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Fluoride in Water," "Test Method B--Ion Selective Electrode," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D1293-84, "Standard Test Methods for pH of Water," "Test Method A--Precise Laboratory Measurement" & "Test Method B--Routine or Continuous Measurement," approved October 26, 1984.

ASTM Method D1688-90 A or C, "Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water," "Test Method A--Atomic Absorption, Direct" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace," approved March 15, 1990.

ASTM Method D2036-91 A or B, "Standard Test Methods for Cyanide in Water," "Test Method A--Total Cyanides after Distillation" & "Test Method B--Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination by Difference," approved September 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D2459-72, "Standard Test Method for Gamma Spectrometry in Water," approved July 28, 1972, discontinued 1988.

ASTM Method D2460-90, "Standard Test Method for Radionuclides of Radium in Water," approved 1990.

ASTM Method D2907-91, "Standard Test Methods for Microquantities of Uranium in Water by Fluorometry," "Test Method A--Direct Fluorometric" & "Test Method B--Extraction," approved June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D2972-93 B or C, "Standard Test Methods for Arsenic in Water," "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption, Hydride Generation" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace," approved 1993.

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ASTM Method D3223-91, "Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Water," approved September 23, 1991.

ASTM Method D3454-91, "Standard Test Method for Radium-226 in Water," approved 1991.

ASTM Method D3559-90 D, "Standard Test Methods for Lead in Water," "Test Method D--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace," approved August 6, 1990.

ASTM Method D3645-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Beryllium in Water," "Method B--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3649-91, "Standard Test Method for High-Resolution Gamma-Ray Spectrometry of Water," approved 1991.

ASTM Method D3697-92, "Standard Test Method for Antimony in Water," approved June 15, 1992.

ASTM Method D3859-93 A, "Standard Test Methods for Selenium in Water," "Method A--Atomic Absorption, Hydride Method," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3867-90 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Nitrite-Nitrate in Water," "Test Method A--Automated Cadmium Reduction" & "Test Method B--Manual Cadmium Reduction," approved January 10, 1990.

ASTM Method D3972-90, "Standard Test Method for Isotopic Uranium in Water by Radiochemistry," approved 1990.

ASTM Method D4107-91, "Standard Test Method for Tritium in Drinking Water," approved 1991.

ASTM Method D4327-91, "Standard Test Method for Anions in Water by Ion Chromatography," approved October 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D4785-88, "Standard Test Method for Low-Level Iodine-131 in Water," approved 1988.

ASTM Method D5174-91, "Standard Test Method for Trace Uranium in Water by Pulsed-Laser Phosphorimetry," approved 1991.

ASTM Method D1253-86, "Standard Test Method for Residual Chlorine in Water," reapproved 1992.

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Bran & Leubbe, 1025 Busch Parkway, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089:

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater," Industrial Method #129-71W, December 1972 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #129-71W"). See 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1), footnote 11 (1999).

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater," #380-75WE, February 1976 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #380-75WE"). See 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1), footnote 11 (1999).

ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, NY:

HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, 1973. See 40 CFR 141.25(b)(2) (1998).

Great Lakes Instruments, Inc., 8855 North 55th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53223:

GLI Method 2, "Turbidity," Nov. 2, 1992.

The Hach Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80539 800-227-4224:

"Lead in Drinking Water by Differential Pulse Anodic Stripping Voltammetry," Method 1001, August 1999.

Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department, 80 Ashby Road, Milford, MA 01730 800-654-5476:

Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water, February 28, 1994 (referred to as "Colisure Test").

Millipore Corporation--Waters-Chromatography-Division--34--Maple St--Milford--MA-01757-800-252-4752:

Waters--Test-Method-for-the-Determination-of-Nitrite/Nitrate in-Water-Using--Single--Column--Ion--Chromatography--Method B-1011--(referred-to-as--"Waters-Method-B-1011"):

NCRP. National Council on Radiation Protection, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD 301-657-2652:

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," NCRP Report Number 22, June 5, 1959.

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NSF. National Sanitation Foundation International, 3475 Plymouth Road, PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, 734-769-8010:

NSF Standard 61, section 9, November 1998.

NTIS. National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 703-487-4600 or 800-553-6847:

"Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water," EPA 600/4-75-008 (revised), March 1976 (referred to as "USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods"). (Pages 1, 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 24, 29, 34)

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," NBS (National Bureau of Standards) Handbook 69, as amended August 1963, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Method 100.1, "Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos Fibers in Water," EPA-600/4-83-043, September, 1983, Doc. No. PB83-260471 (referred to as "USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.1").

Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-mm in Length in Drinking Water," EPA-600/4-83-043, June, 1994, Doc. No. PB94-201902 (referred to as "USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.2").

"Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," March, 1983, Doc. No. PB84-128677 (referred to as "USEPA Inorganic Methods"). (Methods 150.1, 150.2, and 245.2, which formerly appeared in this reference, are available from USEPA EMSL.)

"Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples," August 1993, PB94-120821 (referred to as "USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods").

"Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples," June 1991, Doc. No. PB91-231498 and "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples--Supplement I," May 1994, PB95-125472 (referred to as "USEPA Environmental Metals Methods").

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water," December, 1988, revised July, 1991,

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EPA-600/4-88/039 (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1, and 531.1.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement I," July 1990, EPA-600-4-90-020 (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II," August 1992, EPA-600/R-92-129 (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1, and 555.)

"Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water," EPA 600/4-80-032, August 1980 (referred to as "USEPA Radioactivity Methods"). (Methods 900, 901, 901.1, 902, 903, 903.1, 904, 905, 906, 908, 908.1)

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions," H.L. Krieger and S. Gold, EPA-R4-73-014, May 1973, Doc. No. PB222-154/7BA.

"Radiochemical Analytical Procedures for Analysis of Environmental Samples," March 1979, Doc. No. EMSL LV 053917 (referred to as "USEPA Radiochemical Analyses"). (Pages 1, 19, 33, 65, 87, 92)

"Radiochemistry Procedures Manual," EPA-520/5-84-006, December 1987, Doc. No. PB-84-215581 (referred to as "USEPA Radiochemistry Methods"). (Methods 00-01, 00-02, 00-07, H-02, Ra-03, Ra-04, Ra-05, Sr-04)

"Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods," EPA-600/R-94-173, October 1994, Doc. No. PB-104766 (referred to as "USEPA Technical Notes").

BOARD NOTE: USEPA made the following assertion with regard to this reference at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1) and 141.24(e) and (n)(11) (1995): "This document contains other analytical test procedures and approved analytical methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996."

"Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope Dilution HRGC/HRMS," October 1994, EPA-821-B-94-005 (referred to as "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613").

New Jersey Department of Environment, Division of Environmental Quality, Bureau of Radiation and Inorganic Analytical Services, 9 Ewing Street, Trenton, NJ 08625:

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"Determination of Radium 228 in Drinking Water," August 1990.

New York Department of Health, Radiological Sciences Institute, Center for Laboratories and Research, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12201:

"Determination of Ra-226 and Ra-228 (Ra-02)," January 1980, revised June 1982.

Palintest, Ltd., 21 Kenton Lands Road, P.O. Box 18395, Erlanger KY 800-835-9629:

"Lead in Drinking Water by Differential Pulse Anodic Stripping Voltammetry," Method 1001, August 1999.

Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, NY-10591:

"Fluoride---in---Water---and---Wastewater---Industrial---Method #129-71W7-December-1972---referred-to-as---Technicon---Methods---Method---#129-71W7---See---40---CFR---141-23(k)(1)-footnote-11 (1999):

"Fluoride-in-Water-and-Wastewater", #380-75WB7-February-1976 (referred-to-as---Technicon---Methods---Method---#380-75WB7---See-40-CFR-141-23(k)(1)-footnote-11-(1999):

United States Department of Energy, available at the Environmental Measurements Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, 376 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014-3621:

"EML Procedures Manual," 27th Edition, Volume 1, 1990.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, EMSL, Cincinnati, OH 45268 513-569-7586:

"Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water," EPA-600/4-75-008 (referred to as "Radiochemical Methods"). (Revised) March, 1976.

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water and Raw Source Water" (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 only). See NTIS.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions." See NTIS.

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USEPA, Science and Technology Branch, Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Drinking Water, Washington D.C. 20460:

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources," October 1989.

USGS. Books and Open-File Reports Section, United States Geological Survey, Federal Center, Box 25286 25425, Denver, CO 80225-0425:

Methods available upon request by method number from "Methods for Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments," Open File Report 93-125, 1993, or Book 5, Chapter A-1, "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments," 3rd ed., Open-File Report 85-495, 1989, as appropriate (referred to as "USGS Methods").

- I-1030-85
- I-1062-85
- I-1601-85
- I-1700-85
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- I-2700-85
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- R-1171-76
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Waters Corporation, Technical Services Division, 34 Maple St., Milford, MA 01757 800-252-4752:

"Waters Test Method for Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography," Method B-1011, August 1987 (referred to as "Waters Method B-1011").

- c) The Board incorporates the following federal regulations by reference:
 - 40 CFR 136, Appendix B and C (2000).
- d) This Part incorporates no later amendments or editions.
(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.130 Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards

- a) Relief from the TTHM MCL.
 - 1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS which adds a disinfectant at any part of treatment and which provides water to 10,000 or more persons on a regular basis from the maximum contaminant level for TTHM listed in Section 611.310(c), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (a)(4) of this Section for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that system or that the application would only result in a marginal reduction in TTHM for that supplier.

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2) The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the TTHM MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:

A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of TTHM, according to a definite schedule:

- i) The introduction of off-line water storage for THM precursor reduction;
- ii) Aeration for TTHM reduction, where geography and climate allow;
- iii) The introduction of clarification, where not presently practiced;
- iv) The use of alternative sources of raw water; and
- v) The use of ozone as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant or oxidant, and

B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency must petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this Section is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in TTHM.

4) Best available technology for TTHM reduction is as follows:

- A) The use of chloramines as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant,
- B) The use of chlorine dioxide as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant, or
- C) Improved existing clarification for TTHM precursor reduction.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a) derived from 40 CFR 142.60 (2000).

b) Relief from the fluoride MCL.

1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS from the maximum contaminant level for fluoride listed in Section 611.301(b), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (b)(4) of this Section for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that supplier.

2) The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the fluoride MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:

A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of fluoride, according to a definite schedule:

- i) A modification of lime softening;
- ii) Alum coagulation;

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- iii) Electrodialysis;
- iv) Anion exchange resins;
- v) Well field management;
- vi) The use of alternative sources of raw water; and
- vii) Regionalization, and

B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency must petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in fluoride.

4) Best available technology for fluoride reduction is as follows:

- A) Activated alumina absorption centrally applied, and
- B) Reverse osmosis centrally applied.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived from 40 CFR 142.61 (2000).

c) Relief from an inorganic chemical contaminant, VOC, or SOC MCL.

1) In granting to a supplier that is a CWS or NTNCWS any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for any VOC or SOC, listed in Section 611.311(a) or (c), or for any inorganic chemical contaminant, listed in Section 611.301, the supplier must have first applied the best available technology (BAT) identified at Section 611.311(b) (VOCs and SOCs) or Section 611.301(c) (inorganic chemical contaminants) for that constituent, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT would achieve only a minimal and insignificant reduction in the level of contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA lists BAT for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a) {2000}, for the purposes of variances and exemptions (adjusted standards). That list is identical to the list at 40 CFR 141.61(b) {2000}.

2) The Board may require any of the following as a condition for relief from a MCL listed in Section 611.301 or 611.311:

- A) That the supplier continue to investigate alternative means of compliance according to a definite schedule, and
- B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency must petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of this Section is technically feasible.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c) derived from 40 CFR 142.62(a) through (e) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001).

d) Conditions requiring use of bottled water or point-of-use or point-of-entry devices. In granting any variance or adjusted standard

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from the maximum contaminant levels for organic and inorganic chemicals or an adjusted standard from the treatment technique for lead and copper, the Board may impose certain conditions requiring the use of bottled water, point-of-entry devices, or point-of-use devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health, limited as provided in subsections (e) and (f) of this Section.

- 1) Relief from an MCL. The Board may, when granting any variance or adjusted standard from the MCL requirements of Sections 611.301 and 611.311, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices or other means to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
- 2) Relief from corrosion control treatment. The Board may, when granting an adjusted standard from the corrosion control treatment requirements for lead and copper of Sections 611.351 and 611.352, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water and point-of-use devices or other means, but not point-of-entry devices, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
- 3) Relief from source water treatment or service line replacement. The Board may, when granting an exemption from the source water treatment and lead service line replacement requirements for lead and copper under Sections 611.353 or 611.354, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use point-of-entry devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) derived from 40 CFR 142.62(f) (2000).

- e) Use of bottled water. Suppliers that propose to use or use bottled water as a condition for receiving a variance or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Section 611.301 or Section 611.311, or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Sections 611.351 through 611.354 must meet the requirements of either subsections (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(6) or (e)(4), (e)(5) and (e)(6) of this Section:

- 1) The supplier must develop a monitoring program for Board approval that provides reasonable assurances that the bottled water meets all MCLs of Sections 611.301 and 611.311 and submit a description of this program as part of its petition. The proposed program must describe how the supplier will comply with each requirement of this subsection.

- 2) The supplier must monitor representative samples of the bottled water for all contaminants regulated under Sections 611.301 and 611.311 during the first three-month period that it supplies the bottled water to the public, and annually thereafter.

- 3) The supplier must annually provide the results of the monitoring program to the Agency.

- 4) The supplier must receive a certification from the bottled water company as to each of the following:

- A) that the bottled water supplied has been taken from an approved source of bottled water, as such is defined in Section 611.101;

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- B) that the approved source of bottled water has conducted monitoring in accordance with 21 CFR 129.80(g)(1) through (3);
- C) and that the bottled water does not exceed any MCLs or quality limits as set out in 21 CFR 103.35, 110, and 129.

- 5) The supplier must provide the certification required by subsection (e)(4) of this Section to the Agency during the first quarter after it begins supplying bottled water and annually thereafter.

- 6) The supplier must assure the provision of sufficient quantities of bottled water to every affected person supplied by the supplier via door-to-door bottled water delivery.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) derived from 40 CFR 142.62(g) (2000).

- f) Use of point-of-entry devices. Before the Board grants any PWS a variance or adjusted standard from any NPDR that includes a condition requiring the use of a point-of-entry device, the supplier must demonstrate to the Board each of the following:

- 1) That the supplier will operate and maintain the device;
- 2) That the device provides health protection equivalent to that provided by central treatment;
- 3) That the supplier will maintain the microbiological safety of the water at all times;
- 4) That the supplier has established standards for performance, conducted a rigorous engineering design review, and field tested the device;
- 5) That the operation and maintenance of the device will account for any potential for increased concentrations of heterotrophic bacteria resulting through the use of activated carbon, by backwashing, post-contractor disinfection, and heterotrophic plate count monitoring;
- 6) That buildings connected to the supplier's distribution system have sufficient devices properly installed, maintained, and monitored to assure that all consumers are protected; and
- 7) That the use of the device will not cause increased corrosion of lead and copper bearing materials located between the device and the tap that could increase contaminant levels at the tap.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (f) derived from 40 CFR 142.62(h) (2000).

- g) Relief from the maximum contaminant levels for radionuclides (effective December 8, 2003).

- 1) Relief from the maximum contaminant levels for combined radium-226 and radium-228, uranium, gross alpha particle activity (excluding Radon and Uranium), and beta particle and photon radioactivity.

- A) Section 611.330(g) sets forth what USEPA has identified as the best available technology (BAT), treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for the radionuclides listed in Section 611.330(b), (c), (d), and (e), for the purposes of

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issuing relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption.

- B) In addition to the technologies listed in Section 611.330(g), Section 611.330(h) sets forth what USEPA has identified as the BAT, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for the radionuclides listed in Section 611.330(b), (c), (d), and (e), for the purposes of issuing relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption to small drinking water systems, defined here as those serving 10,000 persons or fewer, as shown in the second table set forth at Section 611.330(h).

- 2) The Board will require a CWS supplier to install and use any treatment technology identified in Section 611.330(g), or in the case of small water systems (those serving 10,000 persons or fewer), listed in Section 611.330(h), as a condition for granting relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption, except as provided in subsection (a)(3) of this Section. If, after the system's installation of the treatment technology, the system cannot meet the MCL, that system will be eligible for relief.

- 3) If a CWS supplier can demonstrate through comprehensive engineering assessments, which may include pilot plant studies, that the treatment technologies identified in this Section would only achieve a de minimus reduction in the contaminant level, the Board may issue a schedule of compliance that requires the system being granted relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption to examine other treatment technologies as a condition of obtaining the relief.

- 4) If the Agency determines that a treatment technology identified under subsection (a)(3) of this Section is technically feasible, it may request that the Board require the supplier to install and use that treatment technology in connection with a compliance schedule issued pursuant to Section 36 of the Act. The Agency's determination must be based upon studies by the system and other relevant information.

- 5) The Board may require a CWS to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices, or other means as a condition of granting relief equivalent to a federal Section 1415 variance or a Section 1416 exemption from the requirements of Section 611.330, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.

- 6) A CWS supplier that uses bottled water as a condition for receiving relief equivalent to a federal Section 1415 variance or a Section 1416 exemption from the requirements of Section 611.330 must meet the requirements specified in either subsections (e)(1) through (e)(3) or (e)(4) through (e)(6) of this Section.

- 7) A CWA supplier that uses point-of-use or point-of-entry devices as a condition for obtaining relief equivalent to a federal

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Section 1415 variance or a Section 1416 exemption from the radionuclides NPDWRs must meet the conditions in subsections (g)(1) through (g)(6) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (g) derived from 40 CFR 142.65, as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76751 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section 611.232 Site-Specific Conditions

The Agency must shall consider the following site specific criteria in determining whether to require filtration pursuant to Section 611.211:

- a) Disinfection.
 - 1) The supplier must shall meet the requirements of Section 611.241(a) at least 11 of the 12 previous months that the system served water to the public, on an ongoing basis, unless the system fails to meet the requirements during 2 of the 12 previous months that the system served water to the public, and the Agency determines that at least one of these failures was caused by circumstances that were unusual and unpredictable.
 - 2) The supplier shall meet the following requirements at the times specified for each:
 - A) The requirements of Section 611.241(b)(1), at all times the system serves water to the public; and
 - B) The requirements of Section 611.241(b)(2) at all times the system serves water to the public, unless the Agency determines that any such failure was caused by circumstances that were unusual and unpredictable.
 - 3) The supplier must shall meet the requirements of Section 611.241(c) at all times the system serves water to the public unless the Agency determines that any such failure was caused by circumstances that were unusual and unpredictable.
 - 4) The supplier must shall meet the requirements of Section 611.241(d) on an ongoing basis unless the Agency determines that failure to meet these requirements was not caused by a deficiency in treatment of the source water.
- b) Watershed control program. The supplier must shall maintain a watershed control program that which minimizes the potential for contamination by Giardia lamblia cysts and viruses in the source water.
 - 1) The Agency must shall determine whether the watershed control program is adequate to meet this goal. The Agency must shall determine the adequacy of a watershed control program based on:
 - A) The comprehensiveness of the watershed review;
 - B) The effectiveness of the supplier's systems program to

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monitor and control detrimental activities occurring in the watershed; and

- C) The extent to which the water supplier system has maximized land ownership or controlled the land use within the watershed. At a minimum, the watershed control program must:

- i) Characterize the watershed hydrology and land ownership;
- ii) Identify watershed characteristics and activities that which may have an adverse effect on source water quality; and
- iii) Monitor the occurrence of activities that which may have an adverse effect on source water quality.

- 2) The supplier must shall demonstrate through ownership or written agreements with landowners within the watershed that it can control all human activities that which may have an adverse impact on the microbiological quality of the source water. The supplier must shall submit an annual report to the Agency that identifies any special concerns about the watershed and how they are being handled; describes activities in the watershed that affect water quality; and projects what adverse activities are expected to occur in the future and describes how the supplier expects to address them. For systems using a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water, an approved wellhead protection program may be used, if appropriate, to meet these requirements.

- c) On-site inspection. The supplier must shall be subject to an annual on-site inspection to assess the watershed control program and disinfection treatment process. The Agency must shall conduct the inspection. A report of the on-site inspection summarizing all findings must be prepared every year. The on-site inspection must demonstrate that the watershed control program and disinfection treatment process are adequately designed and maintained. The on-site inspection must include:

- 1) A review of the effectiveness of the watershed control program;
- 2) A review of the physical condition of the source intake and how well it is protected;
- 3) A review of the supplier's system's equipment maintenance program to ensure there is low probability for failure of the disinfection process;
- 4) An inspection of the disinfection equipment for physical deterioration;
- 5) A review of operating procedures;
- 6) A review of data records to ensure that all required tests are being conducted and recorded and disinfection is effectively practiced; and
- 7) Identification of any improvements that which are needed in the equipment, system maintenance, and operation or data collection.

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- d) Absence of waterborne disease outbreaks. The PWS must not have been identified as a source of a waterborne disease outbreak, or if it has been so identified, the system must have been modified sufficiently to prevent another such occurrence.

- e) Total coliform MCL. The supplier must shall comply with the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.325 at least 11 months of the 12 previous months that the system served water to the public, on an ongoing basis, unless the Agency determines that failure to meet this requirement was not caused by a deficiency in treatment of the source water.

- f) TTHM MCL. The supplier must shall comply with the MCL for TTHM in Section 611.310. The PWS must shall comply with the requirements for trihalomethanes until December 31, 2001. After December 31, 2001, the supplier must system-shall comply with the requirements for total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids (five), bromate, chlorite, chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide in Subpart I of this Part.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.71(b) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001) (+1998+).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.250 Filtration

A supplier that uses a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water, and does not meet all of the criteria in Section 611.231 and 611.232 for avoiding filtration, must shall provide treatment consisting of both disinfection, as specified in Section 611.242, and filtration treatment that which complies with the requirements of subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) by June 29, 1993, or within 18 months after the failure to meet any one of the criteria for avoiding filtration in Section 611.231 and 611.232, whichever is later. Failure to meet any requirement after the date specified in this introductory paragraph is a treatment technique violation.

- a) Conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration.
- 1) For a system systems using conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of representative samples of the a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, except that, if the Agency determines, by special exception permit, that the system is capable of achieving at least 99.9 percent removal or inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts at some turbidity level higher than 0.5 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, the Agency must shall substitute this higher turbidity limit for that system. However, in no case may the Agency approve a turbidity limit that allows more than 1 NTU in more than 5 percent of the samples taken each month.

- 2) The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's

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b) Slow sand filtration. filtered water must at no time exceed 5 NTU.

1) For a system systems using slow sand filtration, the turbidity level of representative samples of the a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, except that if the Agency determines, by special exception permit, that there is no significant interference with disinfection at a higher level, the Agency must shall substitute the higher turbidity limit for that system.

2) The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed 5 NTU.

c) Diatomaceous earth filtration.

1) For a system systems using diatomaceous earth filtration, the turbidity level of representative samples of the a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 1 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month.

2) The turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must at no time exceed NTU.

d) Other filtration technologies. A supplier may use a filtration technology not listed in subsections (a) through (c) if it demonstrates, by special exception permit application, to the Agency, using pilot plant studies or other means, that the alternative filtration technology, in combination with disinfection treatment that meets the requirements of Section 611.242, consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and 99.99 percent removal or inactivation of viruses. For a supplier system that makes this demonstration, the requirements of subsection (b) apply. Beginning January 1, 2002, a supplier systems serving 10,000 or more persons must shall meet the requirements for other filtration technologies in Section 611.743(b).

e) Turbidity is measured as specified in Sections 611.531(d) and 611.533(a). Beginning January 1, 2002, a supplier systems serving 10,000 or more persons must shall meet the turbidity requirements in Section 611.743(a).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.73 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001)(1998).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.276 Recycle Provisions

a) Applicability. A Subpart B system supplier that employs conventional filtration or direct filtration treatment and which recycles spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes must meet the requirements in subsections (b) through (d) of this Section.

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b) Reporting. A supplier must notify the Agency in writing by December 8, 2003, if the supplier recycles spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes. This notification must include, at a minimum, the information specified in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this Section.

1) A plant schematic showing the origin of all flows that are recycled (including, but not limited to, spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, and liquids from dewatering processes), the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them, and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant.

2) Typical recycle flow in gallons per minute (gpm), the highest observed plant flow experienced in the previous year (gpm), design flow for the treatment plant (gpm), and Agency-approved operating capacity for the plant where the Agency has made such a determination.

c) Treatment technique requirement. Any supplier that recycles spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes must return these flows through the processes of the supplier's existing conventional or direct filtration system, as defined in Section 611.101 or at an alternative location approved by a permit issued by the Agency by June 8, 2004. If capital improvements are required to modify the recycle location to meet this requirement, all capital improvements must be completed no later than June 8, 2006. Recordkeeping. The supplier must collect and retain on file recycle flow information specified in subsections (d)(1) through (d)(6) of this Section for review and evaluation by the Agency beginning June 8, 2004.

1) A copy of the recycle notification and information submitted to the State under paragraph (b) of this section.

2) A list of all recycle flows and the frequency with which they are returned.

3) The average and maximum backwash flow rate through the filters and the average and maximum duration of the filter backwash process in minutes.

4) The typical filter run length and a written summary of how filter run length is determined.

5) The type of treatment provided for the recycle flow.

6) Data on the physical dimensions of the equalization or treatment units, typical and maximum hydraulic loading rates, type of treatment chemicals used and average dose and frequency of use, and frequency at which solids are removed, if applicable.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.76, as added at 66 Fed. Reg. 31103 (June 8, 2001).

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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SUBPART F: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL
DISINFECTANT LEVELS (MRDLs)

Section 611.300 Old MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals

- a) The old MCLs listed in subsection (b) of this Section for inorganic chemicals apply only to CWS suppliers. Compliance with old MCLs for inorganic chemicals is calculated pursuant to Section 611.612, except that analyses and determination of compliance with the 0.05 mg/L MCL for arsenic are to be performed pursuant to Sections 611.600 through Section 611.611.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(a) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001) (1999).

- b) The following are the old MCLs for inorganic chemicals:

Contaminant	Level, mg/L	Additional State Requirement (*)
Arsenic, until January 23, 2006.....	0.05	
Iron.....	1.0	*
Manganese.....	0.15	*
Zinc.....	5.	*

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(b) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001) & (1999). This subsection (b) will become an additional State requirement after expiration of the old Arsenic MCL on the January 23, 2006 effective date of the federal amendments that instituted a new MCL for Arsenic. This provision which corresponds with 40 CFR 141.117 was formerly the only listing of MCLs for inorganic parameters. However, USEPA added another listing of inorganic MCLs at 40 CFR 141.62 at 56 Fed. Reg. 3594 (January 30, 1991) which corresponds with Section 611.301.

- c) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.11(c) (2000+1999), marked as reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural parity with the federal rules.

- d) Nitrate.

Non-CWSs may exceed the MCL for nitrate under the following circumstances:

- 1) The nitrate level must not exceed 20 mg/L,
- 2) The water must not be available to children under six months of age,
- 3) The CWS supplier is meeting the public notification requirements under Section 611.909, including continuous posting of the fact that the nitrate level exceeds 10 mg/L together with the potential health effects of exposure,

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- 4) The supplier will annually notify local public health authorities and the Department of Public Health of the nitrate levels that exceed 10 mg/L, and

- 5) No adverse public health effects result.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(d) (2000) (1999) & amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 26022 (May 4, 2000). The Department of Public Health regulations may impose a nitrate limitation requirement. Those regulations are at 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.50.

- e) The following supplementary condition applies to the MCLs listed in subsection (b) of this Section for iron and manganese:

- 1) CWS suppliers that serve a population of 1000 or fewer, or 300 service connections or fewer, are exempt from the standards for iron and manganese.

- 2) The Agency may, by special exception permit, allow iron and manganese in excess of the MCL if sequestration tried on an experimental basis proves to be effective. If sequestration is not effective, positive iron or manganese reduction treatment as applicable must be provided. Experimental use of a sequestering agent may be tried only if approved by special exception permit.

BOARD NOTE: The requirements of subsection (e) of this Section are an additional State requirement.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.301 Revised MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals

- a) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.62(a), reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- b) The MCLs in the following table apply to CWSs. Except for fluoride, the MCLs also apply to NTNCWSs. The MCLs for nitrate, nitrite, and total nitrate and nitrite also apply to transient non-CWSs.

Contaminant	MCL	Units
Antimony	0.006	mg/L
Arsenic (effective January 23, 2006)	0.01	mg/L
Asbestos	7	MFL
Barium	2	mg/L
Beryllium	0.004	mg/L
Cadmium	0.005	mg/L
Chromium	0.1	mg/L
Cyanide (as free CN(-))	0.2	mg/L
Fluoride	4.0	mg/L
Mercury	0.002	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	10.	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	1.	mg/L

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Total Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	10.	mg/L
Selenium	0.05	mg/L
Thallium	0.002	mg/L

BOARD NOTE: See Section 611.300(d) for an elevated nitrate level for non-CWSs. USEPA removed and reserved the MCL for nickel on June 29, 1995, at 60 Fed. Reg. 33932, as a result of a judicial order in Nickel Development Institute v. EPA, No. 92-1407, and Specialty Steel Industry of the U.S. v. Browner, No. 92-1410 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 23 & Mar. 6, 1995), while retaining the contaminant, analytical methodology, and detection limit listings for this contaminant.

- c) USEPA has identified the following as BAT for achieving compliance with the MCL for the inorganic contaminants identified in subsection (b) of this Section, except for fluoride:

Contaminant BAT(s)

Antimony	C/F RO
Arsenic (BATs for As(V). Pre- oxidation may be required to convert As(III) to As(V).)	AAL C/F IX LIME RO ED O/F (To obtain high removals, the iron to arsenic ratio must be at least 20:1)
Asbestos	C/F DDF CC
Barium	IX LIME RO ED
Beryllium	AA C/F IX LIME RO
Cadmium	C/F IX

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Chromium	LIME RO
	C/F IX
Cyanide	LIME, BAT for Cr (III) only RO
	IX RO Cl[2]
Mercury	C/F, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations less than or equal to (<) 10 ug/L GAC
	LIME, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations < 10 ug/L RO, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations < 10 ug/L
Nickel	IX LIME RO
	IX RO ED
Nitrate	IX RO ED
	IX RO
Selenium	AAL C/F, BAT for Se (IV) only LIME RO ED
	AAL IX
Thallium	AAL IX
	AAL C/F
Abbreviations	Activated alumina Coagulation/filtration (not BAT for a system that has fewer than 500 service connections) Direct and diatomite filtration Granular activated carbon Ion exchange
	DDF GAC IX

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LIME Lime softening
RO Reverse osmosis
CC Corrosion control
ED Electrolysis
Cl[2] Oxidation (chlorine)
UV Ultraviolet irradiation
O/F Oxidation/filtration

d) At 40 CFR 141.62(d), as added at 66 Fed. Reg. 7064 (January 22, 2001), USEPA identified the following as the affordable technology, treatment technique, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer for achieving compliance with the maximum containment level for arsenic:

Small System Compliance Technologies (SSCTs)(1)
for Arsenic(2)

Small system compliance technology Affordable for listed small system categories(3)

Activated Alumina (centralized) All size categories
Activated Alumina (Point-of-Use)(4) All size categories
Coagulation/Filtration(5) 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000
Coagulation-assisted Microfiltration 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000
Electrodialysis reversal(6) 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000
Enhanced coagulation/filtration All size categories
Enhanced lime softening (pH > 10.5) All size categories
Ion Exchange 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000
Lime Softening(5) All size categories
Oxidation/Filtration(7) 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000
Reverse Osmosis (centralized)(6) All size categories
Reverse Osmosis (Point-of-Use)(4) All size categories

(1) Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii) of the federal SDWA (42 USC 300g-1(b)(4)(E)(ii)) specifies that SSCTs must be affordable and technically feasible for a small system supplier.

(2) SSCTs for As(V). Pre-oxidation may be required to convert As(III) to As(V).

(3) The federal SDWA specifies three categories of small system suppliers: (1) those serving 25 or more, but fewer than 501, (2) those serving more than 500, but fewer than 3,301, and (3) those serving more than 3,300, but fewer than 10,001.

(4) When POU or POE devices are used for compliance, programs to ensure proper long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring must be provided by the water supplier to ensure adequate performance.

(5) Unlikely to be installed solely for arsenic removal. May require pH adjustment to optimal range if high removals are needed.

(6) Technologies reject a large volume of water--may not be appropriate for

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areas where water quantity may be an issue.

(7) To obtain high removals, iron to arsenic ratio must be at least 20:1.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.62 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.310 Old Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Organic Chemicals

The following are the MCLs for organic chemicals. The MCLs for organic chemicals in this Section apply to all CWSS. Compliance with the MCLs in subsections (a) and (b) is calculated pursuant to Subpart O of this Part. Compliance with the MCL in subsection (c) is calculated pursuant to Subpart P of this Part.

Contaminant	Level mg/L	Additional State Requirement (*)
a) Chlorinated hydrocarbons		
Aldrin.....	0.001	*
DDT.....	0.05	*
Dieldrin.....	0.001	*
Heptachlor.....	0.0001	*
Heptachlor epoxide.....	0.0001	*

BOARD NOTE: Originally derived from 40 CFR 141.12(a) (1994), USEPA removed the last entry in this subsection and marked it reserved at 57 Fed. Reg. 31838 (July 17, 1992). USEPA added another listing of organic MCLs at 40 CFR 141.61 (2000+994). Heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, and 2,4-D appear in both this Section and in Section 611.311, with a different MCL in each Section. The heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, and 2,4-D MCLs in this Section are Illinois limitations that are more stringent than the federal requirements. However, detection of these contaminants or violation of their federally-derived revised Section 611.311 MCLs imposes more stringent monitoring, reporting, and notice requirements.

b) Chlorophenoxys

2,4-D..... 0.01 *

BOARD NOTE: Originally derived from 40 CFR 141.12(b) (2000+994), USEPA removed the last entry in this subsection and marked it reserved at 56 Fed. Reg. 3578 (Jan. 30, 1991). See the preceding Board Note

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regarding the dual listing of MCLs for 2,4-D.

c) TTHM..... 0.10 *

- 1) The MCL of 0.10 mg/L for TTHM applies to a Subpart B CWS supplier community-water-system that serves 10,000 or more persons, until December 31, 2001.
- 2) The MCL of 0.10 mg/L for TTHM applies to a CWS supplier community water-systems that uses use only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water and serve 10,000 or more persons, until December 31, 2003.
- 3) After December 31, 2003, the MCL for TTHM in this Section is no longer applicable.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.12 (2000+999). This is an additional State requirement to the extent that it applies to a supplier supplies other than a CWS supplier CWSs that adds add a disinfectant at any part of treatment and which provides provide water to 10,000 or more persons. The new MCL for TTHM is listed in Section 611.312.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.312 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)

- a) The maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are as follows:

Disinfection byproduct	MCL (mg/L)
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.080
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060
Bromate	0.010
Chlorite	1.0

- b) Compliance dates.

- 1) CWSs and NTNCWSs. A Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons must shall comply with this Section beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 persons or a supplier and-systems using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water must shall comply with this Section beginning January 1, 2004.
- 2) A PWS that is installing GAC or membrane technology to comply with this Section may apply to the Board for an extension of up to 24 months past the dates in subsection (b)(1) of this Section, but not beyond December 31, 2003. The Board must shall grant the

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extension, and must shall set a schedule for compliance and may specify any interim measures that the PWS must take. Failure to meet the schedule or interim treatment requirements constitutes a violation of an NPDWR.

- c) The following are identified as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for disinfection byproducts (DBPs) identified in subsection (a) of this Section.

Disinfection byproduct (DBP)

Best available technology (BAT)

TTHM	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening or GAC10, with chlorine as the primary and residual disinfectant
HAA5	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening or GAC10, with chlorine as the primary and residual disinfectant
Bromate	Control of ozone treatment process to reduce production of bromate
Chlorite	Control of treatment processes to reduce disinfectant demand and control of disinfection treatment processes to reduce disinfectant levels

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 C.F.R. 141.64 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.313 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs)

- a) Maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) are as follows:

Disinfectant residual	MRDL (mg/L)
Chlorine	4.0 (as Cl ₂)
Chloramines	4.0 (as Cl ₂)
Chlorine dioxide	0.8 (as ClO ₂)

- b) Compliance dates.

- 1) CWSs and NTNCWSs. A Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons must shall comply with this Section beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 persons or a supplier and-systems using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water must shall comply with this Section beginning January 1, 2004.

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- 2) Transient NCWSs. A Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must ~~shall~~ comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 persons and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant or a supplier ~~and--systems~~ using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must ~~shall~~ comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2004.
- c) The following are identified as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum residual disinfectant levels identified in subsection (a) of this Section: control of treatment processes to reduce disinfectant demand and control of disinfection treatment processes to reduce disinfectant levels.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 C.F.R. 141.65 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, AND
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Section 611.380 General Requirements

- a) The requirements of this Subpart constitute NPDWRs.
- 1) The regulations in this Subpart establish standards under which a CWS supplier or a NTNCWS supplier ~~community-water-systems--(CWSs) and--non-transient--non-community--water--systems--(NTNCWSs)~~ that adds a chemical disinfectant to the water in any part of the drinking water treatment process or which provides water that contains a chemical disinfectant must modify its practices to meet MCLs and MRDLs in Sections 611.312 and 611.313, respectively, and must meet the treatment technique requirements for DBP precursors in Section 611.385.
- 2) The regulations in this Subpart establish standards under which a transient non-CWS supplier ~~transient-non-community-water-systems (transient--non-CWSs)~~ that uses chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must modify its practices to meet the MRDL for chlorine dioxide in Section 611.313.
- 3) The Board has established MCLs for THM and HAA5 and treatment technique requirements for DBP precursors to limit the levels of known and unknown DBPs that ~~which~~ may have adverse health effects. These DBPs may include chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.
- b) Compliance dates.

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- 1) CWSs and NTNCWSs. Unless otherwise noted, a supplier ~~systems~~ must comply with the requirements of this Subpart as follows. A Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons must ~~shall~~ comply with this Subpart beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 persons or a supplier ~~and--systems~~ using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water must comply with this Subpart beginning January 1, 2004.
- 2) Transient non-CWSs. A Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must ~~shall~~ comply with any requirements for chlorine dioxide in this Subpart beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 persons and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant or a supplier ~~and~~ ~~systems~~ using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must ~~shall~~ comply with any requirements for chlorine dioxide in this Subpart beginning January 1, 2004.
- c) Each CWS or NTNCWS supplier regulated under subsection (a) of this Section must be operated by qualified personnel who meet the requirements specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 680.
- d) Control of disinfectant residuals. Notwithstanding the MRDLs in Section 611.313, a supplier ~~systems~~ may increase residual disinfectant levels in the distribution system of chlorine or chloramines (but not chlorine dioxide) to a level and for a time necessary to protect public health, to address specific microbiological contamination problems caused by circumstances such as, but not limited to, distribution line breaks, storm run-off events, source water contamination events, or cross-connection events.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 C.F.R. 141.130 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.381 Analytical Requirements

- a) A supplier must ~~systems--shall~~ use only the analytical methods ~~method(s)~~ specified in this Section to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart.
- b) Disinfection byproducts (DBPs).
- 1) A supplier must ~~systems--shall~~ measure disinfection byproducts (DBPs) by the methods (as modified by the footnotes) listed in the following table:

Approved Methods for Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Compliance Monitoring Methodology(2)	EPA method	Standard	Byproduct
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P&T/GC/ELCD & PID	(3)502.2	method	Measured(1)
P&T/GC/MS	524.2		TTHM
LLE/GC/BCD	551.1		TTHM
LLE/GC/BCD		6251 B	HAA5
SPE/GC/BCD	552.1		HAA5
LLE/GC/BCD	552.2		HAA5
Amperometric Titration		4500-CLO(2) E	Chlorite(4)
IC	300.0		Chlorite(4)
IC	300.1		Chlorite(4), Bromate

- (1) The listed method is approved for measuring specified disinfection byproduct.
- (2) P&T = purge and trap; GC = gas chromatography; ELCD = electrolytic conductivity detector; PID = photoionization detector; MS = mass spectrometer; LLE = liquid/liquid extraction; ECD = electron capture detector; SPE = solid phase extractor; IC = ion chromatography.
- (3) If TTHMs are the only analytes being measured in the sample, then a PID is not required.
- (4) Amperometric titration may be used for routine daily monitoring of chlorite at the entrance to the distribution system, as prescribed in Section 611.382(b)(2)(A)(i). Ion chromatography must be used for routine monthly monitoring of chlorite and additional monitoring of chlorite in the distribution system, as prescribed in Sections 611.382(b)(2)(A)(ii) and (b)(2)(B).

Methodology(2)	EPA method	Standard method	TTHM	Byproduct-Measured HAA5	Chlorite(4)	Bromate
P&T/SE/BEED	(3)502.2		X			
--&-PID						
P&T/GC/MS	524.2		X			
BBE/GE/BEED	551.1		X			
BBE/GE/BEED		6251-B		X		
SPE/GC/BEED	552.1			X		
BBE/GE/BEED	552.2			X		
Amperometric		4500-C1				
--titration						
IE	300.0				X	
IE	300.1				X	X

(1) X-indicates--method--is--approved--for--measuring--specified--disinfection byproduct.

(2) P&T = purge and trap; GC = gas chromatography; BEED = electrolytic conductivity detector; PID = photoionization detector; MS = mass spectrometer; LLE = liquid/liquid extraction; ECD = electron capture detector; SPE = solid phase extractor; IC = ion chromatography.

(3) If TTHMs are the only analytes being measured in the sample, then a PID is not required.

(4) Amperometric titration may be used for routine daily monitoring of chlorite at the entrance to the distribution system, as prescribed in Section 611.382(b)(2)(A)(i). Ion chromatography must be used for routine monthly monitoring of chlorite and additional monitoring of chlorite in the distribution system, as prescribed in Sections 611.382(b)(2)(A)(ii) and (b)(2)(B).

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-EPR-141.131(b)-(1990)-

- 2) Analysis under this Section for DBPs must shall be conducted by laboratories that have received certification by USEPA or the Agency except as specified under subsection (b)(3) of this Section. To receive certification to conduct analyses for the contaminants in Section 611.312, the laboratory must carry out annual analyses of performance evaluation (PE) samples approved by USEPA or the Agency. In these analyses of PE samples, the laboratory must achieve quantitative results within the acceptance limit on a minimum of 80% of the analytes included in each PE sample. The acceptance limit is defined as the 95% confidence interval calculated around the mean of the PE study data between a maximum and minimum acceptance limit of +50% and +15% of the study mean.
- 3) A party approved by USEPA or the Agency must measure daily chlorite samples at the entrance to the distribution system.
- c) Disinfectant residuals.
- 1) A supplier must Systems--shall measure residual disinfectant concentrations for free chlorine, combined chlorine (chloramines), and chlorine dioxide by the methods (as modified by the footnotes) listed in the following table:

Approved Methods for Disinfectant Residual Compliance Monitoring

Methodology	Standard Method	ASTM Method	Residual Measured(1)
Amperometric Titration	4500-C1 D	D 1253-86	Free chlorine, Combined chlorine, Total chlorine
Low Level Amperometric Titration	4500-C1 E		Total chlorine

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DPD Ferrous Titrimetric	4500-Cl F	Free chlorine, Combined chlorine, Total chlorine
DPD Colorimetric	4500-Cl G	Free chlorine, Combined chlorine, Total chlorine
Syringaldazine (FACTS)	4500-Cl H	Free chlorine
Iodometric Electrode	4500-Cl I	Total chlorine
DPD	4500-ClO[2] D	Chlorine dioxide
Amperometric Method II	4500-ClO[2] E	Chlorine dioxide

(1) The listed method is approved for measuring specified disinfectant residual.

Methodology	Standard method	ASTM method	Free chlorine	Combined chlorine	Residual-Measured
Ampero- metric titration	4500-Cl-B	B-1253- 06	X	X	Total chlorine dioxide
Low-level Ampero- metric titration	4500-Cl-B				X
DPD Ferrous titri- metric	4500-Cl-P		X	X	X
DPD-Color- imetric	4500-Cl-G		X	X	X
Syringal- dazine (FACTS)	4500-Cl-H		X		X

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Iodometric Electrode	4500-Cl-I	X
DPD	4500-ClO[2]-B	X
Ampero- metric Method-II	4500-ClO[2]-E	X

(1) X--indicates--method--is--approved--for--measuring--specified-disinfectant residual--Derived-from--40-CFR-141.131(e)-(1990)-BOARD-NOTE--

2) If approved by the Agency, a supplier systems may also measure residual disinfectant concentrations for chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide by using DPD colorimetric test kits.

3) A party approved by USEPA or the Agency must shaft measure residual disinfectant concentration.

d) A supplier Systems required to analyze parameters not included in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section must shaft use the methods listed below. A party approved by USEPA or the Agency must shaft measure these parameters.

1) Alkalinity. All methods allowed in Section 611.611(a)(21) for measuring alkalinity,

2) Bromide. USEPA Method 300.0 or USEPA Method 300.1,

3) Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Standard Method 5310 B (High-Temperature Combustion Method), Standard Method 5310 C (Persulfate-Ultraviolet or Heated-Persulfate Oxidation Method), or Standard Method 5310 D (Wet-Oxidation Method). TOC samples may not be filtered prior to analysis. TOC samples must either be analyzed or must be acidified to achieve pH less than 2.0 by minimal addition of phosphoric or sulfuric acid as soon as practical after sampling, not to exceed 24 hours. Acidified TOC samples must be analyzed within 28 days,

4) Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance (SUVA). SUVA is equal to the UV absorption at 254nm (UV[254]) (measured in m(-1)) divided by the dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentration (measured as mg/L). In order to determine SUVA, it is necessary to separately measure UV[254] and DOC. When determining SUVA, a supplier systems must use the methods stipulated in subsection (d)(4)(A) of this Section to measure DOC and the method stipulated in subsection (d)(4)(B) of this Section to measure UV[254]. SUVA must be determined on water prior to the addition of disinfectants/oxidants by the supplier system. DOC and UV[254] samples used to determine a SUVA value must be taken at the same time and at the same location,

A) Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC). Standard Method 5310 B (High-Temperature Combustion Method), Standard Method 5310 C

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(Persulfate-Ultraviolet or Heated-Persulfate Oxidation Method), or Standard Method 5310 D (Wet-Oxidation Method). Prior to analysis, DOC samples must be filtered through a 0.45 micrometer pore-diameter filter. Water passed through the filter prior to filtration of the sample must serve as the filtered blank. This filtered blank must be analyzed using procedures identical to those used for analysis of the samples and must meet the following standards: DOC < 0.5 mg/L. DOC samples must be filtered through the 0.45 micrometer pore-diameter filter prior to acidification. DOC samples must either be analyzed or must be acidified to achieve pH less than 2.0 by minimal addition of phosphoric or sulfuric acid as soon as practical after sampling, not to exceed 48 hours. Acidified DOC samples must be analyzed within 28 days, and

- B) Ultraviolet Absorption at 254 nm (UV[254]). Method 5910 B (Ultraviolet Absorption Method). UV absorption must be measured at 253.7 nm (may be rounded off to 254 nm). Prior to analysis, UV[254] samples must be filtered through a 0.45 micrometer pore-diameter filter. The pH of UV[254] samples may not be adjusted. Samples must be analyzed as soon as practical after sampling, not to exceed 48 hours, and

- 5) pH. All methods allowed in Section 611.611(a)(17) for measuring pH.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 C.F.R. 141.131 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.382 Monitoring Requirements

- a) General requirements.

- 1) A supplier must Systems-shall take all samples during normal operating conditions.
- 2) A supplier Systems may consider multiple wells drawing water from a single aquifer as one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of TTHM and HAA5 samples required with Agency approval.
- 3) Failure to monitor in accordance with the monitoring plan required under subsection (f) of this Section is a monitoring violation.
- 4) Where compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly or quarterly samples or averages and the supplier's system-s failure to monitor makes it impossible to determine compliance with MCLs or MRDLs, this failure to monitor will be treated as a violation for the entire period covered by the annual average.
- 5) A supplier must Systems-shall use only data collected under the

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provisions of this Subpart or under the Information Collection Rule (40 CFR 141 Subpart M) to qualify for reduced monitoring.

- b) Monitoring requirements for disinfection byproducts (DBPs).
- 1) TTHMs and HAA5.

- A) Routine monitoring. A supplier must Systems-shall monitor at the frequency indicated in the following table:

Routine Monitoring Frequency for TTHM and HAA5

Type of supplier	Minimum monitoring frequency	Sample location in the distribution system
Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons.	Four water samples per quarter per treatment plant.	At least 25 percent of all samples collected each quarter at locations representing maximum residence time. Remaining samples taken at locations representative of at least average residence time in the distribution system and representing the entire distribution system, taking into account number of persons served, different sources of water, and different treatment methods.(1)
Subpart B system supplier serving from 500 to 9,999 persons.	One water sample per quarter per treatment plant.	Locations representing maximum residence time.(1)
Subpart B system supplier serving fewer than 500 persons.	One sample per year per treatment plant during month of warmest water temperature.	Locations representing maximum residence time.(1) If the sample (or average of annual samples, if more than one

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sample is taken)
exceeds the MCL,
the supplier must
increase monitoring
to one sample per
treatment plant per
quarter, taken at a
point reflecting the
maximum residence
time in the
distribution system,
until the supplier
meets the standards
in subsection
(b)(1)(D) of this
Section.

A supplier using
only groundwater
not under direct
influence of surface
water using
chemical
disinfectant and
serving 10,000 or
more persons.

A supplier using
only groundwater
not under direct
influence of surface
water using
chemical
disinfectant and
serving fewer than
10,000 persons.

One water sample
per quarter per
treatment plant (2).

One sample per
year per treatment
plant (2) during month
of warmest water
temperature.

Locations
representing
maximum residence
time. (1) If the sample
(or average of
annual samples, if
more than one
sample is taken)
exceeds MCL, the
supplier must
increase monitoring
to one sample per
treatment plant per
quarter, taken at a
point reflecting the
maximum residence
time in the
distribution system,
until the supplier
meets standards in
subsection (b)(1)(D)

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of this Section.

- (1) If a supplier elects to sample more frequently than the minimum required,
at least 25 percent of all samples collected each quarter (including those
taken in excess of the required frequency) must be taken at locations that
represent the maximum residence time of the water in the distribution
system. The remaining samples must be taken at locations representative of
at least average residence time in the distribution system.
- (2) Multiple wells drawing water from a single aquifer may be considered one
treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples required,
with Agency approval.

Routine-Monitoring-Frequency-for-TTHM-and-HAA5

Type-of-system	Minimum-monitoring frequency	Sample-location-in-the distribution-system
Subpart-B-system serving-10,000-or more-persons-	Four-water-samples per-quarter-per treatment-plant-	At-least-25-percent-of-all samples-collected-each quarter-at-locations representing-maximum residence-time.--Remaining samples-taken-at-locations representative-of-at-least average-residence-time-in the-distribution-system-and representing-the-entire distribution-system--taking into-account-number-of persons-served--different sources-of-water--and different-treatment methods--(1)
Subpart-B-system serving-from-500 to-9,999-persons-	One-water-sample per-quarter-per treatment-plant-	Locations-representing maximum-residence-time--(1)
Subpart-B-system serving-fewer than-500-persons-	One-sample-per year-per-treatment plant-during-month of-warmest-water temperature-	Locations-representing maximum-residence-time--(1) If-the-sample-for-average of-annual-samples--if-more than-one-sample-is-taken-- exceeds-MCL--system-must increase-monitoring-to-one sample-per-treatment-plant per-quarter--taken-at-a point-reflecting-the

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maximum-residence-time-in
the-distribution-system,
until-system-meets-reduced
monitoring-standards-in
Section-611-302(b)(1)(B)-

One-water-sample
per-quarter-per
treatment-plant(2)-

System-using-only
groundwater-not
under-direct
influence-of
surface-water-using
chemical-disinfectant
and-serving-107000
or-more-persons-

System-using-only
groundwater-not
under-direct
influence-of
surface-water
using-chemical
disinfectant-and
serving-fewer
than-107000
persons-

One-sample-per
year-per-treatment
plant(2)-during
month-of-warmest
water-temperature-
tc3

Locations-representing
maximum-residence-time-(1)
If-the-sample-for-average
of-annual-samples-if-more
than-one-sample-is-taken
exceeds-MCB-system-must
increase-monitoring-to-one
sample-per-treatment-plant
per-quarter-taken-at-a
point-reflecting-the
maximum-residence-time-in
the-distribution-system,
until-system-meets
standards-in-Section
611-302(b)(1)(B)-for
reduced-monitoring-

(1) If-a-system-ejects-to-sample-more-frequently-than-the-minimum-required,-at
least--25--percent-of-all-samples-collected-each-quarter-(including-those-taken
in-excess-of-the-required-frequency)-must-be-taken-at-locations-that--represent
the--maximum--residence--time--of--the--water--in--the-distribution-system--The
remaining-samples-must-be-taken-at-locations-representative-of-at-least-average
residence-time-in-the-distribution-system-

(2) Multiple-wells-drawing-water-from-a-single-aquifer-may-be--considered--one
treatment-plant--for--determining--the-minimum-number-of-samples-required-with
Agency-approval-

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141-132(b)-(1990)-

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B) A supplier Systems may reduce monitoring, except as
otherwise provided, in accordance with the following table:

Reduced Monitoring Frequency for TTHM and HAA5

If you are a...

You may reduce
monitoring if you
have monitored at
least one year and
your...

To this level

Subpart B system
supplier serving
10,000 or more
persons that has a
source water annual
average TOC level,
before any
treatment, <4.0
mg/L.

TTHM annual
average <0.040
mg/L and HAA5
annual average
<0.030 mg/L.

One sample per
treatment plant per
quarter at
distribution system
location reflecting
maximum residence
time.

Subpart B system
supplier serving
from 500 to 9,999
persons that has a
source water annual
average TOC level,
before any
treatment, <4.0
mg/L.

TTHM annual
average <0.040
mg/L and HAA5
annual average
<0.030 mg/L.

One sample per
treatment plant per
year at distribution
system location
reflecting maximum
residence time
during month of
warmest water
temperature.

NOTE: Any

Subpart B system
supplier serving
fewer than 500
persons may not
reduce its
monitoring to less
than one sample per
treatment plant per
year.

A supplier using
only groundwater
not under direct
influence of surface
water using
chemical
disinfectant and

TTHM annual
average <0.040
mg/L and HAA5
annual average
<0.030 mg/L.

One sample per
treatment plant per
year at distribution
system location
reflecting maximum
residence time
during month of

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serving 10,000 or more persons.

A supplier using only groundwater not under direct influence of surface water using chemical disinfectant and serving fewer than 10,000 persons.

TTHM annual average <0.040 mg/L and HAA5 annual average <0.030 mg/L for two consecutive years OR TTHM annual average <0.020 mg/L and HAA5 annual average <0.015 mg/L for one year.

Reduced Monitoring Frequency for TTHM and HAA5

You may reduce monitoring if you have monitored at least one year and your:

If you are a:

Subpart-B-system serving 10,000 or more persons which has a source-water annual-average TBE-level before any-treatment <4.0-mg/lb

TTHM-annual average <0.040-mg/lb and-HAA5-annual average 0.030-mg/lb

To this level

One-sample-per-treatment plant-per-quarter-at distribution-system location-reflecting-maximum residence-time

warmest water temperature. A supplier using only groundwater not under direct influence of surface water using chemical disinfectant and serving fewer than 10,000 persons.

One sample per treatment plant per three year monitoring cycle at distribution system location reflecting maximum residence time during month of warmest water temperature, with the three-year cycle beginning on January 1 following quarter in which the supplier qualifies for reduced monitoring.

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Subpart-B-system serving from 500 to 9,999 persons which has a source-water-annual average-TBE level before any treatment <4.0 mg/lb

TTHM-annual average <0.040 mg/lb and-HAA5 annual-average <0.030-mg/lb

One-sample-per-treatment plant-per-year-at distribution-system location-reflecting-maximum residence-time-during-month of-warmest-water temperature--NOTE:--Any Subpart-B-system-serving fewer-than-500-persons-may not-reduce-its-monitoring to-less-than-one-sample-per-treatment-plant-per-year

System-using-only groundwater-not-under direct-influence-of surface-water-using chemical-disinfectant and-serving-10,000-or-more-persons

TTHM-annual-average <0.040-mg/lb-and HAA5-annual-average <0.030-mg/lb

One-sample-per-treatment plant-per-year-at distribution-system location-reflecting-maximum residence-time-during-month of-warmest-water temperature

System-using-only groundwater-not-under direct-influence-of surface-water-using chemical-disinfectant and-serving-fewer-than-10,000-persons

TTHM-annual-average <0.040-mg/lb-and HAA5-annual-average <0.030-mg/lb-for two-consecutive-years OR-TTHM-annual-average <0.020-mg/lb-and HAA5-annual-average <0.015-mg/lb-for-one year

One-sample-per-treatment plant-per-three-year monitoring-cycle-at distribution-system location-reflecting-maximum residence-time-during-month of-warmest-water temperature-with-the three-year-cycle-beginning on-January-1-following quarter-in-which-system qualifies-for-reduced monitoring

BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-132(c)-(1998)--

C) A supplier Systems on a reduced monitoring schedule may remain on that reduced schedule as long as the average of all samples taken in the year (for a supplier that systems which must monitor quarterly) or the result of the sample (for a supplier that systems--which must monitor no more frequently than annually) is no more than 0.060 mg/L and 0.045 mg/L for TTHMs and HAA5, respectively. A supplier Systems that do not meet these levels must shall resume monitoring at the frequency identified in subsection (b)(1)(A) of this Section (minimum monitoring frequency column) in the quarter immediately following the monitoring period quarter in which the supplier system exceeds 0.060

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mg/L for TTHMs or and 0.045 mg/L for ~~pphms~~ and HAA57 respectively. For a supplier system using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water and serving fewer than 10,000 persons, if either the TTHM annual average is ≥ 0.080 mg/L or the HAA5 annual average is ≥ 0.060 mg/L, the supplier system must go to increased monitoring identified in subsection (b)(1)(A) of this Section (sample location column) in the quarter immediately following the monitoring period in which the supplier exceeds 0.080 mg/L for TTHMs or 0.060 mg/L for HAA5.

D) A supplier system on increased monitoring may return to routine monitoring if, after at least one year of monitoring, its the TTHM annual average is ≤ 0.060 ~~≤ 0.040~~ mg/L and its the HAA5 annual average is ≤ 0.045 ~~≤ 0.030~~ mg/L.

E) The Agency may return a supplier system to routine monitoring.

2) Chlorite. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier Community--and--nontransient noncommunity--water--systems using chlorine dioxide, for disinfection or oxidation, must ~~shall~~ conduct monitoring for chlorite.

A) Routine monitoring.

i) Daily monitoring. A supplier must Systems--shall take daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system. For any daily sample that exceeds the chlorite MCL, the supplier system shall take additional samples in the distribution system the following day at the locations required by subsection (b)(2)(B) of this Section, in addition to the sample required at the entrance to the distribution system.

ii) Monthly monitoring. A supplier must Systems--shall take a three-sample set each month in the distribution system. The supplier system must take one sample at each of the following locations: near the first customer, at a location representative of average residence time, and at a location reflecting maximum residence time in the distribution system. Any additional routine sampling must be conducted in the same manner (as three-sample sets, at the specified locations). The supplier system may use the results of additional monitoring conducted under subsection (b)(2)(B) of this Section to meet the requirement for monitoring in this subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii).

B) Additional monitoring. On each day following a routine sample monitoring result that exceeds the chlorite MCL at the entrance to the distribution system, the supplier must system--shall take three chlorite distribution system samples at the following locations: as close to the first customer as possible, in a location representative of average

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residence time, and as close to the end of the distribution system as possible (reflecting maximum residence time in the distribution system).

C) Reduced monitoring.

i) Chlorite monitoring at the entrance to the distribution system required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of this Section may not be reduced.

ii) Chlorite monitoring in the distribution system required by subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section may be reduced to one three-sample set per quarter after one year of monitoring where no individual chlorite sample taken in the distribution system under subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section has exceeded the chlorite MCL and the supplier system has not been required to conduct monitoring under subsection (b)(2)(B) of this Section. The supplier system may remain on the reduced monitoring schedule until either any of the three individual chlorite samples taken quarterly in the distribution system under subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) of this Section exceeds the chlorite MCL or the supplier system is required to conduct monitoring under subsection (b)(2)(B) of this Section, at which time the supplier must system--shall revert to routine monitoring.

3) Bromate.

A) Routine monitoring. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier Community--and--nontransient--noncommunity--systems using ozone, for disinfection or oxidation, must shall take one sample per month for each treatment plant in the system using ozone. A system must Systems--shall take samples monthly at the entrance to the distribution system while the ozonation system is operating under normal conditions.

B) Reduced monitoring. A supplier Systems required to analyze for bromate may reduce monitoring from monthly to once per quarter, if the supplier system demonstrates that the average source water bromide concentration is less than 0.05 mg/L based upon representative monthly bromide measurements for one year. The supplier system may remain on reduced bromate monitoring until the running annual average source water bromide concentration, computed quarterly, is equal to or greater than 0.05 mg/L based upon representative monthly measurements. If the running annual average source water bromide concentration is equal to or greater than 0.05 mg/L, the supplier must system--shall resume routine monitoring required by subsection (b)(3)(A) of this Section.

c) Monitoring requirements for disinfectant residuals.

1) Chlorine and chloramines.

A) Routine monitoring. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier Community--and

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nontransient--noncommunity--water--systems that uses use chlorine or chloramines must shall measure the residual disinfectant level in the distribution system at the same point points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in Section 611.521. A Subpart B supplier system may use the results of residual disinfectant concentration sampling conducted under Section 611.532 for unfiltered systems or Section 611.533 for systems that filter, in lieu of taking separate samples.

- B) Reduced monitoring. Monitoring may not be reduced.

2) Chlorine dioxide.

A) Routine monitoring. A CWS, and NTNCWS, or a transient non-CWS supplier community--nontransient-noncommunity--and transient-noncommunity--water--systems that uses use chlorine dioxide for disinfection or oxidation must shall take daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system. For any daily sample that exceeds the MRDL, the supplier must system shall take samples in the distribution system the following day at the locations required by subsection (c)(2)(B) of this Section, in addition to the sample required at the entrance to the distribution system.

B) Additional monitoring. On each day following a routine sample monitoring result that exceeds the MRDL, the supplier must system-shall take three chlorine dioxide distribution system samples. If chlorine dioxide or chloramines are used to maintain a disinfectant residual in the distribution system, or if chlorine is used to maintain a disinfectant residual in the distribution system and there are no disinfection addition points after the entrance to the distribution system (i.e., no booster chlorination), the supplier must system-shall take three samples as close to the first customer as possible, at intervals of at least six hours. If chlorine is used to maintain a disinfectant residual in the distribution system and there are one or more disinfection addition points after the entrance to the distribution system (i.e., booster chlorination), the supplier must system-shall take one sample at each of the following locations: as close to the first customer as possible, in a location representative of average residence time, and as close to the end of the distribution system as possible (reflecting maximum residence time in the distribution system).

- C) Reduced monitoring. Monitoring may not be reduced.

d) Monitoring requirements for disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors.

1) Routine monitoring. A Subpart B supplier system that uses conventional filtration treatment (as defined in Section 611.101) must shall monitor each treatment plant for TOC not past the point of combined filter effluent turbidity monitoring and

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representative of the treated water. A supplier At-systems required to monitor under this subsection (d)(1) must shall also monitor for TOC in the source water prior to any treatment at the same time as monitoring for TOC in the treated water. These samples (source water and treated water) are referred to as paired samples. At the same time as the source water sample is taken, a system must At-systems-shall monitor for alkalinity in the source water prior to any treatment. A supplier must Systems shall take one paired sample and one source water alkalinity sample per month per plant at a time representative of normal operating conditions and influent water quality.

- 2) Reduced monitoring. A Subpart B supplier system with an average treated water TOC of less than 2.0 mg/L for two consecutive years, or less than 1.0 mg/L for one year, may reduce monitoring for both TOC and alkalinity to one paired sample and one source water alkalinity sample per plant per quarter. The supplier must system-shall revert to routine monitoring in the month following the quarter when the annual average treated water TOC ≥ 2.0 mg/L.

e) Bromide. A supplier Systems required to analyze for bromate may reduce bromate monitoring from monthly to once per quarter, if the supplier system demonstrates that the average source water bromide concentration is less than 0.05 mg/L based upon representative monthly measurements for one year. The supplier must system-shall continue bromide monitoring to remain on reduced bromate monitoring.

f) Monitoring plans. Each supplier system required to monitor under this Subpart must shall develop and implement a monitoring plan. The supplier must system-shall maintain the plan and make it available for inspection by the Agency and the general public no later than 30 days following the applicable compliance dates in Section 611.380(b). A Subpart B supplier system serving more than 3,300 persons must shall submit a copy of the monitoring plan to the Agency no later than the date of the first report required under Section 611.384. After review, the Agency may require changes in any plan elements. The plan must include at least the following elements:

- 1) Specific locations and schedules for collecting samples for any parameters included in this Subpart I;
- 2) How the supplier system will calculate compliance with MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques; and
- 3) If approved for monitoring as a consecutive system, or if providing water to a consecutive system, under the provisions of Section 611.500, the sampling plan must reflect the entire distribution system.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 C.F.R. 141.132 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 611.383 Compliance Requirements

a) General requirements.

1) Where compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly or quarterly samples or averages and the supplier system fails to monitor for TTHM, HAA5, or bromate, this failure to monitor will be treated as a monitoring violation for the entire period covered by the annual average. Where compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly or quarterly samples or averages and the supplier's system's failure to monitor makes it impossible to determine compliance with the MRDL for chlorine or chloramines, this failure to monitor will be treated as a monitoring violation for the entire period covered by the annual average.

2) All samples taken and analyzed under the provisions of this Subpart must be included in determining compliance, even if that number is greater than the minimum required.

3) If, during the first year of monitoring under Section 611.382, any individual quarter's average will cause the running annual average of that supplier system to exceed the MCL, the supplier system is out of compliance at the end of that quarter.

b) Disinfection byproducts (DBPs).

1) TTHMs and HAA5.

A) For a supplier systems monitoring quarterly, compliance with MCLs in Section 611.312 must be based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of quarterly arithmetic averages of all samples collected by the supplier system as prescribed by Section 611.382(b)(1).

B) For a supplier systems monitoring less frequently than quarterly, the supplier demonstrates systems-demonstrate MCL compliance if the average of samples taken that year under the provisions of Section 611.382(b)(1) does not exceed the MCLs in Section 611.312. If the average of these samples exceed the MCL, the supplier system must increase monitoring to once per quarter per treatment plant, and such a system is not in violation of the MCL until it has completed one year of quarterly monitoring, unless the result of fewer than four quarters of monitoring will cause the running annual average to exceed the MCL, in which case the supplier system is in violation at the end of that quarter. A supplier Systems required to increase to quarterly monitoring must calculate compliance by including the sample that triggered the increased monitoring plus the following three quarters of monitoring.

C) If the running annual arithmetic average of quarterly averages covering any consecutive four-quarter period exceeds the MCL, the supplier system is in violation of the MCL and must notify the public pursuant to Subpart V of this

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Part in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384.

D) If a PWS fails to complete four consecutive quarter's monitoring, compliance with the MCL for the last four-quarter compliance period must be based on an average of the available data.

2) Bromate. Compliance must be based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly samples (or, for months in which the supplier system takes more than one sample, the average of all samples taken during the month) collected by the supplier system as prescribed by Section 611.382(b)(3). If the average of samples covering any consecutive four-quarter period exceeds the MCL, the supplier system is in violation of the MCL and must notify the public pursuant to Subpart V of this Part, in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384. If a PWS supplier fails to complete twelve consecutive months' monitoring, compliance with the MCL for the last four-quarter compliance period must be based on an average of the available data.

3) Chlorite. Compliance must be based on an arithmetic average of each three sample set taken in the distribution system as prescribed by Section 611.382(b)(2)(A)(ii) and Section 611.382(b)(2)(B). If the arithmetic average of any three sample set exceeds the MCL, the supplier system is in violation of the MCL and must notify the public pursuant to Subpart V of this Part, in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384.

c) Disinfectant residuals.

1) Chlorine and chloramines.

A) Compliance must be based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected by the supplier system under Section 611.382(c)(1). If the average of quarterly averages covering any consecutive four-quarter period exceeds the MRDL, the supplier system is in violation of the MRDL and must notify the public pursuant to Subpart V of this Part, in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384.

B) In cases where a supplier switches systems-switch between the use of chlorine and chloramines for residual disinfection during the year, compliance must be determined by including together all monitoring results of both chlorine and chloramines in calculating compliance. Reports submitted pursuant to Section 611.384 must clearly indicate which residual disinfectant was analyzed for each sample.

2) Chlorine dioxide.

A) Acute violations. Compliance must be based on consecutive daily samples collected by the supplier system under Section

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611.382(c)(2). If any daily sample taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, and on the following day one (or more) of the three samples taken in the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, the supplier system is in violation of the MRDL and must take immediate corrective action to lower the level of chlorine dioxide below the MRDL and must notify the public pursuant to the procedures for acute health risks in Subpart V of this Part in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384. Failure to take samples in the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system will also be considered an MRDL violation and the supplier system must notify the public of the violation in accordance with the provisions for acute violations under Subpart V of this Part in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384.

B) Nonacute violations. Compliance must be based on consecutive daily samples collected by the supplier system under Section 611.382(c)(2). If any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceed the MRDL and all distribution system samples taken are below the MRDL, the supplier system is in violation of the MRDL and must take corrective action to lower the level of chlorine dioxide below the MRDL at the point of sampling and must notify the public pursuant to the procedures for nonacute health risks in Subpart V of this Part in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384. Failure to monitor at the entrance to the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system is also an MRDL violation and the supplier system must notify the public of the violation in accordance with the provisions for nonacute violations under Subpart V of this Part in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384.

d) Disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors. Compliance must be determined as specified by Section 611.385(c). A supplier system may begin monitoring to determine whether Step 1 TOC removals can be met twelve months prior to the compliance date for the supplier system. This monitoring is not required and failure to monitor during this period is not a violation. However, any supplier system that does not monitor during this period, and then determines in the first twelve months after the compliance date that it is not able to meet the Step 1 requirements in Section 611.141(b)(2) and must therefore apply for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements, is not eligible for retroactive approval of alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements as allowed pursuant to Section 611.385(b)(3) and is in

violation of an NPDWR. A supplier system may apply for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements any time after the compliance date. For a supplier system required to meet Step 1 TOC removals, if the value calculated under Section 611.385(c)(1)(D) is less than 1.00, the supplier system is in violation of the treatment technique requirements and must notify the public pursuant to Subpart V of this Part, in addition to reporting to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.384.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.133 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001). ~~†1999†7-as-amended-at-65-Fed--Reg--269227~~
~~May-47-2000~~

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.384 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

- a) A supplier system required to sample quarterly or more frequently must shall report to the Agency within ten days after the end of each quarter in which samples were collected, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 611.840. A supplier system required to sample less frequently than quarterly must shall report to the Agency within ten days after the end of each monitoring period in which samples were collected.
- b) Disinfection byproducts (DBPs). A supplier must Systems-shall report the information specified in the following table:

If a supplier is you-are a... The supplier you must report...(1)

(1) Supplier System monitoring (A††) The number of samples taken for TTHMs and HAA5 under the requirements of Section 611.382(b) on a quarterly or more frequent basis.

(B†2) The location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter.

(C†3) The arithmetic average of all samples taken in the last quarter.

(D†4) The annual arithmetic average of the quarterly arithmetic averages of this Section for the last four quarters.

(E†5) Whether, based on Section 611.383(b)(1), the MCL was violated exceeded.

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- (2) Supplier System monitoring for TTHMs and HAA5 under the requirements of Section 611.382(b) less frequently than quarterly (but at least annually).

(B)(2) The location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last monitoring period.

(C)(3) The arithmetic average of all samples taken over the last year.

(D)(4) Whether, based on Section 611.383(b)(1), the MCL was violated exceeded.

- (3) Supplier System monitoring for TTHMs and HAA5 under the requirements of Section 611.382(b) less frequently than annually.

(B)(2) Whether, based on Section 611.383(b)(1), the MCL was violated exceeded.

- (4) Supplier System monitoring for chlorite under the requirements of Section 611.382(b).

(B)(2) The location, date, and result of each sample (both entry point and distribution system) taken during the last quarter.

(C)(3) For each month in the reporting period, the arithmetic average of all samples taken in the month.

(D)(4) Whether, based on Section 611.383(b)(3), the MCL was violated exceeded, and in which month it was violated, and how many times it was violated in each month exceeded.

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- (5) Supplier System monitoring for bromate under the requirements of Section 611.382(b).

(B)(2) The location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter.

(C)(3) The arithmetic average of the monthly arithmetic averages of all samples taken in the last year.

(D)(4) Whether, based on Section 611.383(b)(2), the MCL was violated exceeded.

- (1) The Agency may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the MCL was exceeded, in lieu of having the supplier system report that information.

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.134(b)-(1998)-~~

- c) Disinfectants. A supplier must Systems-shall report the information specified in the following table:

If a supplier is you-are a...

The supplier you must report...(1)

- (1) Supplier System monitoring for chlorine or chloramines under the requirements of Section 611.382(c).

(A)(1) The number of samples taken during each month of the last quarter.

(B)(2) The monthly arithmetic average of all samples taken in each month for the last twelve months.

(C)(3) The arithmetic average of all monthly averages for the last twelve months.

(D)(4) Whether, based on Section 611.383(c)(1), the MRDL was violated exceeded.

- (2) Supplier System monitoring for chlorine dioxide under the requirements of Section 611.382(c).

(A)(1) The dates, results, and locations of samples taken during the last quarter.

(B)(2) Whether, based on Section 611.383(c)(2), the MRDL was violated exceeded.

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- (C+3) Whether the MRDL was exceeded in any two consecutive daily samples and whether the resulting violation was acute or nonacute.

- (1) The Agency may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the MRDL was exceeded, in lieu of having the supplier system report that information.

~~BOARD NOTE:--Derived from 40-CFR-141.134(c)-(1990):~~

- d) Disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors and enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening. A supplier must Systems--shall report the information specified in the following table:

If a supplier is you-are a...

The Supplier you must report...(1)

- (1) Supplier System monitoring monthly or quarterly for TOC under the requirements of Section 611.382(d) and required to meet the enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening requirements in Section 611.385(b)(2) or (3).

- (A+1) The number of paired (source water and treated water) ~~prior-----to-----continuous disinfection~~ samples taken during the last quarter.

- (B+2) The location, date, and result of each paired sample and associated alkalinity taken during the last quarter.

- (C+3) For each month in the reporting period that paired samples were taken, the arithmetic average of the percent reduction of TOC for each paired sample and the required TOC percent removal.

- (D+4) Calculations for determining compliance with the TOC percent removal requirements, as provided in Section 611.385(c)(1).

- (E+5) Whether the supplier system is in compliance with the enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening percent

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removal requirements in Section 611.385(b) for the last four quarters.

- (2) Supplier System monitoring monthly or quarterly for TOC under the requirements of Section 611.382(d) and meeting one or more of the alternative compliance standards in Section 611.385(a)(2) or (3).

- (A+1) The alternative compliance criterion that the supplier system is using.

- (B+2) The number of paired samples taken during the last quarter.

- (C+3) The location, date, and result of each paired sample and associated alkalinity taken during the last quarter.

- (D+4) The running annual arithmetic average based on monthly averages (or quarterly samples) of source water TOC for a supplier systems meeting a criterion in Section 611.385(a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(C) or of treated water TOC for a supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385(a)(2)(B).

- (E+5) The running annual arithmetic average based on monthly averages (or quarterly samples) of source water SUVA for a supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385(a)(2)(E) or of treated water SUVA for a supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385(a)(2)(F).

- (F+6) The running annual average of source water alkalinity for a supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385(a)(2)(C) and of treated water alkalinity for a

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- supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385(a)(3)(A).
- (G+7) The running annual average for both TTHM and HAA5 for a supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385 (a)(2)(C) or (D).
- (H+8) The running annual average of the amount of magnesium hardness removal (as CaCO₃) in mg/L for a supplier systems meeting the criterion in Section 611.385(a)(3)(B).
- (I+9) Whether the supplier system is in compliance with the particular alternative compliance criterion in Section 611.385(a)(2) or (3).

(1) The Agency may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the treatment technique was met, in lieu of having the supplier system report that information.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.134 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

BOARD NOTE: --Derived from 40 CFR 141.134(d)-(t)9987-

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.385 Treatment Technique for Control of Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors

a) Applicability.

- 1) A Subpart B supplier system using conventional filtration treatment (as defined in Section 611.101) must ~~shall~~ operate with enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening to achieve the TOC percent removal levels specified in subsection (b) of this Section unless the supplier system meets at least one of the alternative compliance standards listed in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this Section.
- 2) Alternative compliance standards for enhanced coagulation and enhanced softening systems. A Subpart B supplier system using conventional filtration treatment may use the alternative compliance standards in subsections (a)(2)(A) through (a)(2)(F) of this Section to comply with this Section in lieu of complying with subsection (b). a supplier must Systems-shall comply with

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monitoring requirements in Section 611.382(d) of this Part.

- A) The supplier's system's source water TOC level, measured according to Section 611.381(d)(3), is less than 2.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average.
- B) The supplier's system's treated water TOC level, measured according to Section 611.381(d)(3), is less than 2.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average.
- C) The supplier's system's source water TOC level, measured according to ~~as-required-by~~ Section 611.381(d)(3), is less than 4.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average; the source water alkalinity, measured according to Section 611.381(d)(1), is greater than 60 mg/L (as CaCO₃), calculated quarterly as a running annual average; and either the TTHM and HAA5 running annual averages are no greater than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively; or prior to the effective date for compliance in Section 611.380(b), the system has made a clear and irrevocable financial commitment, not later than the effective date for compliance in Section 611.380(b), to use technologies that will limit the levels of TTHMs and HAA5 to no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively. A supplier must ~~Systems-shall~~ submit evidence of a clear and irrevocable financial commitment, in addition to a schedule containing milestones and periodic progress reports for installation and operation of appropriate technologies, to the Agency for approval not later than the effective date for compliance in Section 611.380(b). These technologies must be installed and operating not later than June 30, 2005. Failure to install and operate these technologies by the date in the approved schedule will constitute a violation of a NPDR.
- D) The TTHM and HAA5 running annual averages are no greater than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively, and the supplier system uses only chlorine for primary disinfection and maintenance of a residual in the distribution system.
- E) The supplier's system's source water SUVA, prior to any treatment and measured monthly according to Section 611.381(d)(4), is less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m, calculated quarterly as a running annual average.
- F) The supplier's system's finished water SUVA, measured monthly according to Section 611.381(d)(4), is less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m, calculated quarterly as a running annual average.
- 3) Additional alternative compliance standards for softening systems. A supplier Systems practicing enhanced softening that cannot achieve the TOC removals required by subsection (b)(2) of this Section may use the alternative compliance standards in subsections (a)(3)(A) and (B) of this Section in lieu of complying with subsection (b) of this Section. A supplier must

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Systems-shall comply with monitoring requirements in Section 611.382(d).

A) Softening that results in lowering the treated water alkalinity to less than 60 mg/L (as CaCO₃), measured monthly according to Section 611.381(d)(1) and calculated quarterly as a running annual average.

B) Softening that results in removing at least 10 mg/L of magnesium hardness (as CaCO₃), measured monthly and calculated quarterly as an annual running average.

b) Enhanced coagulation and enhanced softening performance requirements.

1) A supplier must Systems-shall achieve the percent reduction of TOC specified in subsection (b)(2) of this Section between the source water and the combined filter effluent, unless the Agency approves a supplier's system's request for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements under subsection (b)(3) of this Section.

2) Required Step 1 TOC reductions, indicated in the following table, are based upon specified source water parameters measured in accordance with Section 611.381(d). A supplier Systems practicing softening must shall meet the Step 1 TOC reductions in the far-right column (source water alkalinity >120 mg/L) for the specified source water TOC:

Step 1 Required Removal of TOC by Enhanced Coagulation and Enhanced Softening for a Subpart B System Supplier Using Conventional Treatment(1,2)

Source-water TOC, mg/L	Source-water alkalinity, mg/L as CaCO ₃	
	0-60	>60-120 >120(3)
>2.0-4.0	35.0	25.0 15.0
>4.0-8.0	45.0	35.0 25.0
>8.0	50.0	40.0 30.0

(1) A supplier Systems meeting at least one of the conditions in subsections (a)(2)(A) through (a)(2)(F) of this Section are not required to operate with enhanced coagulation.

(2) Softening systems meeting one of the alternative compliance standards in subsection (a)(3) of this Section are not required to operate with enhanced softening.

(3) A supplier Systems practicing softening must shall meet the TOC removal requirements in this column.

3) A Subpart B conventional treatment supplier system that cannot achieve the Step 1 TOC removals required by subsection (b)(2) of this Section due to water quality parameters or operational constraints must apply to the Agency, within three months after

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failure to achieve the TOC removals required by subsection (b)(2) of this Section, for approval of alternative minimum TOC (Step 2) removal requirements submitted by the supplier system. If the PWS cannot achieve the Step 1 TOC removal requirement due to water quality parameters or operational constraints, the Agency shall approve the use of the Step 2 TOC removal requirement. If the Agency approves the alternative minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements, the Agency may make those requirements retroactive for the purposes of determining compliance. Until the Agency approves the alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements, the supplier must system-shall meet the Step 1 TOC removals contained in subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

4) Alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements. An application Applications made to the Agency by an enhanced coagulation system supplier systems for approval of alternative minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements under subsection (b)(3) of this Section must include, at a minimum, results of bench- or pilot-scale testing conducted under subsection (b)(4)(B) of this Section. The submitted bench- or pilot-scale testing must be used to determine the alternate enhanced coagulation level.

A) For the purposes of this Subpart, "Alternate enhanced coagulation level" is defined as coagulation at a coagulant dose and pH as determined by the method described in subsections (b)(4)(A) through (E) of this Section such that an incremental addition of 10 mg/L of alum (or equivalent amount of ferric salt) results in a TOC removal of <0.3 mg/L. The percent removal of TOC at this point on the "TOC removal versus coagulant dose" curve is then defined as the minimum TOC removal required for the supplier system. Once approved by the Agency, this minimum requirement supersedes the minimum TOC removal required by the table in subsection (b)(2) of this Section. This requirement will be effective until such time as the Agency approves a new value based on the results of a new bench- and pilot-scale test. Failure to achieve alternative minimum TOC removal levels is a violation of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

B) Bench- or pilot-scale testing of enhanced coagulation must be conducted by using representative water samples and adding 10 mg/L increments of alum (or equivalent amounts of ferric salt) until the pH is reduced to a level less than or equal to the enhanced coagulation Step 2 target pH shown in the following table:

Enhanced Coagulation Step 2 Target pH

Alkalinity
(mg/L as CaCO₃) Target pH

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0-60	5.5
>60-120	6.3
>120-240	7.0
>240	7.5

C) For waters with alkalinities of less than 60 mg/L for which addition of small amounts of alum or equivalent addition of iron coagulant drives the pH below 5.5 before significant TOC removal occurs, the supplier must ~~system~~ add necessary chemicals to maintain the pH between 5.3 and 5.7 in samples until the TOC removal of 0.3 mg/L per 10 mg/L alum added (or equivalent addition of iron coagulant) is reached.

D) The supplier system may operate at any coagulant dose or pH necessary (consistent with other NPDRs) to achieve the minimum TOC percent removal approved under subsection (b)(3) of this Section.

E) If the TOC removal is consistently less than 0.3 mg/L of TOC per 10 mg/L of incremental alum dose at all dosages of alum (or equivalent addition of iron coagulant), the water is deemed to contain TOC not amenable to enhanced coagulation. The supplier system may then apply to the Agency for a waiver of enhanced coagulation requirements. If the TOC removal is consistently less than 0.3 mg/L of TOC per 10 mg/L of incremental alum dose at all dosages of alum (or equivalent addition of iron coagulant), the Agency ~~must~~ shall grant the waiver of enhanced coagulation requirements.

c) Compliance calculations.

1) A Subpart B supplier system other than those identified in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this Section ~~must~~ shall comply with requirements contained in subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this Section. A supplier ~~must~~ ~~Systems~~ shall calculate compliance quarterly, beginning after the supplier system has collected 12 months of data, by determining an annual average using the following method:

A) Determine actual monthly TOC percent removal, equal to:

$$\frac{(1 - \frac{(\text{treated water TOC})}{(\text{source water TOC})}) \times 100}{12}$$

B) Determine the required monthly TOC percent removal.

C) Divide the value in subsection (c)(1)(A) of this Section by the value in subsection (c)(1)(B) of this Section.

D) Add together the results of subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section for the last twelve months and divide by twelve.

E) If the value calculated in subsection (c)(1)(D) of this Section is less than 1.00, the supplier system is not in

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compliance with the TOC percent removal requirements.

2) A supplier Systems may use the provisions in subsections (c)(2)(A) through (E) of this Section in lieu of the calculations in subsection (c)(1)(A) through (E) of this Section to determine compliance with TOC percent removal requirements.

A) In any month that the supplier's ~~system's~~ treated or source water TOC level, measured according to Section 611.381(d)(3), is less than 2.0 mg/L, the supplier system may assign a monthly value of 1.0 (in lieu of the value calculated in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section) when calculating compliance under the provisions of subsection (c)(1) of this Section.

B) In any month that a system practicing softening removes at least 10 mg/L of magnesium hardness (as CaCO₃), the supplier system may assign a monthly value of 1.0 (in lieu of the value calculated in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section) when calculating compliance under the provisions of subsection (c)(1) of this Section.

C) In any month that the system's source water SUVA, prior to any treatment and measured according to Section 611.381(d)(4), is <2.0 L/mg-m, the supplier system may assign a monthly value of 1.0 (in lieu of the value calculated in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section) when calculating compliance under the provisions of subsection (c)(1) of this Section.

D) In any month that the system's finished water SUVA, measured according to Section 611.381(d)(4), is <2.0 L/mg-m, the supplier system may assign a monthly value of 1.0 (in lieu of the value calculated in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section) when calculating compliance under the provisions of subsection (c)(1) of this Section.

E) In any month that a system practicing enhanced softening lowers alkalinity below 60 mg/L (as CaCO₃), the supplier system may assign a monthly value of 1.0 (in lieu of the value calculated in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section) when calculating compliance under the provisions of subsection (c)(1) of this Section.

3) A Subpart B supplier system using conventional treatment may also comply with the requirements of this Section by meeting the standards in subsection (a)(2) or (3) of this Section.

d) Treatment technique requirements for disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors in drinking water treatment and distribution systems, for a Subpart B supplier system using conventional treatment, are enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.135 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

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(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry		0.0014(8)
Asbestos	7 MFL(1)	Transmission electron microscopy		0.01 MFL
Barium	2	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.002
		Atomic Absorption-direct aspiration technique		0.1
		Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace		0.002
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.001
Beryllium	0.004	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.0002
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)		0.00002(5)
		Inductively-coupled plasma(2) (using-a-2x-preconcentration step-a-lower-MBE-is-possible using-4x-preconcentration)		0.0003
		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry		0.0003
Cadmium	0.005	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.0001
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.001
Chromium	0.1	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.001
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.007
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.001
Cyanide	0.2	Distillation, spectrophotometric(3) (screening-method-for-total		0.02

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(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry		0.0014(8)
Asbestos	7 MFL(1)	Transmission electron microscopy		0.01 MFL
Barium	2	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.002
		Atomic Absorption-direct aspiration technique		0.1
		Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace		0.002
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.001
Beryllium	0.004	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.0002
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)		0.00002(5)
		Inductively-coupled plasma(2) (using-a-2x-preconcentration step-a-lower-MBE-is-possible using-4x-preconcentration)		0.0003
		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry		0.0003
Cadmium	0.005	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.0001
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.001
Chromium	0.1	Atomic absorption-furnace technique		0.001
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.007
		Inductively-coupled plasma		0.001
Cyanide	0.2	Distillation, spectrophotometric(3) (screening-method-for-total		0.02

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Mercury	0.002	cyanides	0.005
		Automated distillation, spectrophotometric(3) {screening-method for-total-cyanides}	
		Distillation, selective electrode(3) {screening---method--for--total cyanides}	
		Distillation, amenable, spectrophotometric(4) {for-free-cyanides}	
Nickel	No MCL	Manual cold vapor technique	0.0002
		Automated cold vapor technique	
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique	
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	
Nitrate (as N)	10	Inductively-coupled plasma(2) {using--a--2x--preconcentration step--a-lower-MBh--is--possible using-4x-preconcentration}	0.0006(5) 1
		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry	
		Manual cadmium reduction	
		Automated hydrazine reduction	
Nitrite (as N)	1	Automated cadmium reduction	0.005
		Ion-selective electrode	
		Ion chromatography	

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Nitrite (as N)	1	Spectrophotometric	0.01
		Automated cadmium reduction	
		Manual cadmium reduction	
		Ion chromatography	
Selenium	0.05	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.002
		Atomic absorption-gaseous hydride technique	
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique	
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	
Thallium	0.002	Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry	0.0007(5) 1

Footnotes:

- 1 "MFL" means millions of fibers per liter less than 10um.
- 2 Using a 2x preconcentration step as noted in Method 200.7. Lower MDLs may be achieved when using a 4x preconcentration.
- 3 Screening method for total cyanides.
- 4 Measures "free" cyanides.
- 5 Lower MDLs are reported using stabilized temperature graphite furnace atomic absorption.
- 6 The value for arsenic is effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/L.
- 7 The MDL reported for USEPA Method 200.9 (atomic absorption-platform furnace (stabilized temperature)) was determined using a 2x concentration step during sample digestion. The MDL determined for samples analyzed using direct analyses (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher. Using multiple positions, USEPA Method 200.9 is capable of obtaining an MDL of 0.0001 mg/L.
- 8 Using selective ion monitoring, USEPA Method 200.8 (ICP-MS) is capable of obtaining an MDL of 0.0001 mg/L.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a) through (c) of this Section are derived from 40 CFR 141.23 preamble (2000) and subsection (d) is derived from 40 CFR 141.23 paragraph (a)(4)(i) (2000), as amended at

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66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001) (1995). See the Board Note at Section 611.301(b) relating to the MCL for nickel.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.601 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring must be conducted as follows:

- a) Required sampling.
 - 1) Each supplier must take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required by Section 611.610 beginning in the initial compliance period.
 - 2) Each sampling point must produce samples that are representative of the water from each source after treatment or from each treatment plant, as required by subsection (b) of this Section. The total number of sampling points must be representative of the water delivered to users throughout the PWS.
 - 3) The supplier must take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant and the Agency has granted an SEP pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section.
- b) Sampling points.
 - 1) Sampling points for GWSs. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier must take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.
 - 2) Sampling points for an SWS or a mixed system supplier SWSs-and-mixed-systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, an SWS or mixed system supplier must take at least one sample from each of the following points:
 - A) Each entry point after the application of treatment; or
 - B) A point in the distribution system that is representative of each source after treatment.
 - 3) If a supplier system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.
 - 4) Additional sampling points. The Agency must, by SEP, designate additional sampling points in the distribution system or at the consumer's tap if it determines that such samples are necessary to more accurately determine consumer exposure.
 - 5) Alternate sampling points. The Agency must, by SEP, approve alternate sampling points if the supplier demonstrates that the points are more representative than the generally required point.
- c) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4), an optional

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USEPA provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

- d) The frequency of monitoring for the following contaminants must be in accordance with the following Sections:

- 1) Asbestos: Section 611.602;
- 2) Antimony, arsenic (effective February 22, 2002), barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium: Section 611.603;
- 3) Nitrate: Section 611.604; and
- 4) Nitrite: Section 611.605.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a) and (c) (2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.603 Inorganic Monitoring Frequency

The frequency of monitoring conducted to determine compliance with the revised MCLs in Section 611.301 for antimony, arsenic (effective February 22, 2002), barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium is as follows:

- a) Supplier must take samples at each sampling point, beginning in the initial compliance period, as follows:

- 1) For a GWS supplier SWSs: at least one sample during each compliance period;
- 2) For an SWS or a mixed system supplier SWSs-and-mixed-systems: at least one sample each year.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(1) (2000).

- b) SEP Application.

- 1) The supplier may apply to the Agency for an SEP that allows reduction from the monitoring frequencies specified in subsection (a) of this Section pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) of this Section and Section 611.110.
- 2) The supplier may apply to the Agency for an SEP that relieves it of the requirement for monitoring cyanide pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) of this Section and Section 611.110 if it can demonstrate that its system is not vulnerable due to a lack of any industrial source of cyanide.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(2) and (c)(6) (2000).

- c) SEP Procedures. The Agency must review the request pursuant to the SEP procedures of Section 611.110 based on consideration of the factors in subsection (e) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(6) (2000).

- d) Standard for SEP reduction in monitoring. The Agency must grant an SEP that allows a reduction in the monitoring frequency if the supplier demonstrates that all previous analytical results were less than the MCL, provided the supplier meets the following minimum data

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requirements:

- 1) For GWS suppliers: A minimum of three rounds of monitoring.
- 2) For an SWS or and mixed system supplier suppliers: annual monitoring for at least three years.
- 3) At least one sample must have been taken since January 1, 1990.
- 4) A supplier that uses a new water source is not eligible for an a SEP until it completes three rounds of monitoring from the new source.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(4) (2000).

- e) Standard for SEP monitoring conditions. As a condition of any SEP, the Agency must require that the supplier take a minimum of one sample during the term of the SEP. In determining the appropriate reduced monitoring frequency, the Agency must consider:

- 1) Reported concentrations from all previous monitoring;
- 2) The degree of variation in reported concentrations; and
- 3) Other factors may affect contaminant concentrations, such as changes in groundwater pumping rates, changes in the CWS configuration, the CWS's operating procedures, or changes in stream flows or characteristics.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(3) and (c)(5) (2000).

- f) SEP Conditions and Revision.

- 1) An A SEP will expire at the end of the compliance cycle for which it was issued.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(3) (2000).

- 2) In issuing an A SEP, the Agency must specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. An A SEP must provide that the Agency will review and, where appropriate, revise its determination of the appropriate monitoring frequency when the supplier submits new monitoring data or when other data relevant to the supplier's appropriate monitoring frequency become available.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(6) (2000).

- g) A supplier that exceeds the MCL for antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium, as determined in Section 611.609, must monitor quarterly for that contaminant, beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(7) (2000).

- h) Reduction of quarterly monitoring.

- 1) The Agency must grant an A SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to that specified by subsection (a) of this Section if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

- 2) A request for an A SEP must include the following minimal information:

- A) For a GWS: two quarterly samples.
- B) For an SWS or mixed system supplier: four quarterly samples.

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- 3) In issuing the SEP, the Agency must specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. Any SEP Att-SEPs that allows allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring for any contaminant pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.609 for that contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(8) (2000).

- i) A new system supplier that begins operation after January 22, 2004 or a supplier whose system uses a new source of water beginning after January 22, 2004 must demonstrate compliance with the MCL within a period of time specified by a permit issued the Agency. The supplier must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the Agency to ensure a system can demonstrate compliance with the MCL. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies must be conducted in accordance with the requirements in this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(9)(2000), as added at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.606 Confirmation Samples

- a) Where the results of sampling for antimony, arsenic (effective February 22, 2002), asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium indicate a level in excess of the MCL, the supplier must collect one additional sample as soon as possible after the initial sample was taken supplier receives notification of the analytical result (but not to exceed no later--than two weeks after the initial sample was taken) at the same sampling point.

- b) Where nitrate or nitrite sampling results indicate a level in excess of the MCL, the supplier must take a confirmation sample within 24 hours after the supplier's receipt of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

- 1) Suppliers unable to comply with the 24-hour sampling requirement must immediately notify the persons served in accordance with Section 611.902 and meet other Tier 1 public notification requirements under Subpart V of this Part.

- 2) Suppliers exercising this option must take and analyze a confirmation sample within two weeks of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

- c) Averaging rules are specified in Section 611.609. The Agency must delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will

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replace the original sample.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(f) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001) (199977-as-amended-at-65--Fed--Reg--26002 (May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.609 Determining Compliance

Compliance with the MCLs of Sections 611.300 or 611.301 (as appropriate) must be determined based on the analytical results ~~result(s)~~ obtained at each sampling point.

a) For suppliers that monitor at a frequency greater than annual, compliance with the MCLs for antimony, arsenic (effective January 22, 2004), asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point. Effective January 22, 2004, if a system fails to collect the required number of samples, compliance (average concentration) will be based on the total number of samples collected.

1) If the average at any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

2) If any one sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

3) Any sample below the method detection limit must be calculated at zero for the purpose of determining the annual average.

BOARD NOTE: The "method detection limit" is different from the "detection limit," as set forth in Section 611.600. The "method detection limit" is the level of contaminant that can be determined by a particular method with a 95 percent degree of confidence, as determined by the method outlined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference at Section 611.102.

b) For suppliers that monitor annually or less frequently, compliance with the MCLs for antimony, arsenic (effective January 22, 2004), asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium is determined by the level of the contaminant at any sampling point. If a confirmation sample is required by the Agency ~~sample--is--taken~~, the determination of compliance will be based on the average of the annual average of the initial MCL exceedance and any Agency-required confirmation samples ~~two-samples~~. Effective January 22, 2004, if a supplier fails to collect the required number of samples, compliance (average concentration) will be based on the total number of samples collected.

c) Compliance with the MCLs for nitrate and nitrite is determined based on one sample if the levels of these contaminants are below the MCLs. If the levels of nitrate or nitrite exceed the MCLs in the initial

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sample, Section 611.606 requires confirmation sampling, and compliance is determined based on the average of the initial and confirmation samples.

d) Arsenic sampling results must be reported to the nearest 0.001 mg/L. ~~When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may give the public notice required by Subpart--F--only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system not in compliance.~~

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(i) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.611 Inorganic Analysis

Analytical methods are from documents incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. These are mostly referenced by a short name defined by Section 611.102(a). Other abbreviations are defined in Section 611.101.

a) Analysis for the following contaminants must be conducted using the following methods or an alternative approved pursuant to Section 611.480. Criteria for analyzing arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium, and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical procedures, are contained in USEPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. (This document also contains approved analytical test methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996. These methods will not be available for use after July 1, 1996.)

BOARD NOTE: Because MDLs reported in USEPA Environmental Metals Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher. For direct analysis of cadmium and arsenic by USEPA Environmental Metals Method 200.7, and arsenic by Standard Method 3120 B sample preconcentration using pneumatic nebulization may be required to achieve lower detection limits.

Preconcentration may also be required for direct analysis of antimony, lead, and thallium by USEPA Environmental Metals Method 200.9; antimony and lead by Standard Method 3113 B; and lead by ASTM Method D3559-90D unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.

1) Antimony:

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- B) Atomic absorption, hydride technique: ASTM Method D3697-92.
- C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

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- D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

2) Arsenic:

BOARD NOTE: If ultrasonic nebulization is used in the determination of arsenic by Methods 200.7, 200.8, or SM 3120 B, the arsenic must be in the pentavalent state to provide uniform signal response. For methods 200.7 and 3120 B, both samples and standards must be diluted in the same mixed acid matrix concentration of nitric and hydrochloric acid with the addition of 100 L of 30% hydrogen peroxide per 100ml of solution. For direct analysis of arsenic with method 200.8 using ultrasonic nebulization, samples and standards must contain one mg/L of sodium hypochlorite.

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma:

BOARD NOTE: Effective January 23, 2006, a supplier may no longer employ analytical methods using the ICP-AES technology because the detection limits for these methods are 0.008 mg/L or higher. This restriction means that the two ICP-AES methods (USEPA Environmental Metals Method 200.7 and Standard Methods, Methods 3120 B) approved for use for the MCL of 0.05 mg/L may not be used for compliance determinations for the revised MCL of 0.01 mg/L. However, prior to the January 23, 2006 effective date a supplier may have compliance samples analyzed with these less sensitive methods.

- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.
- B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
- D) Atomic Absorption, furnace technique:
- i) ASTM Method D2972-93 C, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.
- E) Atomic absorption, hydride technique:
- i) ASTM Method D2972-93 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3114 B.

- 3) Asbestos: Transmission electron microscopy: USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.1 and USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.2.

4) Barium:

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma:
- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.
- B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- C) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3111 D.
- D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods,

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- 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

5) Beryllium:

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma:
- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.
- B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
- D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:
- i) ASTM Method D3645-93 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

6) Cadmium:

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7.
- B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
- D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

7) Chromium:

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace:
- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.
- B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
- D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

8) Cyanide:

- A) Manual distillation (Standard Methods 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by spectrophotometric, amenable:
- i) ASTM Method D2036-91 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) G.
- B) Manual distillation (Standard Methods 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by spectrophotometric, manual:
- i) ASTM Method D2036-91 A,
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) E, or
iii) USGS Methods: Method I-3300-85.
- C) Manual distillation (Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by semiautomated spectrophotometric: USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods:

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Method 335.4.
D) Selective electrode: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) F.

9) Fluoride:

- A) Ion Chromatography:
i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,
ii) ASTM Method D4327-91, or
iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4110 B.
B) Manual distillation, colorimetric SPADNS: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) B and D.
C) Manual electrode:
i) ASTM Method D1179-93B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) C.

D) Automated electrode: Technicon Methods: Method 380-75WE.

E) Automated alizarin:

- i) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) E, or
ii) Technicon Methods: Method 129-71W.

10) Mercury:

A) Manual cold vapor technique:

- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 245.1,
ii) ASTM Method D3223-91, or
iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3112 B.
B) Automated cold vapor technique: USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 245.2.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

11) Nickel:

A) Inductively-coupled plasma:

- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.
B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
D) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3111 B.
E) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

12) Nitrate:

A) Ion chromatography:

- i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,
ii) ASTM Method D4327-91,
iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4110 B, or
iv) Waters Test Method B-1011, available from Millipore Corporation.

B) Automated cadmium reduction:

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- i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2,
ii) ASTM Method D3867-90 A, or
iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) F.

C) Ion selective electrode:

- i) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) D, or
ii) Technical Bulletin 601.

D) Manual cadmium reduction:

- i) ASTM Method D3867-90 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 45-NO[3](-) E.

13) Nitrite:

A) Ion chromatography:

- i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,
ii) ASTM Method D4327-91,
iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4110 B, or
iv) Waters Test Method B-1011, available from Millipore Corporation.

B) Automated cadmium reduction:

- i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2,
ii) ASTM Method D3867-90 A, or
iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) F.

C) Manual cadmium reduction:

- i) ASTM Method D3867-90 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) E.

D) Spectrophotometric: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-NO[2](-) B.

14) Selenium:

A) Atomic absorption, hydride:

- i) ASTM Method D3859-93 A, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3114 B.

B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

- i) ASTM Method D3859-93 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.

15) Thallium:

A) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

B) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

16) Lead:

A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

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- i) ASTM Method D3559-95 D, or
- ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.
- B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
- D) Differential Pulse Anodic Stripping Voltammetry: Palintest Method 1001.

17) Copper:

- A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:
 - i) ASTM Method D1688-95 C, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3113 B.
- B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:
 - i) ASTM Method D1688-90 A, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3111 B.
- C) Inductively-coupled plasma:
 - i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.
- D) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- E) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

18) pH:

- A) Electrometric:
 - i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 150.1,
 - ii) ASTM Method D1293-84, or
 - iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-H(+) B.
- B) USEPA inorganic Methods: Method 150.2.

19) Conductivity; Conductance:

- A) ASTM Method D1125-95 A, or
- B) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 2510 B.

20) Calcium:

- A) EDTA titrimetric:
 - i) ASTM Method D511-93 A, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3500-Ca D.
- B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:
 - i) ASTM Method D511-93 B, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3111 B.
- C) Inductively-coupled plasma:

- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
- ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.

21) Alkalinity:

- A) Titrimetric:
 - i) ASTM Method D1067-92 B, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 2320 B.
- B) Electrometric titration: USGS Methods: Method I-1030-85.

22) Orthophosphate (unfiltered, without digestion or hydrolysis):

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- A) Automated colorimetric, ascorbic acid:
 - i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 365.1, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-P F.
- B) Single reagent colorimetric, ascorbic acid:
 - i) ASTM Method D515-88 A, or
 - ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-P E.
- C) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate: USGS Methods: Method I-1601-85.
- D) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate, automated-segmented flow: USGS Methods: Method I-2601-90.
- E) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate, automated discrete: USGS Methods: Method I-2598-85.
- F) Ion Chromatography:
 - i) USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,
 - ii) ASTM Method D4327-91, or
 - iii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4110 B.

23) Silica:

- A) Colorimetric, molybdate blue: USGS Methods: Method I-1700-85.
- B) Colorimetric, molybdate blue, automated-segmented flow: USGS Methods: Method I-2700-85.
- C) Colorimetric: ASTM Method D859-95.
- D) Molybdosilicate: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-Si D.
- E) Heteropoly blue: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-Si E.
- F) Automated method for molybdate-reactive silica: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 4500-Si F.
- G) Inductively-coupled plasma:

- i) USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
- ii) Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3120 B.

24) Temperature; thermometric: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 2550.

25) Sodium:

- A) Inductively-coupled plasma: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7.
- B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration: Standard Methods, 18th or 19th ed.: Method 3111 B.

- b) Sample collection for antimony, arsenic (effective January 22, 2004), asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium pursuant to Sections 611.600 through 611.604 must be conducted using the following sample preservation, container, and maximum holding time procedures:

BOARD NOTE: For cyanide determinations samples must be adjusted with sodium hydroxide to pH 12 at the time of collection. When chilling is indicated the sample must be shipped and stored at 4 deg.C or less. Acidification of nitrate or metals samples may be with a concentrated

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acid or a dilute (50% by volume) solution of the applicable concentrated acid.

Acidification of samples for metals analysis is encouraged and allowed at the laboratory rather than at the time of sampling provided the shipping time and other instructions in Section 8.3 of USEPA Environmental Metals Methods 200.7 or 200.8 or 200.9 are followed.

- 1) Antimony:
 - A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
- 2) Arsenic:
 - A) Preservative: concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
- 32) Asbestos:
 - A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 48 hours.
- 43) Barium:
 - A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
- 54) Beryllium:
 - A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
- 65) Cadmium:
 - A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
- 76) Chromium:
 - A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
- 87) Cyanide:
 - A) Preservative: Cool to 4°C. Add sodium hydroxide to pH > 12. See the analytical methods for information on sample preservation.
 - B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 - C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 14 days.

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98) Fluoride:

- A) Preservative: None.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 1 month.

109) Mercury:

- A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 28 days.

1110) Nickel:

- A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

1211) Nitrate, chlorinated:

- A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 14 days.

1312) Nitrate, non-chlorinated:

- A) Preservative: Concentrated sulfuric acid to pH less than 2.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 14 days.

1413) Nitrite:

- A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 48 hours.

1514) Selenium:

- A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

1615) Thallium:

- A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2.
- B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
- C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

c) Analyses under this Subpart must be conducted by laboratories that received approval from USEPA or the Agency. Laboratories may conduct sample analyses for antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium under provisional certification granted by the Agency until January 1, 1996. The Agency must ~~shall~~ certify laboratories to conduct analyses for antimony, arsenic (effective January 23, 2006), asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium if the laboratory:

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- 1) Analyzes performance evaluation samples, provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 186, that include those substances at levels not in excess of levels expected in drinking water; and
- 2) Achieves quantitative results on the analyses within the following acceptance limits:

- A) Antimony: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.006 mg/L.
 B) Arsenic: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.003 mg/L.
 CB) Asbestos: 2 standard deviations based on study statistics.
 DE) Barium: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.15 mg/L.
 EE) Beryllium: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/L.
 FE) Cadmium: $\pm 20\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.
 GF) Chromium: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.
 HG) Cyanide: $\pm 25\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.1 mg/L.
 IH) Fluoride: $\pm 10\%$ at 1 to 10 mg/L.
 JF) Mercury: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.0005 mg/L.
 KJ) Nickel: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.
 LK) Nitrate: $\pm 10\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/L.
 MB) Nitrite: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/L.
 NM) Selenium: $\pm 20\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.
 ON) Thallium: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(k) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: ORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.646 Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V Volatile Organic Contaminants

Monitoring of the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs for the purpose of determining compliance with the MCL must be conducted as follows:

- a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Detect" and "detection" mean that the contaminant of interest is present at a level greater than or equal to the "detection limit."

"Detection limit" means 0.0005 mg/L.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7), (f)(11), (f)(14)(i), and (f)(20) (1999). This is a "trigger level" for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs inasmuch as it prompts further action. The use of the term "detect" in this section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the "method detection limit." Note, however, that certain language at the end of federal

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paragraph (f)(20) is capable of meaning that the "method detection limit" is used to derive the "detection limit." The Board has chosen to disregard that language at the end of paragraph (f)(20) in favor of the more direct language of paragraphs (f)(7) and (f)(11).

"Method detection limit," as used in subsections (q) and (t) of this Section means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 136, Appendix B (1999). The method detection limit is determined by the procedure set forth in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B. See subsection (t) of this Section.

- b) Required sampling. Each supplier must take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required in subsection (u) of this Section.

- c) Sampling points.

- 1) Sampling points for GWSS. Unless otherwise provided by an a SEP granted by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.110, a GWS supplier must take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.

- 2) Sampling points for an SWS or and mixed system supplier systems. Unless otherwise provided by an a SEP granted by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.110, an a SWS or mixed system supplier must sample from each of the following points:

- A) Each entry point after treatment; or
 B) Points in the distribution system that are representative of each source.

- 3) The supplier must take each sample at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that designates another location as more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.

- 4) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b) and (c) of this Section derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(1) through (f)(3) (1999).

- d) Each GWS and NTNCWS supplier must take four consecutive quarterly samples for each of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, and Phase II VOCs during each compliance period, beginning in the initial compliance period starting in the initial compliance period.

- e) Reduction to annual monitoring frequency. If the initial monitoring

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for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs as allowed in subsection (r)(1) of this Section has been completed by December 31, 1992, and the supplier did not detect any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, then the supplier must take one sample annually beginning in the initial compliance period.

f) GWS reduction to triennial monitoring frequency. After a minimum of three years of annual sampling, GWS suppliers that have not previously detected any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, must take one sample during each three-year compliance period.

g) A CWS or NTNCWS supplier that has completed the initial round of monitoring required by subsection (d) of this Section and which did not detect any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs, may apply to the Agency for an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from the requirements of subsection (e) or (f) of this Section. A supplier that serves fewer than 3300 service connections may apply to the Agency for an a SEP that releases it from the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section as to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) (2000+1999), and the discussion at 57 Fed. Reg. 31825 (July 17, 1992). Provisions concerning the term of the waiver appear in subsections (i) and (j) of this Section. The definition of "detect," parenthetically added to the federal counterpart paragraph is in subsection (a) of this Section.

h) Vulnerability Assessment. The Agency must consider the factors of Section 611.110(e) in granting an a SEP from the requirements of subsection (d), (e), or (f) of this Section sought pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section.

i) An a SEP issued to a GWS pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section is for a maximum of six years, except that an a SEP as to the subsection (d) of this Section monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene must apply only to the initial round of monitoring. As a condition of an a SEP, except as to an a SEP from the initial round of subsection (d) of this Section monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, the supplier shall, within 30 months after the beginning of the period for which the waiver was issued, reconfirm its vulnerability assessment required by subsection (h) of this Section and submitted pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section, by taking one sample at each sampling point and reapplying for an a SEP pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section. Based on this application, the Agency must either:

1) If it determines that the PWS meets the standard of Section 611.610(e), issue an a SEP that reconfirms the prior SEP for the remaining three-year compliance period of the six-year maximum term; or

2) Issue a new SEP requiring the supplier to sample annually.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (i) of this Section does not apply to an SWS or and mixed system supplier systems.

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j) Special considerations for an SEP SEPs for an SWS or and mixed system supplier systems.

1) The Agency must determine that an a SWS is not vulnerable before issuing an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 to an a SWS supplier. An a SEP issued to an a SWS or mixed system supplier pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section is for a maximum of one compliance period; and

2) The Agency may require, as a condition to an a SEP issued to an a SWS or mixed supplier, that the supplier take such samples for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs at such a frequency as the Agency determines are necessary, based on the vulnerability assessment.

BOARD NOTE: There is a great degree of similarity between 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) (2000+1999), the provision applicable to GWSs, and 40 CFR 141.24(f)(10) (2000+1999), the provision for SWSs. The Board has consolidated the common requirements of both paragraphs into subsection (g) of this Section. Subsection (j) of this Section represents the elements unique to an SWS or and mixed system systems, and subsection (i) of this Section relates to a GWS suppliers GWSs. Although 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) are silent as to a mixed system suppliers systems, the Board has included a mixed system supplier systems with an SWS supplier SWSs because this best follows the federal scheme for all other contaminants.

k) If one of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride; a Phase II VOC; or a Phase V VOC is detected in any sample, then:

1) The supplier must monitor quarterly for that contaminant at each sampling point that resulted in a detection.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) The Agency must grant an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency to annual at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

B) A request for an a SEP must include the following minimal information:

i) For a GWS, two quarterly samples.

ii) For an a SWS or mixed system supplier, four quarterly samples.

C) In issuing an a SEP, the Agency must specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. Any SEP Att-SEPs that allows allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (k)(1) of this Section if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.311.

3) Suppliers that monitor annually must monitor during the quarters that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

4) Suppliers that do not detect a contaminant at a sampling point in

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three consecutive annual samples may apply to the Agency for an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows it to discontinue monitoring for that contaminant at that point, as specified in subsection (g) of this Section.

- 5) A GWS supplier that has detected one or more of the two-carbon contaminants listed in subsection (k)(5)(A) of this Section must monitor quarterly for vinyl chloride as described in subsection (k)(5)(B) of this Section, subject to the limitation of subsection (k)(5)(C) of this Section.

- A) Two-carbon contaminants (Phase I or II VOC):
 1,2-Dichloroethane (Phase I)
 1,1-Dichloroethylene (Phase I)
 cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
 trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
 Tetrachloroethylene (Phase II)
 1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (Phase I)
 Trichloroethylene (Phase I)

- B) The supplier must sample quarterly for vinyl chloride at each sampling point at which it detected one or more of the two-carbon contaminants listed in subsection (k)(5)(A) of this Section.

- C) The Agency must grant an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows the supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency for vinyl chloride at any sampling point to once in each three-year compliance period if it determines that the supplier has not detected vinyl chloride in the first sample required by subsection (k)(5)(B) of this Section.

- 1) Quarterly monitoring following MCL violations.
- 1) Suppliers that violate an MCL for one of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, as determined by subsection (o) of this Section, must monitor quarterly for that contaminant, at the sampling point where the violation occurred, beginning the next quarter after the violation.

- 2) Annual monitoring.

- A) The Agency must grant an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency to annually if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

- B) A request for an a SEP must include the following minimal information: four quarterly samples.

- C) In issuing an a SEP, the Agency must specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. Any SEP Att-SEPs that allows allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (1)(1) of this Section if it violates

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the MCL specified by Section 611.311.

- D) The supplier must monitor during the quarters quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

- m) Confirmation samples. The Agency may issue an a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

- 1) If a supplier detects any of the Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs in a sample, the supplier must take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier receives notice of the detection.

- 2) Averaging is as specified in subsection (o) of this Section.

- 3) The Agency must delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

- n) This subsection (n) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(f)(14) (1999), an optional USEPA provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

- o) Compliance with the MCLs for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point. Effective January 22, 2004, if one sampling point is in violation of an MCL, the system is in violation of the MCL.

- 1) Effective January 22, 2004, for a supplier that monitors more than once per year, compliance with the MCL is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point.

- 2) Effective January 22, 2004, a supplier that monitors annually or less frequently whose sample result exceeds the MCL must begin quarterly sampling. The system will not be considered in violation of the MCL until it has completed one year of quarterly sampling.

- 3) Effective January 22, 2004, if any sample result will cause the running annual average to exceed the MCL at any sampling point, the supplier is out of compliance with the MCL immediately.

- 4) Effective January 22, 2004, if a supplier fails to collect the required number of samples, compliance will be based on the total number of samples collected.

- 5) Effective January 22, 2004, if a sample result is less than the detection limit, zero will be used to calculate the annual average.

- 6+) Until January 22, 2004, for a supplier Per-suppliers that conducts conduct monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point.

- A) If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

- B) If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the

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annual average to exceed the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

- C) Any samples below the detection limit must be deemed as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

72) Until January 22, 2004, if ~~the~~ monitoring is conducted annually, or less frequently, the supplier is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. Until January 22, 2004, if ~~the~~ a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance is based on the average of two samples.

p) This subsection (p) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(f)(16) ~~(1999)~~, which USEPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

q) Analysis under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received certification by USEPA or the Agency according to the following conditions:

- 1) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, and Phase V VOCs, the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples that include these substances provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c);

B) Achieve the quantitative acceptance limits under subsections (q)(1)(C) and (q)(1)(D) of this Section for at least 80 percent of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, except vinyl chloride, or Phase V VOCs;

C) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(1)(A) of this Section that are within ± 20 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.010 mg/L;

D) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(1)(A) of this Section that are within ± 40 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is less than 0.010 mg/L; and

E) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

- 2) To receive certification to conduct analyses for vinyl chloride the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c);

B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(2)(A) of this Section that are within ± 40 percent of the actual amount of vinyl chloride in the performance evaluation sample;

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- C) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102; and

- D) Obtain certification pursuant to subsection (q)(1) of this Section for Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, and Phase V VOCs.

r) Use of existing data.

- 1) The Agency must allow the use of data collected after January 1, 1988 but prior to the effective date of this Section, pursuant to Agency sample request letters, if it determines that the data are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section.

- 2) The Agency must grant an ~~a~~ SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to monitor annually beginning in the initial compliance period if it determines that the supplier did not detect any Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOC using existing data allowed pursuant to subsection (r)(1) of this Section.

- s) The Agency shall, by ~~an~~ ~~a~~ SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, increase the number of sampling points or the frequency of monitoring if it determines that it is necessary to detect variations within the PWS.

- t) Each laboratory certified for the analysis of Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs pursuant to subsection (q)(1) or (q)(2) of this Section shall:

- 1) Determine the method detection limit (MDL), as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, at which it is capable of detecting the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs; and,

- 2) Achieve an MDL for each Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOC that is less than or equal to 0.0005 mg/L.

- u) Each supplier must monitor, within each compliance period, at the time designated by the Agency by SEP pursuant to Section 611.110.

- v) A new system supplier or a supplier that uses a new source of water which begins operation after January 22, 2004 must demonstrate compliance with the MCL within a period of time specified by a permit issued by the Agency. The supplier must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the Agency to ensure the supplier can demonstrate compliance with the MCL. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies must be conducted in accordance with the requirements in this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001). ~~(1999)~~ ~~as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 26022 (May 47-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.648 Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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Analysis of the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOC's for the purposes of determining compliance with the MCL must be conducted as follows:

a) Definitions. As used in this Section, the following terms will have the following meanings:

"Detect" or "detection" means that the contaminant of interest is present at a level greater than or equal to the "detection limit."

"Detection limit" means the level of the contaminant of interest that is specified in subsection (r) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: This is a "trigger level" for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOC's inasmuch as it prompts further action. The use of the term "detect" or "detection" in this Section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the "method detection limit."

b) Required sampling. Each supplier must take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required in subsection (q) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA stayed the effective date of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide at 57 Fed. Reg. 22178 (May 27, 1991). Section 611.311(c) includes this stay. However, despite the stay of the effectiveness of the MCLs for these three SOC's, suppliers must monitor for them.

c) Sampling points.

1) Sampling points for GWSS. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier must take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.

2) Sampling points for an SWS or SWSs--and mixed system supplier systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, an SWS or mixed system supplier must sample from each of the following points:

A) Each entry point after treatment; or
B) Points in the distribution system that are representative of each source.

3) The supplier must take each sample at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted an SSEP that designates another location as more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.

4) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b) and (c) of this Section derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h)(1) through (h)(3) (2000) (1999).

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d) Monitoring frequency.

1) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier must take four consecutive quarterly samples for each of the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOC's during each compliance period, beginning in the three-year compliance period starting in the initial compliance period.

2) Suppliers serving more than 3,300 persons that do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period must take a minimum of two quarterly samples in one year of each subsequent three-year compliance period.

3) Suppliers serving fewer than or equal to 3,300 persons that do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period must take a minimum of one sample during each subsequent three-year compliance period.

e) Reduction to annual monitoring frequency. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier may apply to the Agency for an SSEP that releases it from the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section. An SSEP from the requirement of subsection (d) of this Section must last for only a single three-year compliance period.

f) Vulnerability assessment. The Agency must grant an SSEP from the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section based on consideration of the factors set forth at Section 611.110(e).

g) If one of the Phase II, Phase IIB, or Phase V SOC's is detected in any sample, then the following must occur:

1) The supplier must monitor quarterly for the contaminant at each sampling point that resulted in a detection.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) A supplier may request that the Agency grant an SSEP pursuant to Section 610.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to annual.

B) A request for an SSEP must include the following minimal information:

i) For a CWS, two quarterly samples.
ii) For an SWS or mixed system supplier, four quarterly samples.

C) The Agency must grant an SSEP that allows annual monitoring at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliable and consistently below the MCL.

D) In issuing the SEP, the Agency must specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. Any SEP Alt-SEPs that allows allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (g)(1) of this Section if it detects any Phase II SOC.

3) Suppliers that monitor annually must monitor during the quarters that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

4) Suppliers that have three consecutive annual samples with no

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detection of a contaminant at a sampling point may apply to the Agency for an a SEP with respect to that point, as specified in subsections (e) and (f) of this Section.

5) Monitoring for related contaminants.

A) If monitoring results in detection of one or more of the related contaminants listed in subsection (g)(5)(B) of this Section, subsequent monitoring must analyze for all the related compounds in the respective group.

B) Related contaminants:

- i) First group:
 - aldicarb
 - aldicarb sulfone
 - aldicarb sulfoxide
- ii) Second group:
 - heptachlor
 - heptachlor epoxide.

h) Quarterly monitoring following MCL violations.

1) Suppliers that violate an MCL for one of the Phase II, Phase IIB, or Phase V SOCs, as determined by subsection (k) of this Section, must monitor quarterly for that contaminant at the sampling point where the violation occurred, beginning the next quarter after the violation.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) A supplier may request that the Agency grant an a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to annual.

B) A request for an a SEP must include, at a minimum, the results from four quarterly samples.

C) The Agency must grant an a SEP that allows annual monitoring at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

D) In issuing the SEP, the Agency must specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. Any SEP ~~Att-SEPs~~ that allows ~~allow~~ less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (h)(1) of this Section if it detects any Phase II SOC.

E) The supplier must monitor during the quarters that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

i) Confirmation samples.

1) If any of the Phase II, Phase IIB, or Phase V SOCs are detected in a sample, the supplier must take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier receives notice of the detection.

2) Averaging is as specified in subsection (k) of this Section.

3) The Agency must delete the original or confirmation sample if it

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determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

j) This subsection (j) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(10), an optional USEPA provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

k) Compliance with the MCLs for the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs shall be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point. Effective January 22, 2004, if one sampling point is in violation of an MCL, the supplier is in violation of the MCL.

1) Effective January 22, 2004, for a supplier that monitors more than once per year, compliance with the MCL is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point.

2) Effective January 22, 2004, a supplier that monitors annually or less frequently whose sample result exceeds the regulatory detection level as defined by subsection (r) of this Section must begin quarterly sampling. The system will not be considered in violation of the MCL until it has completed one year of quarterly sampling.

3) Effective January 22, 2004, if any sample result will cause the running annual average to exceed the MCL at any sampling point, the supplier is out of compliance with the MCL immediately.

4) Effective January 22, 2004, if a supplier fails to collect the required number of samples, compliance will be based on the total number of samples collected.

5) Effective January 22, 2004, if a sample result is less than the detection limit, zero will be used to calculate the annual average.

6) Until January 22, 2004, for a supplier that conducts monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point.

A) If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

B) If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

C) Any samples below the detection limit must be deemed as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

7) Until January 22, 2004, if the supplier conducts monitoring annually, or less frequently, the supplier is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. Until January 22, 2004, if a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance is based on the average of two samples.

k) This--subsection--(k)--corresponds--with--40-CFR-141.24(h)(11)--(1999) which-USEPA-removed-at--65--Fed.--Reg.--26922--(May--4,--2000)---this

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statement---maintains---structural---consistency---with---the---federal regulations:

- 1) This subsection (1) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(12) (1999), which USEPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- m) Analysis for PCBs must be conducted as follows using the methods in Section 611.645:
 - 1) Each supplier that monitors for PCBs must analyze each sample using either USEPA Organic Methods, Method 505 or Method 508.
 - 2) If PCBs are detected in any sample analyzed using USEPA Organic Methods, Methods 505 or 508, the supplier must reanalyze the sample using 508A to quantitate the individual Aroclors (as decachlorobiphenyl).
 - 3) Compliance with the PCB MCL must be determined based upon the quantitative results of analyses using USEPA Organic Methods, Method 508A.
- n) Use of existing data.

- 1) The Agency must allow the use of data collected after January 1, 1990 but prior to the effective date of this Section, pursuant to Agency sample request letters, if it determines that the data are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section.
- 2) The Agency must grant an SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to monitor annually beginning in the initial compliance period if it determines that the supplier did not detect any Phase I VOC or Phase II VOC using existing data allowed pursuant to subsection (n)(1) of this Section.

- o) The Agency must issue an SEP that increases the number of sampling points or the frequency of monitoring if it determines that this is necessary to detect variations within the PWS due to such factors as fluctuations in contaminant concentration due to seasonal use or changes in the water source.

BOARD NOTE: At 40 CFR 141.24(h)(15), USEPA uses the stated factors as non-limiting examples of circumstances that make additional monitoring necessary.

- p) This subsection (p) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(16), a USEPA provision that the Board has not adopted because it reserves enforcement authority to the State and would serve no useful function as part of the State's rules. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

- q) Each supplier must monitor, within each compliance period, at the time designated by the Agency by SEP pursuant to Section 611.110.

- r) "Detection" means greater than or equal to the following concentrations for each contaminant:

- 1) for PCBs (Aroclors):

Aroclor	Detection Limit (mg/L)
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1016	0.00008
1221	0.02
1232	0.0005
1242	0.0003
1248	0.0001
1254	0.0001
1260	0.0002

- 2) for other Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs:

Contaminant	Detection Limit (mg/L)
Alachlor	0.0002
Aldicarb	0.0005
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.0005
Aldicarb sulfone	0.0008
Atrazine	0.0001
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.0009
Chlordane	0.0002
2,4-D	0.0001
Dalapon	0.001
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.0006
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.0006
Dinoseb	0.0002
Diquat	0.0004
Endothall	0.009
Endrin	0.0001
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.0001
Glyphosate	0.006
Heptachlor	0.0004
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.0001
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.0001
Oxamyl	0.002
Picloram	0.0001
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (as decachlorobiphenyl)	0.0001
Pentachlorophenol	0.0004
Simazine	0.0007
Toxaphene	0.001
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	0.00000005
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	0.0002

- s) Laboratory certification.

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- 1) Analyses under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received approval by USEPA or the Agency according to the following conditions.
- 2) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs, the laboratory must do the following:
- A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c) that include these substances; and
- B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (s)(2)(A) of this Section that are within the following acceptance limits:

SOC	Acceptance Limits
Alachlor	± 45%
Aldicarb	2 standard deviations
Aldicarb sulfone	2 standard deviations
Aldicarb sulfoxide	2 standard deviations
Atrazine	± 45%
Benzo(a)pyrene	2 standard deviations
Carbofuran	± 45%
Chlordane	± 45%
Dalapon	2 standard deviations
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2 standard deviations
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2 standard deviations
Dinoseb	2 standard deviations
Diquat	2 standard deviations
Endothall	2 standard deviations
Endrin	± 30%
Glyphosate	2 standard deviations
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	± 40%
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	± 40%
Heptachlor	± 45%
Heptachlor epoxide	± 45%
Hexachlorobenzene	2 standard deviations
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2 standard deviations
Lindane	± 45%
Methoxychlor	± 45%
Oxamyl	2 standard deviations
PCBs (as decachlorobiphenyl)	0-200%
Pentachlorophenol	± 50%
Picloram	2 standard deviations
Simazine	2 standard deviations
Toxaphene	± 45%
2,4-D	± 50%
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	2 standard deviations
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	± 50%

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- t) A new system supplier or a supplier that uses a new source of water that begins operation after January 22, 2004 must demonstrate compliance with the MCL within a period of time specified by a permit issued by the Agency. The supplier must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the Agency to ensure the supplier can demonstrate compliance with the MCL. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies must be conducted in accordance with the requirements in this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001). ~~(1999)~~, as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 26002 (May 4, 2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART P: THM MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.680 Sampling, Analytical and other Requirements

- a) Required monitoring.
- 1) CWS suppliers must ~~shall~~ analyze for THMs in accordance with this Section.
 - 2) For the purpose of this Section, the minimum number of samples required to be taken by the supplier system must be based on the number of treatment plants used by the supplier system. However, the Agency shall, by special exception permit, provide that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifer be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples.
 - 3) All samples taken within an established frequency must be collected within a 24-hour period.
- b) CWSs serving 10,000 or more individuals.
- 1) For CWSs utilizing surface water sources in whole or in part, and for all CWSs utilizing only groundwater sources, except as provided in Section 611.683, analyses for THMs must be performed at quarterly intervals on at least four water samples for each treatment plant used by the supplier system. At least 25 percent of the samples must be taken at locations within the distribution system reflecting the maximum residence time (MRT) of the water in the system. The remaining 75 percent must be taken at representative locations in the distribution system, taking into account number of persons served, different sources of water and different treatment methods employed. The results of all analyses per quarter must be arithmetically averaged and reported to the Agency within 30 days of the supplier's receipt of such results. All samples collected must be used in the computation of the average, unless the analytical results are invalidated for technical reasons. Sampling and analyses must be conducted in

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accordance with the methods listed in Section 611.685.

2) Upon application by a CWS supplier, the Agency shall, by special exception permit, reduce the monitoring frequency required by subsection (b)(1) to a minimum of one sample analyzed for TTHMs per quarter taken at a point in the distribution system reflecting the MRT of the water in the system, if the Agency determines that the data from at least one year of monitoring in accordance with subsection (b)(1) and local conditions demonstrate that TTHM concentrations will be consistently below the MCL.

3) If at any time during which the reduced monitoring frequency prescribed under this subsection applies, the results from any analysis exceed 0.10 mg/L TTHMs and such results are confirmed by at least one check sample taken promptly after such results are received, or if the CWS supplier makes any significant change to its source of water or treatment program, the supplier must ~~shall~~ immediately begin monitoring in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(1), which monitoring must continue for at least 1 year before the frequency may be reduced again. The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require monitoring in excess of the minimum frequency where it is necessary to detect variations of TTHM levels within the distribution system.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(a) and (b) (2000)††999†, modified to remove the limitation regarding addition of disinfectant.

c) Surface water sources for CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 individuals. Suppliers ~~must shall~~ submit at least one initial sample per treatment plant for analysis or analytical results from a certified laboratory for MRT concentration taken between May 1, 1990, and October 31, 1990. After written request by the supplier and the determination by the Agency that the results of the sample indicate that the CWS is not likely to exceed the MCL, the CWS ~~must shall~~ continue to submit one annual sample per treatment plant for analysis or analytical results from a certified laboratory to the Agency taken between May 1 and October 31 of succeeding years. If the sample exceeds the MCL, the CWS ~~must shall~~ submit to the Agency samples in accordance with the sampling frequency specified in subsection (b).

BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

d) Groundwater sources for CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 individuals. Suppliers are not required to submit samples for THM analysis under this Section.

BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.685 Analytical Methods

Sampling and analyses made pursuant to this Subpart must be conducted by one of

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the total trihalomethanes (TTHM) methods, as directed in Section 611.645; and in USEPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102; or in Section 611.381(b). Samples for TTHM must be dechlorinated upon collection to prevent further production of trihalomethanes according to the procedures described in the methods, except acidification is not required if only TTHMs or TTHMs are to be determined. Samples for maximum TTHM potential must not be dechlorinated or acidified, and should be held for seven days at 25° C (or above) prior to analysis.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(e) (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001)††998†.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART R: ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section 611.740 General Requirements

a) The requirements of this Subpart R are National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. These regulations establish requirements for filtration and disinfection that are in addition to standards under which filtration and disinfection are required under Subpart B of this part. The requirements of this Subpart are applicable to a Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons, beginning January 1, 2002, unless otherwise specified in this Subpart. The regulations in this Subpart establish or extend treatment technique requirements in lieu of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for the following contaminants: Giardia lamblia, viruses, heterotrophic plate count bacteria, Legionella, Cryptosporidium, and turbidity. Each Subpart B system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons ~~shall~~ provide treatment of its source water that complies with these treatment technique requirements and are in addition to those identified in Section 611.220. The treatment technique requirements consist of installing and properly operating water treatment processes that reliably achieve:

- 1) At least 99 percent (2-log) removal of Cryptosporidium between a point where the raw water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff and a point downstream before or at the first customer for filtered systems, or Cryptosporidium control under the watershed control plan for unfiltered systems; and
- 2) Compliance with the profiling and benchmark requirements under the provisions of Section 611.742.

b) A PWS supplier ~~public-water-system~~ subject to the requirements of this Subpart is considered to be in compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section if:

- 1) It meets the requirements for avoiding filtration in Sections 611.232 and 611.741, and the disinfection requirements in Sections 611.240 and 611.742; or

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- 2) It meets the applicable filtration requirements in either Section 611.250 or Section 611.743, and the disinfection requirements in Sections 611.240 and 611.742.

c) A supplier must ~~Systems-shall~~ not begin construction of uncovered finished water storage facilities after February 16, 1999.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.170 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.741 Standards for Avoiding Filtration

In addition to the requirements of Section 611.232, a PWS supplier ~~public-water system~~ subject to the requirements of this Subpart that does not provide filtration must ~~shall~~ meet all of the conditions of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

- a) Site-specific conditions. In addition to site-specific conditions in Section 611.232, a supplier must ~~systems-shall~~ maintain the watershed control program under Section 611.232(b) to minimize the potential for contamination by Cryptosporidium oocysts in the source water. The watershed control program must, for Cryptosporidium:

- 1) Identify watershed characteristics and activities which may have an adverse effect on source water quality; and
- 2) Monitor the occurrence of activities which may have an adverse effect on source water quality.

- b) During the onsite inspection conducted under the provisions of Section 611.232(c), the Agency must ~~shall~~ determine whether the watershed control program established under Section 611.232(b) is adequate to limit potential contamination by Cryptosporidium oocysts. The adequacy of the program must be based on the comprehensiveness of the watershed review; the effectiveness of the supplier's ~~systems~~ program to monitor and control detrimental activities occurring in the watershed; and the extent to which the water supplier ~~system~~ has maximized land ownership or controlled land use within the watershed.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.171 (2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.742 Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking

- a) Determination of a supplier ~~systems~~ required to profile. A ~~PWS~~ supplier ~~public-water-system~~ subject to the requirements of this Subpart must ~~shall~~ determine its TTHM annual average using the procedure in subsection (a)(1) of this Section and its HAA5 annual average using the procedure in subsection (a)(2) of this Section. The annual average is the arithmetic average of the quarterly averages of

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four consecutive quarters of monitoring.

- 1) The TTHM annual average that is used must be the annual average during the same period as the HAA5 annual average.

A) A supplier ~~these--systems~~ that collected data under the provisions of 40 CFR 141 Subpart M (Information Collection Rule) must ~~shall~~ use the results of the samples collected during the last four quarters of required monitoring under Section 611.382.

B) A supplier ~~these--systems~~ that ~~uses use~~ "grandfathered" HAA5 occurrence data that meet the provisions of subsection (a)(2)(B) of this Section must ~~shall~~ use TTHM data collected at the same time under the provisions of Section 611.680.

C) A supplier ~~these--systems~~ that ~~uses use~~ HAA5 occurrence data that meet the provisions of subsection (a)(2)(C)(i) of this Section must ~~shall~~ use TTHM data collected at the same time under the provisions of Sections 611.310 and 611.680.

- 2) The HAA5 annual average that is used must be the annual average during the same period as the TTHM annual average.

A) A supplier ~~these--systems~~ that collected data under the provisions of 40 CFR 141 Subpart M (Information Collection Rule) must ~~shall~~ use the results of the samples collected during the last four quarters of required monitoring under Section 611.382.

B) A supplier ~~these--systems~~ that have collected four quarters of HAA5 occurrence data that meets the routine monitoring sample number and location requirements for TTHM in Section 611.680 and handling and analytical method requirements of Section 611.685 may use that data to determine whether the requirements of this Section apply.

C) A supplier ~~these--systems~~ that have not collected four quarters of HAA5 occurrence data that meets the provisions of either subsection (a)(2)(A) or (B) of this Section by March 31, 1999 must ~~shall~~ either:

- i) Conduct monitoring for HAA5 that meets the routine monitoring sample number and location requirements for TTHM in Section 611.680 and handling and analytical method requirements of Section 611.685 to determine the HAA5 annual average and whether the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section apply. This monitoring must be completed so that the applicability determination can be made no later than March 31, 2000; or

- ii) Comply with all other provisions of this Section as if the HAA5 monitoring had been conducted and the results required compliance with subsection (b) of this Section.

- 3) The ~~supplier system~~ may request that the Agency approve a more representative annual data set than the data set determined under

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- subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this Section for the purpose of determining applicability of the requirements of this Section.
- 4) The Agency may require that a supplier system use a more representative annual data set than the data set determined under subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this Section for the purpose of determining the applicability of the requirements of this Section.
- 5) The supplier must system-shall submit data to the Agency on the schedule in subsections (a)(5)(A) through (a)(5)(D) of this Section.
- A) A supplier those-systems that collected TTHM and HAA5 data under the provisions of 40 CFR Subpart M (Information Collection Rule), as required by subsection (a)(1)(A) and (a)(2)(A) of this Section, must shall submit the results of the samples collected during the last twelve months of required monitoring under Section 611.685 not later than December 31, 1999.
- B) A supplier those-systems that has have collected four consecutive quarters of HAA5 occurrence data that meets the routine monitoring sample number and location for TTHM in Section 611.382 and handling and analytical method requirements of Section 611.685, as allowed by subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2)(B) of this Section, must shall submit that data to the Agency not later than April 30, 1999. Until the Agency has approved the data, the supplier must system---shall conduct monitoring for HAA5 using the monitoring requirements specified under subsection (a)(2)(C) of this Section.
- C) A supplier those-systems that conducts conduct monitoring for HAA5 using the monitoring requirements specified by subsections (a)(1)(C) and (a)(2)(C)(i) of this Section, must shall submit TTHM and HAA5 data not later than March 31, 2000.
- D) A supplier those-systems that elects elect to comply with all other provisions of this Section as if the HAA5 monitoring had been conducted and the results required compliance with this Section, as allowed under subsection (a)(2)(C)(ii) of this Section, must shall notify the Agency in writing of their election not later than December 31, 1999.
- E) If the supplier system elects to request that the Agency approve a more representative data set than the data set determined under subsection (a)(2)(A) of this Section, the supplier must system---shall submit this request in writing not later than December 31, 1999.
- 6) Any supplier system having either a TTHM annual average ≥ 0.064 mg/L or an HAA5 annual average ≥ 0.048 mg/L during the period identified in subsections (a)(1) and (2) of this Section must

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- shall comply with subsection (b) of this Section.
- b) Disinfection profiling.
- 1) Any supplier system that meets the standards in subsection (a)(6) of this Section must shall develop a disinfection profile of its disinfection practice for a period of up to three years. The Agency must shall determine the period of the disinfection profile, with a minimum period of 1 year.
- 2) The supplier must system-shall monitor daily for a period of twelve consecutive calendar months to determine the total logs of inactivation for each day of operation, based on the CT[99.9] values in Appendix B of this Part, as appropriate, through the entire treatment plant. The supplier must system-shall begin this monitoring not later than April 1, 2000. As a minimum, the supplier system with a single point of disinfectant application prior to entrance to the distribution system must shall conduct the monitoring in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (D) of this Section. A supplier system with more than one point of disinfectant application must shall conduct the monitoring in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (D) of this Section for each disinfection segment. The supplier must system-shall monitor the parameters necessary to determine the total inactivation ratio, using analytical methods in Section 611.531, as follows:
- A) The temperature of the disinfected water must be measured once per day at each residual disinfectant concentration sampling point during peak hourly flow.
- B) If the supplier system uses chlorine, the pH of the disinfected water must be measured once per day at each chlorine residual disinfectant concentration sampling point during peak hourly flow.
- C) The disinfectant contact times time(s) ("T") must be determined for each day during peak hourly flow.
- D) The residual disinfectant concentrations concentration(s) ("C") of the water before or at the first customer and prior to each additional point of disinfection must be measured each day during peak hourly flow.
- 3) In lieu of the monitoring conducted under the provisions of subsection (b)(2) of this Section to develop the disinfection profile, the supplier system may elect to meet the requirements of subsection (b)(3)(A) of this Section. In addition to the monitoring conducted under the provisions of subsection (b)(2) of this Section to develop the disinfection profile, the supplier system may elect to meet the requirements of subsection (b)(3)(B) of this Section.
- A) A PWS supplier that has three years of existing operational data may submit that data, a profile generated using that data, and a request that the Agency approve use of that data in lieu of monitoring under the provisions of subsection (b)(2) of this Section not later than March 31, 2000 April

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17-2000. The Agency must shall determine whether the operational data is substantially equivalent to data collected under the provisions of subsection (b)(2) of this Section. The data must also be representative of Giardia lamblia inactivation through the entire treatment plant and not just of certain treatment segments. If the Agency determines that the operational data is substantially equivalent, the Agency must shall approve the request. Until the Agency approves this request, the system is required to conduct monitoring under the provisions of subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

B) In addition to the disinfection profile generated under subsection (b)(2) of this Section, a PWS supplier that has existing operational data may use that data to develop a disinfection profile for additional years. The Agency must shall determine whether the operational data is substantially equivalent to data collected under the provisions of subsection (b)(2) of this Section. The data must also be representative of inactivation through the entire treatment plant and not just of certain treatment segments. If the Agency determines that the operational data is substantially equivalent, such systems may use these additional yearly disinfection profiles to develop a benchmark under the provisions of subsection (c) of this Section.

4) The supplier must system-shall calculate the total inactivation ratio as follows:

A) If the supplier system uses only one point of disinfectant application, the system may determine the total inactivation ratio for the disinfection segment based on either of the methods in subsection (b)(4)(A)(i) or (b)(4)(A)(ii) of this Section.

i) Determine one inactivation ratio (CT[calc]/CT[99.9]) before or at the first customer during peak hourly flow.

ii) Determine successive CT[calc]/CT[99.9] values, representing sequential inactivation ratios, between the point of disinfectant application and a point before or at the first customer during peak hourly flow. Under this alternative, the supplier must system-shall calculate the total inactivation ratio by determining (CT[calc]/CT[99.9]) for each sequence and then adding the (CT[calc]/CT[99.9]) values together to determine (Sum (CT[calc]/CT[99.9])).

B) If the supplier system uses more than one point of disinfectant application before the first customer, the system must shall determine the CT value of each disinfection segment immediately prior to the next point of

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disinfectant application, or for the final segment, before or at the first customer, during peak hourly flow. The (CT[calc]/CT[99.9]) value of each segment and (CT[calc]/CT[99.9]) must be calculated using the method in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section.

C) The supplier must system-shall determine the total logs of inactivation by multiplying the value calculated in subsection (b)(4)(A) or (b)(4)(B) of this Section by 3.0.

5) A supplier system that uses either chloramines or ozone for primary disinfection must shall also calculate the logs of inactivation for viruses using a method approved by the Agency.

6) The supplier must system-shall retain disinfection profile data in graphic form, as a spreadsheet, or in some other format acceptable to the Agency for review as part of sanitary surveys conducted by the Agency.

c) Disinfection benchmarking.

1) Any supplier system required to develop a disinfection profile under the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and that decides to make a significant change to its disinfection practice must shall consult with the Agency prior to making such change. Significant changes to disinfection practice are:

A) Changes to the point of disinfection;

B) Changes to the disinfectants disinfectant(s) used in the treatment plant;

C) Changes to the disinfection process; and

D) Any other modification identified by the Agency.

2) Any supplier system that is modifying its disinfection practice must shall calculate its disinfection benchmark using the procedure specified in subsections (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) of this Section.

A) For each year of profiling data collected and calculated under subsection (b) of this Section, the supplier must system-shall determine the lowest average monthly Giardia lamblia inactivation in each year of profiling data. The supplier must system-shall determine the average Giardia lamblia inactivation for each calendar month for each year of profiling data by dividing the sum of daily Giardia lamblia of inactivation by the number of values calculated for that month.

B) The disinfection benchmark is the lowest monthly average value (for systems with one year of profiling data) or average of lowest monthly average values (for systems with more than one year of profiling data) of the monthly logs of Giardia lamblia inactivation in each year of profiling data.

3) A supplier system that uses either chloramines or ozone for primary disinfection must shall also calculate the disinfection benchmark for viruses using a method approved by the Agency.

4) The supplier must system-shall submit information in subsections

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(c)(4)(A) through (c)(4)(C) of this Section to the Agency as part of its consultation process.

A) A description of the proposed change;

B) The disinfection profile for *Giardia lamblia* (and, if necessary, viruses) under subsection (b) of this Section and benchmark as required by subsection (c)(2) of this Section; and

C) An analysis of how the proposed change will affect the current levels of disinfection.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.172 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.743 Filtration

A PWS supplier subject to the requirements of this Subpart that does not meet all of the standards in this Subpart and Subpart B of this Part for avoiding filtration must shall provide treatment consisting of both disinfection, as specified in Section 611.242, and filtration treatment that which complies with the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) of this Section or Section 611.250(b) or (c) by December 31, 2001.

a) Conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration.

1) For a supplier systems using conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of representative samples of a system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, measured as specified in Sections 611.531 and 611.533.

2) The turbidity level of representative samples of a supplier's system's filtered water must at no time exceed 1 NTU, measured as specified in Sections 611.531 and 611.533.

3) A supplier system that uses lime softening may acidify representative samples prior to analysis using a protocol approved by the Agency.

b) Filtration technologies other than conventional filtration treatment, direct filtration, slow sand filtration, or diatomaceous earth filtration. A PWS supplier may use a filtration technology not listed in subsection (a) of this Section or in Section 611.250(b) or (c) if it demonstrates to the Agency, using pilot plant studies or other means, that the alternative filtration technology, in combination with disinfection treatment that meets the requirements of Section 611.242(b), consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and 99.99 percent removal or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts, and the Agency approves the use of the filtration technology. For each approval, the Agency must shall set turbidity performance requirements that the supplier must system-shall meet at least 95 percent of the

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time and that the supplier must system-shall not exceed at any time at a level that consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts, 99.99 percent removal or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.173 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.745 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 611.261 and 611.262, a PWS supplier public-water-system subject to the requirements of this Subpart that provides conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration must report monthly to the Agency the information specified in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section beginning January 1, 2002. In addition to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 611.261 and 611.262, a PWS supplier public-water-system subject to the requirements of this Subpart that provides filtration approved under Section 611.743(b) must report monthly to the Agency the information specified in subsection (a) of this Section beginning January 1, 2002. The reporting in subsection (a) of this Section is in lieu of the reporting specified in Section 611.262(a).

a) Turbidity measurements, as required by Section 611.743, must be reported within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Information that must be reported is the following:

- 1) The total number of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month.
- 2) The number and percentage of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month that are less than or equal to the turbidity limits specified in Section 611.743(a) or (b).
- 3) The date and value of any turbidity measurements taken during the month that exceed 1 NTU for a supplier systems using conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration, or that exceed the maximum level under Section 611.743(b).

b) A supplier systems must maintain the results of individual filter monitoring taken under Section 611.744 for at least three years. A supplier systems must report that they have conducted individual filter turbidity monitoring under Section 611.744 within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. A supplier systems must report individual filter turbidity measurement results taken under Section 611.744 within ten days after the end of each month the supplier system serves water to the public only if measurements demonstrate one or more of the conditions in subsections (b)(1) through (4) of this Section. A supplier systems that uses lime softening may apply to the Agency for alternative exceedance

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levels for the levels specified in subsections (b)(1) through (4) of this Section if they can demonstrate that higher turbidity levels in individual filters are due to lime carryover only and not due to degraded filter performance.

1) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart, the supplier system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the supplier system must either produce a filter profile for the filter within seven days after the exceedance (if the supplier system is not able to identify an obvious reason for the abnormal filter performance) and report that the profile has been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedance.

2) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 0.5 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at the end of the first four hours of continuous filter operation after the filter has been backwashed or otherwise taken offline, the supplier system must report the filter number, the turbidity, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the supplier system must either produce a filter profile for the filter within seven days after the exceedance (if the supplier system is not able to identify an obvious reason for the abnormal filter performance) and report that the profile has been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedance.

3) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at any time in each of three consecutive months, the supplier system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the supplier system must conduct a self-assessment of the filter within 14 days after the exceedance and report that the self-assessment was conducted. The self-assessment must consist of at least the following components: assessment of filter performance; development of a filter profile; identification and prioritization of factors limiting filter performance; assessment of the applicability of corrections; and preparation of a filter self-assessment report.

4) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 2.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at any time in each of two consecutive months, the supplier system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the supplier system must arrange for the conduct of a comprehensive performance evaluation by the Agency or a third party approved by the Agency no later than 30 days following the exceedance and have the evaluation completed and submitted to the

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Agency no later than 90 days following the exceedance.

c) Additional reporting requirements.

1) If at any time the turbidity exceeds 1 NTU in representative samples of filtered water in a system using conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration, the supplier must consult with the Agency as soon as possible practical, but no later than the end of the next business day 24--hours--after--the exceedance--is--known--in--accordance--with--the--public--notification requirements--under--Section--611.903(b)(3).

2) If at any time the turbidity in representative samples of filtered water exceeds the maximum level set by the Agency under Section 611.743(b) for filtration technologies other than conventional filtration treatment, direct filtration, slow sand filtration, or diatomaceous earth filtration, the supplier must inform consult--with the Agency as soon as practical, but no later than the end of the next business day 24--hours--after--the exceedance--is--known--in--accordance--with--the--public--notification requirements--under--Section--611.903(b)(3).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.175 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 3770 (January 16, 2001).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART U: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

Section 611.884 Required Additional Health Information

a) All reports must prominently display the following language: "Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

b) Ending in the report due by July 1, 2001, a supplier A--CWS that detects arsenic at levels above 25 ug/L, but below 0.05 mg/L, and beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, a supplier that detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.01 mg/L the-MES must do the following:

1) The supplier CWS must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using the following language: "While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the

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current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which USEPA is reviewing the drinking-water standard for arsenic--because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough--Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems"; or

2) The supplier CWS may write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Agency.

c) A supplier CWS that detects nitrate at levels above 5 mg/L, but below the MCL must do the following:

- 1) The supplier CWS must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children, using the following language: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider"; or
- 2) The CWS supplier may write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Agency.

d) A CWS supplier that detects lead above the action level in more than five percent, and up to and including ten percent, of homes sampled must do the following:

- 1) The CWS supplier must include a short informational statement about the special impact of lead on children, using the following language: "Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)"; or
- 2) The CWS supplier may write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Agency.

e) A CWS supplier that detects TTHM above 0.090 mg/L, but below the MCL in Section 611.312, as an annual average, monitored and calculated under the provisions of Section 611.680, must include the health effects language prescribed by Appendix A of this Part.

f) Beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002 and ending January 22, 2006, a CWS supplier that detects arsenic above 0.01 mg/L and up to and including 0.05 mg/L must include the arsenic health effects language prescribed by Appendix A to this Part.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.154 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66

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Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001) ~~(1999)~~ 7-as-amended-at-65-Fed--Reg--26022 (May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 611.APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Total Coliform Bacteria
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MCL: (a supplier systems that collects ≥ 40 samples/month) fewer than 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect < 40 samples/month) fewer than 1 positive monthly sample.

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: MCL: (a supplier systems that collects ≥ 40 samples/month) fewer than 5% of monthly samples are positive; (a supplier systems that collects < 40 samples/month) fewer than 1 positive monthly sample.

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Naturally present in the environment.

Health effects language: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Contaminant (units): Fecal coliform and E. coli

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 0

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Human and animal fecal waste.
Health effects language: Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Contaminant (units): Total organic carbon (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Naturally present in the environment.

Health effects language: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the

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formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Turbidity (NTU)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Soil runoff.

Health effects language: Turbidity has no health effects.

However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 4 mrem/yr

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 4

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Health effects language: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Alpha emitters (pCi/L)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 15 pCi/L

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 15

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Combined radium (pCi/L)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 5 pCi/L

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

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MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Uranium (ug/L)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 30 ug/L

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 30

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Inorganic contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Antimony (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.006

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 6

MCLG: 6

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Contaminant (units): Arsenic (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05 until January 23, 2006 or 0.01 effective January 23, 2006

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 50

MCLG: 0 (effective January 26, 2006) N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Asbestos (MFL)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 7 MFL

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

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MCL in CCR units: 7

MCLG: 7

Major sources in drinking water: Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

Contaminant (units): Barium (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 2

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 2

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Contaminant (units): Beryllium (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.004

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 4

MCLG: 4

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Contaminant (units): Cadmium (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 5

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing Cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Contaminant (units): Chromium (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100

MCLG: 100

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Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Health effects language: Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Contaminant (units): Copper (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: AL=1.3
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: AL=1.3
MCLG: 1.3

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Health effects language: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Contaminant (units): Cyanide (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Contaminant (units): Fluoride (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 4
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 4
MCLG: 4

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing

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teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Contaminant (units): Lead (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: AL=0.015
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: AL=15
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Contaminant (units): Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 2
MCLG: 2

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Contaminant (units): Nitrate (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 10
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 10

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Contaminant (units): Nitrite (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 1
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 1
MCLG: 1

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Health effects language: Infants below the age of six months who

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drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Contaminant (units): Selenium (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 50

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Health effects language: Selenium is an essential nutrient.

However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Contaminant (units): Thallium (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 0.5

Major sources in drinking water: Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:

Contaminant (units): 2,4-D (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.07

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 70

MCLG: 70

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

Contaminant (units): 2,4,5-TP [silvex] (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 50

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MCLG: 50

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned herbicide.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Contaminant (units): Acrylamide

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Alachlor (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Atrazine (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.003

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 3

MCLG: 3

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/L)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Leaching from linings of water

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storage tanks and distribution lines.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Carbofuran (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.04
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 40

Major sources in drinking water: Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.

Contaminant (units): Chlordane (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 2
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned termiticide.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Dalapon (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.

Contaminant (units): Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.4
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 400
MCLG: 400

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years

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could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.006
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 6
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Dinoseb (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.007
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 7
MCLG: 7

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Diquat (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.02
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 20
MCLG: 20

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide use.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

Contaminant (units): Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)

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Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.00000003
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 30

MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Endothall (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100

MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide use.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.

Contaminant (units): Endrin (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 2

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned insecticide.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Contaminant (units): Epichlorohydrin

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial

chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Ethylene dibromide (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.00005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 50

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MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Glyphosate (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.7

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 700

MCLG: 700

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide use.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Heptachlor (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0004

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 400

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned pesticide.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Breakdown of heptachlor.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.001

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 1

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could

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experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 50

MCLG: 50
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

Contaminant (units): Lindane (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

Contaminant (units): Methoxychlor (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.04

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 40

MCLG: 40

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

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Contaminant (units): PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 500

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Pentachlorophenol (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.001

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 1

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Picloram (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.5

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 500

MCLG: 500

Major sources in drinking water: Herbicide runoff.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): Simazine (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.004

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 4

MCLG: 4

Major sources in drinking water: Herbicide runoff.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Contaminant (units): Toxaphene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.003

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

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MCL in CCR units: 3
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile organic contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Benzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Bromate (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.010
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Chloramines (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MRDL = 4

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To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: MRDL = 4
MCLG: MRDLG = 4
Major sources in drinking water: Water additive used to control microbes.
Health effects language: Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Contaminant (units): Chlorine (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MRDL = 4
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: MRDL = 4
MCLG: MRDLG = 4
Major sources in drinking water: Water additive used to control microbes.
Health effects language: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Contaminant (units): Chlorite (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 1
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 1
MCLG: 0.8
Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Health effects language: Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Contaminant (units): Chloride dioxide (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MRDL = 0.8
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: MRDL = 800
MCLG: MRDLG = 800
Major sources in drinking water: Water additive used to control microbes.
Health effects language: Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine

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dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Contaminant (units): Chlorobenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100

MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Contaminant (units): o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.6

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 600

MCLG: 600

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

Contaminant (units): p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.075

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 75

MCLG: 75

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

Contaminant (units): 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Contaminant (units): 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.007

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 7

MCLG: 7

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.07

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 70

MCLG: 70

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100

MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): Dichloromethane (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

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MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Ethylbenzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.7
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 700
MCLG: 700
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Contaminant (units): Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.060
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 60
MCLG: N/A
Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Styrene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 100
MCLG: 100
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

Contaminant (units): Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

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tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.07
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 70
MCLG: 70
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

Contaminant (units): 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 200
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

Contaminant (units): 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 3
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

Contaminant (units): Trichloroethylene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk

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of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): THMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.10/0.080

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100/80

MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Toluene (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 1

MCLG: 1

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

Contaminant (units): Vinyl Chloride (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Xylenes (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 10

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 10

MCLG: 10

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Key:

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Abbreviation Meaning

AL Action Level

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL million fibers per liter

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

mrem/year millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A Not Applicable

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

TT Treatment Technique

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix A to Subpart O to 40 CFR 141 (2000), as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001), 66 Fed. Reg. 16134 (March 23, 2001), and 66 Fed. Reg. 28342 (May 22, 2001), as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76749 (December 7, 2000) effective December 7, 2003.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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6. Cadmium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
7. Chromium (total)	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
8. Cyanide	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
9. Fluoride	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
10. Mercury (inorganic)	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
11. Nitrate	1	611.301(b)	(108) 1, 3	611.600, 611.601, 611.604, 611.606
12. Nitrite	1	611.301(b)	(108) 1, 3	611.600, 611.601, 611.605, 611.606
13. Total Nitrate and Nitrite	1	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601
14. Selenium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
15. Thallium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
C. Lead and Copper Rule is 1.3 mg/L)	Rule	(Action Level for lead is 0.015 mg/L, for copper		
1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)	2	611.350-611.355	3	611.356-611.359

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D. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)				
1. 2,4-D	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
2. 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
3. Alachlor	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
4. Atrazine	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
5. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
6. Carbofuran	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
7. Chlordane	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
8. Dalapon	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
9. Di(2-ethyl- hexyl)adipate	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
10. Di(2-ethyl- hexyl)phthalate	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
11. Dibromochloro- propane (DBCP)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
12. Dinoseb	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
13. Dioxin (2,3, 7,8-TCDD)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
14. Diquat	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
15. Endothall	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
16. Endrin	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
17. Ethylene dibromide	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
18. Glyphosate	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
19. Heptachlor	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648

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20.	Heptachlor epoxide	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
21.	Hexachloro-benzene	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
22.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
23.	Lindane	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
24.	Methoxychlor	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
25.	Oxamyl (Vydate)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
26.	Pentachlorophenol	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
27.	Picloram	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
28.	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
29.	Simazine	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
30.	Toxaphene	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
E. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)					
1.	Benzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
2.	Carbon tetrachloride	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
3.	Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
4.	o-Dichlorobenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
5.	p-Dichlorobenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
6.	1,2-Dichloroethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646

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7.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
8.	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
9.	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
10.	Dichloromethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
11.	1,2-Dichloropropane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
12.	Ethylbenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
13.	Styrene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
14.	Tetrachloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
15.	Toluene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
16.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
17.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
18.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
19.	Trichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
20.	Vinyl chloride	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
21.	Xylenes (total)	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
F. Radioactive Contaminants					
1.	Beta/photon emitters	2	611.330(d)	3	611.720(a), 611.732
2.	Alpha emitters	2	611.330(c)	3	611.720(a), 611.731

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3. Combined radium (226 & 228) 2 611.330(b) 3 611.720(a), 611.731
4. Uranium (119) 2 611.330(e) (12±0) 3 611.720(a), 611.731

G. Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, Disinfectant Residuals. Where disinfection is used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and DBPs in drinking water, including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). (13±±)

1. Total trihalo- 2 (14±2) 611.310, 3 611.680-611.688, methanes (TTHMs) 611.312(a)
2. Haloacetic Acids 2 611.312(a) 3 611.382(a)-(b) (HAA5)
3. Bromate 2 611.312(a) 3 611.382(a)-(b)
4. Chlorite 2 611.312(a) 3 611.382(a)-(b)
5. Chlorine (MRDL) 2 611.313(a) 3 611.382(a), (c)
6. Chloramine 2 611.313(a) 3 611.382(a), (c) (MRDL)
7. Chlorine dioxide (MRDL), 2 611.313(a), 2 (15), 611.382(a), (c), where any two consecutive daily samples at entrance to distribution system only are above MRDL 611.383(c)(3) ±9 3 611.383(c)(2)
8. Chlorine dioxide (MRDL), 1 611.313(a), 1 611.382(a), (c), where samples are above MRDL 611.383(c)(3)

samplest in distribution system the next day are also above MRDL

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9. Control of DBP precursors--TOC (TT) 2 611.385(a)-(b) 3 611.382(a), (d)
10. Benchmarking and disinfection profiling N/A N/A 3 611.742
11. Development of monitoring plan N/A N/A 3 611.382(f)

H. Other Treatment Techniques

1. Acrylamide (TT) 2 611.296 N/A N/A
2. Epichlorohydrin (TT) 2 611.296 N/A N/A

II. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring: (17±5)

- A. Unregulated contaminants N/A N/A 3 611.510
- B. Nickel N/A N/A 3 611.603, 611.611

III. Public Notification for Relief Equivalent to a SDWA Section 1415 Variance or a Section 1416 Exemption:

- A. Operation under relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption 3 (18±6) 1415, 1416 N/A N/A
- B. Violation of conditions of relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 variance 2 1415, 1416, (17) 611.111, 611.112 N/A N/A

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or a section 1416 exemption

IV. Other Situations Requiring Public Notification:

A. Fluoride second-ary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) exceedence	3	611.858	N/A	N/A
B. Exceedence of nitrate MCL for a non-CWS supplier	1	611.300(d)	N/A	N/A
C. Availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring data	3	611.510	N/A	N/A
D. Waterborne disease outbreak	1	611.101, 611.233(b)(2)	N/A	N/A
E. Other waterborne emergency (2010)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
F. Other situations as determined by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110	1, 2, 3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix G--Endnotes

- Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., reporting violations and failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports), do not require notice, unless otherwise determined by the Agency by an SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110. The Agency may, by an SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, further require a more stringent public notice tier (e.g.,

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Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under Sections 611.902(a) and 611.903(a).

- Definition of the abbreviations used: "MCL" means maximum contaminant level, "MRDL" means maximum residual disinfectant level, and "TT" means treatment technique.
- The term "violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)" is used here to include violations of MCL, MRDL, treatment technique, monitoring, and testing procedure requirements.
- Failure to test for fecal coliform or E. coli is a Tier 1 violation if testing is not done after any repeat sample tests positive for coliform. All other total coliform monitoring and testing procedure violations are Tier 3 violations.
- A supplier that violates the turbidity MCL of 5 NTU based on an average of measurements over two consecutive days must consult with the Agency within 24 hours after learning of the violation. Based on this consultation, the Agency may subsequently decide to issue an SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that elevates the violation to a Tier 1 violation. If a supplier system is unable to make contact with the Agency in the 24-hour period, the violation is automatically elevated to a Tier 1 violation.
- A supplier with a treatment technique violation involving a single exceedence of a maximum turbidity limit under the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) or the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) are required to consult with the Agency within 24 hours after learning of the violation. Based on this consultation, the Agency may subsequently decide to issue an SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that elevates the violation to a Tier 1 violation. If a supplier system is unable to make contact with the Agency in the 24-hour period, the violation is automatically elevated to a Tier 1 violation.
- Most of the requirements of the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (63 Fed. Reg. 69477 (December 16, 1998)) (Sections 611.740-611.741, 611.743-611.744) become effective January 1, 2002 for a Subpart B supplier (surface water systems and groundwater systems under the direct influence of surface water) that serves at least 10,000 persons. However, Section 611.742 is currently effective. The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) remains in effect for a supplier systems serving at least 10,000 persons even after 2002; the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule adds additional requirements and does not in many cases supercede the SWTR.
- The arsenic MCL citations are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the citations are Sections 611.330(b) and 611.612(c).

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9. The arsenic Tier 3 violation MCL citations are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the citations are Sections 611.100, 611.101, and 611.612.

10.6- Failure to take a confirmation sample within 24 hours for nitrate or nitrite after an initial sample exceeds the MCL is a Tier 1 violation. Other monitoring violations for nitrate are Tier 3.

11. The uranium MCL Tier 2 violation citations are effective December 8, 2003 for a CWS supplier ~~all-community-water-systems~~.

12. The uranium Tier 3 violation citations are effective December 8, 2000 for a CWS supplier ~~all-community-water-systems~~.

13.11- A Subpart B community or non-transient non-community system supplier that serves 10,000 persons or more must comply with new DBP MCLs, disinfectant MRDLs, and related monitoring requirements beginning January 1, 2002. All other community and non-transient non-community systems must meet the MCLs and MRDLs beginning January 1, 2004. A Subpart B transient non-community system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons that uses chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B transient non-community system supplier that serves fewer than 10,000 persons, that uses only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water, and which uses chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2004.

14.12- Section 611.310 will no longer apply after January 1, 2004.

15.13- Failure to monitor for chlorine dioxide at the entrance to the distribution system the day after exceeding the MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system is a Tier 2 violation.

16.14- If any daily sample taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceeds the MRDL for chlorine dioxide and one or more samples taken in the distribution system the next day exceed the MRDL, Tier 1 notification is required. A failure to take the required samples in the distribution system after the MRDL is exceeded at the entry point also triggers Tier 1 notification.

17.15- Some water suppliers must monitor for certain unregulated contaminants listed in Section 611.510.

18.16- This citation refers to sections 1415 and 1416 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. sections 1415 and 1416 require that "a schedule prescribed...for a public water system granted relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption must require compliance by the system...."

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19.17- In addition to sections 1415 and 1416 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 40 CFR 142.307 specifies the items and schedule milestones that must be included in relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 small system variance. In granting any form of relief from an NPDWR, the Board will consider all applicable federal requirements for and limitations on the State's ability to grant relief consistent with federal law.

20.18- Other waterborne emergencies require a Tier 1 public notice under Section 611.902(a) for situations that do not meet the definition of a waterborne disease outbreak given in Section 611.101, but which still have the potential to have serious adverse effects on health as a result of short-term exposure. These could include outbreaks not related to treatment deficiencies, as well as situations that have the potential to cause outbreaks, such as failures or significant interruption in water treatment processes, natural disasters that disrupt the water supply or distribution system, chemical spills, or unexpected loading of possible pathogens into the source water.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix A to Subpart Q to 40 CFR 141 (2000) 7-~~as amended-at-65-Ped-Reg-76750-(December-77-2000)-effective-December-87-2003~~.

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 611.APPENDIX H Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification

Contaminant	MCLG (1) mg/L	MCL (2) mg/L	Standard health effects language for public notification
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National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):

A. Microbiological Contaminants

1a. Total coliform	Zero	See footnote 3	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
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1b. Fecal coliform/ E. coli	Zero	Zero	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
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2a. Turbidity (MCL)(4)	None	1 NTU (5)/5 NTU	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include
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bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

2b. Turbidity (SWTR TT)	None	TT (7)	Turbidity has no health effects. However, (6) turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
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2c. Turbidity (IESWTR TT)	None	TT	Turbidity has no health effects. However, (8) turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
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B. Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), and Interim Enhanced
Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) violations, and Filter Backwash
Recycling Rule (FBRR)

3. Giardia lamblia (SWTR/IESWTR)	Zero	TT (10)	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
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4. Viruses (SWTR/IESWTR)					
5. Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) bacteria(9) (SWTR/IESWTR)					
6. Legionella (SWTR/IESWTR)					
7. Cryptosporidium (IESWTR/FBRR)					
C. Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)					
8. Antimony	0.006	0.006	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.		
9. Arsenic (11)	None	0.010-05	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
10. Asbestos (10 um)	7 MFL(12(±±))	7MFL	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.		
11. Barium	2	2	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.		
12. Beryllium	0.004	0.004	Some people who drink water containing beryllium		

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13. Cadmium	0.005	0.005	well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.		
14. Chromium (total)	0.1	0.1	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.		
15. Cyanide	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.		
16. Fluoride	4.0	4.0	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.		
17. Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.002	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.		

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18. Nitrate 10 10 Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
19. Nitrite 1 1 Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
20. Total Nitrate and Nitrate 10 10 Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
21. Selenium 0.05 0.05 Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
22. Thallium 0.0005 0.002 Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

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- D. Lead and Copper Rule
23. Lead Zero TT (13±2) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
24. Copper 1.3 TT (14±3) Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- E. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)
25. 2,4-D 0.07 0.07 Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
26. 2,4,5-TP (silvex) 0.05 0.05 Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

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27. Alachlor	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
28. Atrazine	0.003	0.003	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
29. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs).	Zero	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
30. Carbofuran	0.04	0.04	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
31. Chlordane	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
32. Dalapon	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could

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33. Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0.4	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Zero	0.006	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
35. Dibromochloro-propane (DBCP)	Zero	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
36. Dinoseb	0.007	0.007	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
37. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	Zero	3 x 10 ⁻⁸	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
38. Diquat	0.02	0.02	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many

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39. Endothall	0.1	0.1	years could get cataracts. Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
40. Endrin	0.002	0.002	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
41. Ethylene dibromide	Zero	0.00005	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
42. Glyphosate	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
43. Heptachlor epoxide	Zero	0.0004	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
44. Heptachlor epoxide	Zero	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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45. Hexachloro-benzene	Zero	0.001	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
46. Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	0.05	0.05	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
47. Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
48. Methoxychlor	0.04	0.04	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
49. Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
50. Pentachloro-phenol	Zero	0.001	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
51. Picloram	0.5	0.5	Some people who drink

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water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

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|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|---|
| 52. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | Zero | 0.0005 | Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 53. Simazine | 0.004 | 0.004 | Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood. |
| 54. Toxaphene | Zero | 0.003 | Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| F. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) | | | |
| 55. Benzene | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 56. Carbon tetrachloride | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with |

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their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| 57. Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) | 0.1 | 0.1 | Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. |
| 58. o-Dichlorobenzene | 0.6 | 0.6 | Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems. |
| 59. p-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | 0.075 | Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood. |
| 60. 1,2-Dichloroethane | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 61. 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | 0.007 | Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| 62. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | 0.07 | Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |

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63. trans-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
64. Dichloromethane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
65. 1,2-Dichloro-propane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
66. Ethylbenzene	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
67. Styrene	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
68. Tetrachloro-ethylene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
69. Toluene	1	1	Some people who drink water containing toluene well

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70. 1,2,4-Trichloro-benzene	0.07	0.07	in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
71. 1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
72. 1,1,2-Trichloro-ethane	0.003	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
73. Trichloro-ethylene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
74. Vinyl chloride	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
75. Xylenes (total)	10	10	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

G. Radioactive Contaminants

76. Beta/photon emitters

Zero

4 mrem/yr
(15)†14†

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

77. Alpha emitters

Zero

15 pCi/L
(16)†5†

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

78. Combined radium (226 & 228)

Zero

5 pCi/L

Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

79. Uranium (17)

Zero

30 ug/L

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

H. Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals: Where disinfection is used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and DBPs in drinking water, including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5)(18†7).

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80. Total trihalo-methanes (TTHMs)

N/A

0.10/0.08
(19†8)
(20†9)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

81. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

N/A

0.060 (21‡0)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

82. Bromate

Zero

0.010

Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

83. Chlorite

0.08

1.0

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

84. Chlorine

4 (MRDLG)
(22‡‡)

4.0
(MRDL)(23‡‡)

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

85. Chloramines

4 (MRDLG)

4.0

Some people who use water

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(MRDL) containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

- 85a. Chlorine dioxide, where any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system are above the MRDL 0.8 (MRDLG) 0.8 (MRDL) Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia. Add for public notification only: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today are the result of exceedences at the treatment facility only, not within the distribution system that delivers water to consumers. Continued compliance with chlorine dioxide levels within the distribution system minimizes the potential risk of these violations to consumers.

- 86a. Chlorine dioxide, where one or more distribution system samples are above MRDL 0.8 (MRDLG) 0.8 (MRDL) Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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anemia. Add for public notification only: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today include exceedences of the USEPA standard within the distribution system that delivers water to consumers. Violations of the chlorine dioxide standard within the distribution system may harm human health based on short-term exposures. Certain groups, including fetuses, infants, and young children, may be especially susceptible to nervous system effects from excessive chlorine dioxide exposure.

87. Control of DBP precursors (TOC) None TT Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

I. Other Treatment Techniques:

88. Acrylamide Zero TT Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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89. Epichlorohydrin Zero TT Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Appendix H--Endnotes

1. "MCLG" means maximum contaminant level goal.
2. "MCL" means maximum contaminant level.
3. For a water supplier analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For a supplier analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.
4. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including Section 611.320, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The MCL for the monthly turbidity average is 1 NTU; the MCL for the 2-day average is 5 NTU for a supplier that is required to filter but has not yet installed filtration (Section 611.320).
5. "NTU" means nephelometric turbidity unit.
6. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including Section 611.320, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), and the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR). A supplier subject to the Surface Water Treatment Rule (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered systems, 95 percent of samples each month must not exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in systems using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the Agency.
7. "TT" means treatment technique.
8. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including Section 611.320, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), and the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR). For a supplier subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, after January 1, 2002, the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. A supplier subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the Agency.
9. The bacteria detected by heterotrophic plate count (HPC) are not necessarily harmful. HPC is simply an alternative method of determining disinfectant

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- residual levels. The number of such bacteria is an indicator of whether there is enough disinfectant in the distribution system.
10. SWTR and IESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedences may use the health effects language for turbidity instead.
 11. These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/L and there is no MCLG.
 - 12.11: Millions of fibers per liter.
 - 13.12: Action Level = 0.015 mg/L.
 - 14.13: Action Level = 1.3 mg/L.
 - 15.14: Millirems per year.
 - 16.15: Picocuries per liter.
 - 17.16: The uranium MCL is effective December 8, 2003 for all community water system.
 - 18.17: A surface water system supplier or a groundwater system supplier under the direct influence of surface water is regulated under Subpart B of this Part. A Subpart B community water system supplier or a non-transient non-community system supplier that serves 10,000 or more persons must comply with DBP MCLs and disinfectant maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) beginning January 1, 2002. All other community and non-transient non-community system suppliers must meet the MCLs and MRDLs beginning January 1, 2004. Subpart B transient non-community system suppliers serving 10,000 or more persons and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2004.
 - 19.18: The MCL of 0.10 mg/L for THMs is in effect until January 1, 2002 for a Subpart B community water system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons. This MCL is in effect until January 1, 2004 for community water systems with a population of 10,000 or more using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water. After these deadlines, the MCL will be 0.080 mg/L. On January 1, 2004, a supplier serving fewer than 10,000 will have to comply with the new MCL as well.
 - 20.19: The MCL for total trihalomethanes is the sum of the concentrations of the individual trihalomethanes.
 - 21.20: The MCL for haloacetic acids is the sum of the concentrations of the individual haloacetic acids.
 - 22.21: "MRDLG" means maximum residual disinfectant level goal.
 - 23.22: "MRDL" means maximum residual disinfectant level.
- BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix B to Subpart Q to 40 CFR 141 (2000), as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76751 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003, as amended at 66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2000).

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Section 611. TABLE Z Federal Effective Dates

The following are the effective dates of the federal MCLs:

Flouride (40 CFR 141.60(b)(1))
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))

Phase I VOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(1))
(corresponding with Section 611.311(a))
(benzene, carbon tetrachloride,
p-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane,
1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane,
trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride)

Lead and Copper (40 CFR, Subpart I)
(corresponding with Subpart G of this Part)
(lead and copper monitoring, reporting,
and recordkeeping requirements of
40 CFR 141.86 through 141.91)

Phase II IOCs (40 CFR 141.60(b)(2))
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(asbestos, cadmium, chromium, mercury,
nitrate, nitrite, and selenium)

Phase II VOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(2))
(corresponding with Section 611.311(a))
(o-dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene,
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene,
1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene,
monochlorobenzene, styrene,
tetrachloroethylene, toluene,
and xylenes (total))

Phase II SOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(2))
(corresponding with Section 611.311(c))
(alachlor, atrazine, carbofuran, chlordane,
dibromochloropropane, ethylene
dibromide, heptachlor, heptachlor
epoxide, lindane, methoxychlor,
polychlorinated biphenyls,
toxaphene, 2,4-D, and 2,4,5-TP
(Silvex))

Lead and Copper (40 CFR, Subpart I)
(Corresponding with Subpart G of this Part)
(lead and copper corrosion control, water
treatment, public education, and lead

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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service line replacement requirements
of 40 CFR 141.81 through 141.85)

Phase IIB IOC (40 CFR 141.60(b)(2))
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(barium)

Phase IIB SOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(2))
(corresponding with Section 611.311(c))
(aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb
sulfoxide, and pentachlorophenol;
USEPA 8-S--EPA stayed the
effective date as to the MCLs
for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone,
and aldicarb sulfoxide, but
the monitoring requirements became
effective January 1, 1993)

Phase V IOCs (40 CFR 141.60(b)(3))
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel,
and thallium)

Phase V VOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(3))
(corresponding with Section 611.311(a))
(dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene,
and 1,1,2-trichloroethane)

Phase V SOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(3))
(corresponding with Section 611.311(c))
(benzo[a]pyrene, dalapon,
di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
dinoseb, diquat, endothall, endrin, glyphosate,
hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene,
oxamyl, picloram, simazine,
and 2,3,7,8-TCDD)

Disinfection/disinfectant byproducts (40 CFR 141.64 & 141.65)
Smaller Systems (serving <10,000 persons) December 16, 2001
Larger System (serving >10,000 persons) December 16, 2003
(corresponding with Section 611.312 & 611.313)
(total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids (five),
bromate, chlorite, chlorine,
chloramines, and chlorine dioxide)

Radionuclides (40 CFR 141.66)
(corresponding with Section 611.330)
(combined radium (Ra-226 + Ra-228),

December 8, 2003

January 1, 1993

January 1, 1993

January 17, 1994

January 17, 1994

January 17, 1994

December 7, 1992

December 7, 1992

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gross alpha particle activity,
beta particle and photon activity,
and uranium)

Arsenic (40 CFR 141.62(b)(16))
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(arsenic)

January 23, 2006

(Source: Amended at 26 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Public Use of State Parks and Other Properties of the Department of Natural Resources

2) Code Citation: 17 Ill. Adm. Code 110

3) Section Numbers: 110.185
Proposed Action: New Section

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Section 8 of the State Forest Act [525 ILCS 40/8] and by Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 of the State Parks Act [20 ILCS 835/1, 2, 4 and 6] and by Section 5 of the State Parks Designation Act [20 ILCS 840/5] and by Sections 805-10, 805-520, 805-525, 805-330, 805-335 and 805-515 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 805/805-10, 805-520, 805-525, 805-330, 805-335 and 805-515].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The Department owns or leases land around and adjacent to power plants and other facilities whose protection may be a national priority. This new Section provides the mechanism to affect closure or restricted use of these specific properties. Language being added addresses emergency closure of State owned or leased properties by posting the modification at the site and by the issuance of public announcements.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? Yes. An emergency amendment to this Part, identical to this proposal, was filed on the same date as this proposed amendment.

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Do these proposed amendments contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking does not affect units of local government.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Comments on the proposed rulemaking may be submitted in writing for a period of 45 days following publication of this notice to:

Jack Price
Department of Natural Resources
524 S. Second Street
Springfield IL 62701-1787
217/782-1809

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

- A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: None
- B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None
- C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: This rulemaking was not included on either of the 2 most recent regulatory agendas because: The Department did not anticipate the necessity of filing amendments to this Part at the time the regulatory agenda was summarized.

The full text of the proposed amendment is identical to the text of the emergency amendment that appears in this issue of the Illinois Register on

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Audit Requirements of DHS
- 2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 507
- 3) Section Numbers: 507.10
Adopted Action: Adopt
- 4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by the Department of Human Services Act [20 ILCS 1305]
- 5) Effective Date of Amendments: October 10, 2001
- 6) Does this amendment contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Does this amendment contain incorporations by reference? No
- 8) A copy of the adopted amendment, including any material incorporated by reference, is on file in the agency's principal office and is available for public inspection.
- 9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: June 8, 2001, 25 Ill. Reg. 7035
- 10) Has JCAR Issued a Statement of Objection to this amendment? No
- 11) Differences between proposal and final version: None
- 12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes
- 13) Will this amendment replace any emergency amendments currently in effect?
Yes
- 14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No
- 15) Summary and Purpose of Amendment: This rulemaking amends this Section to change the financial figures that require specific levels of the Audit rules.
- 16) Information and questions regarding this adopted rulemaking shall be directed to:
Ms. Susan Weir, Bureau Chief
Bureau of Administrative Rules and Procedures
Department of Human Services
100 S. Grand Avenue East, 3rd Fl.
Springfield, Illinois 62762
217/785-9772

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

The full text of adopted amendment begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER a: GENERAL PROGRAM PROVISIONS

PART 507
AUDIT REQUIREMENTS OF DHS

Section
507.10 Audit Requirements

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Department of Human Services Act [20 ILCS 1305].

SOURCE: Adopted by emergency rule at 22 Ill. Reg. 12154, effective June 24, 1998, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired November 21, 1998; adopted at 22 Ill. Reg. 22386, effective December 8, 1998; emergency amendment at 23 Ill. Reg. 7768, effective June 24, 1999, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 23 Ill. Reg. 12627, effective October 4, 1999; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 9424, effective June 22, 2000; emergency amendment at 25 Ill. Reg. 7324, effective May 18, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. ~~18584~~, effective 06/10/2001.

Section 507.10 Audit Requirements

- a) Based on the specific requirements of subsection (b) ~~or (c)7-or--(d)~~, whichever applies, each Provider receiving purchase of service or grant contract funding (Provider) from the Department of Human Services (Department) shall annually submit to the Department a Fiscal/Administrative Checklist, an independent audit report and/or revenue and expense data in a form prescribed by the Department, and/or a Grant Report to enable the Department to perform fiscal monitoring and to account for the usage of funds paid to the Provider under Agreements with the Department. Providers subject to these requirements shall be notified by registered or certified letter no later than May 31 of the year of the contract. This letter shall contain detailed instructions related to the Fiscal/Administrative Checklist, independent audit requirements, and Grant Report, including provisions for requesting waivers, modifications and filing extensions.
- b) If the Provider's combined purchase of service or grant contract funding for Department programs is less than \$300,000 ~~\$100,000~~ and the Department performs rate calculations or expense and revenue analysis ~~to determine payments for any of the programs~~, the Provider will be required to submit revenue and expense data in a form prescribed by the Department. ~~Copies Two--copies~~ shall be filed with the Department's Office of Contract Administration as directed in the registered or certified letter referenced in subsection (a). The report shall be submitted within 120 days after the end of the

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NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

Provider's fiscal year. If any of the programs are grants the Provider will be required to submit a Grant Report.

- e) If the Provider's combined purchase of service or grant contract funding for Department programs is less than \$300,000 but \$100,000 or more and the Department performs rate calculations to determine payments for any of the programs, the Provider will be required to submit revenue and expense data in a form prescribed by the Department with an opinion from an independent Certified Public Accountant. Two copies shall be filed with the Department's Office of Contract Administration. The report with an opinion shall be submitted within 120 days after the end of the Provider's fiscal year. If any of the programs are grants, the Provider will be required to submit a Grant Report.

c) If the Provider's combined purchase of service or grant contract funding for Department programs is \$300,000 or more and the Department performs rate calculations or expense and revenue analysis to determine payments for any of the programs, the Provider shall be required to submit revenue and expense data in a form prescribed by the Department. If any of the programs are grants the Provider will be required to submit a Grant Report. All Providers with a combined purchase of service or grant funding for Department programs of \$300,000 or more are required to submit an independent audit report, the basic requirements are:

- 1) The audit shall be conducted by a Certified Public Accountant or Certified Public Accounting Firm licensed in the State of Illinois;
- 2) The audit report shall include the financial statements prescribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board for Not-For-Profit Organizations, or the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for Governmental Entities, as appropriate;
- 3) The audits shall be conducted in accord with the "single audit" requirements and standards when the Provider receives or expends Federal funds that cumulatively exceed the Federal threshold. These requirements are detailed in Federal OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations"; and
- 4) The report shall be submitted within 120 days after the end of the Provider's fiscal year. Two copies of any reports prepared in accordance with Federal OMB Circular A-133 shall be filed with the Department's Office of Contract Administration. Any request for an extension of time to file an independent audit report, Fiscal and Administrative Checklist, Grant Report or supplemental revenue and expense data shall be submitted to the Department's Manager of the Office of Contract Administration. The Manager of the Office of Contract Administration shall respond in writing to each such request within 14 days after it is received by the Office of Contract Administration.

d) A request for exception to the audit requirements prescribed in this

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Section shall be submitted to the Department's Manager of the Office of Contract Administration. Such requests shall be approved only when convincingly justified. The Department's Manager of the Office of Contract Administration shall respond in writing to each request for exception within 14 days after it is received by the Office of Contract Administration.

e) Audit requirements may be waived by the Manager of the Office of Contract Administration when it is deemed to be in the interest of the State of Illinois or when it enhances the operating efficiency of the State. A written determination for the waiver shall be maintained by the Office of Contract Administration.

f) Failure to meet the audit requirements contained in this Section shall result in the suspension of funding.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13586, effective 06/10/2001)

LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) Programs
- 2) Code Citation: 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500
- 3) Section Numbers: Adopted Action:
3500.160 Amended
3500.170 Amended
3500.175 New
- 4) Statutory Authority: 235 ILCS 5/3-12(a)(2) and (11.1)
- 5) Effective Date of Amendments: October 15, 2001
- 6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Do these amendments contain incorporations by reference? No
- 8) A copy of the adopted amendments, including any material incorporated by reference, is on file in the agency's principal office and is available for public inspection.

9) Date Notice of Proposal Published in the Illinois Register: June 22, 2001; 25 Ill. Reg. 7531

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objection to the amendments? No

11) Differences between proposal and final version: In subsection 3500.160(f), permitted BASSET licensees to issue 30-day temporary cards to successful participants. Also, various grammatical and nonsubstantive changes were made in response to comments from the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency amendments currently in effect?
No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Amendments: This rulemaking will amend a section to require the Commission to issue completion cards to any person who has successfully completed a course by an Illinois BASSET licensee. The rule is also amended to allow a BASSET licensee to issue temporary cards to applicants who have successfully completed its course. The temporary card shall be valid pending receipt of the card issued by the Commission but for no longer than 30 days after issuance of the temporary card. The

LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

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rulemaking adjusts the program time to take into account any new, innovative teaching methods. The rulemaking also specifies that a sanction, fine, suspension or revocation of a BASSET license can occur if the licensee is found to have violated any of the rules and regulations. The rulemaking mandates that only those meeting the same Liquor Control Act eligibility requirements can be issued a BASSET license.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Anne T. Treonis
Staff Attorney
Illinois Liquor Control Commission
100 W. Randolph St., #5-300
Chicago, IL 60601
213/814-2604

The full text of the adopted amendments begins on the next page:

LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 77: PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPTER XVI: LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONPART 3500
BEVERAGE ALCOHOL SELLERS AND SERVERS EDUCATION
AND TRAINING (BASSET) PROGRAMS

Section	
3500.101	Programs Subject to Licensure
3500.105	Purpose of BASSET
3500.110	License Applications
3500.115	Renewal Applications
3500.120	License Fees
3500.125	Period of Licensure
3500.130	Acceptance for Processing
3500.135	Non-Transferability of License
3500.140	Change in BASSET Program Director or Services
3500.145	Exceptions for BASSET Programs
3500.150	Compliance With Local Government Ordinances
3500.155	BASSET Curriculum Requirements
3500.160	BASSET Programmatic Requirements
3500.165	BASSET Program Fee
3500.170	Sanctions
3500.175	Eligibility Requirements

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 3-12(a)(2) and (11.1) of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 [235 ILCS 5/3-12(a)(2) and (11.1)].

SOURCE: Adopted at 20 Ill. Reg. 13591, effective October 3, 1996; codification change at 21 Ill. Reg. 9319; recodified from 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2057 to 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500 at 23 Ill. Reg. 11342; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 1630, effective January 14, 2000; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13591, effective October 15, 2001.

Section 3500.160 BASSET Programmatic Requirements

- a) The BASSET program shall include a minimum of six hours of classroom instruction. This instruction may be offered in one entire session or scheduled in increments over a specified period of time. The program time can be adjusted to take into account new, innovative teaching methods if approved by the Commission. Any off-premises-only BASSET licensee (including but not limited to: liquor, grocery or convenience store) that has an in-house training program shall include a minimum of four hours of classroom instruction, if approved by the Commission.
- b) At the time of application for licensure, the program must specify how the required curriculum hours will be scheduled.
- c) BASSET programs shall design and administer a pre-test and post-test

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to participants to assess the program's effectiveness and any increase in knowledge in the curriculum areas. The pre-test and post-test must be submitted for review by the Commission at the time of application for licensure or prior to the provision of services.

- d) BASSET programs shall issue a certificate to each participant that it determines has successfully completed the course.
- e) BASSET programs shall submit at the time of licensing a listing of all BASSET instructors.

f) Within ten days after the completion of an approved training course, the BASSET licensee shall submit to the Commission a roster. The roster shall include: the name, address, telephone number and date of birth of each student who successfully completed the training course and passed the required examination; the name and company of the BASSET trainer that conducted the course; the date each participant successfully completed the course; and whether the course was off-premises instruction only. The Commission will then issue BASSET cards to those participants who successfully complete the course. Replacement cards will cost \$15. These cards must be carried by the person whose name appears on the card if involved in the selling and/or serving of alcoholic liquor and local ordinance mandates BASSET training. A BASSET licensee may issue a temporary card to any person who has successfully completed its course. The temporary card shall be valid pending receipt of the card issued by the Commission but for no longer than 30 days after issuance of the temporary card.

gf) Within 30 days after notification by the Commission, BASSET programs shall compile and submit, on a format designed by the Commission, a semi-annual report containing the following information:

- 1) The number of participants trained during the reporting period.
- 2) The number of BASSET courses scheduled and completed during the reporting period and the location of each course.
- 3) The total fees charged for BASSET training per course during the reporting period.
- 4) The number of businesses represented by participants completing BASSET programs and the respective counties of those businesses.

hg) BASSET programs shall maintain a record of all participants who successfully complete BASSET training for a minimum of one year.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13591, effective October 15, 2001)

Section 3500.170 Sanctions

- a) The Commission shall have the right to proceed by citation and notice of hearing to require any licensee to appear before the Commission at a time and place specified in the notice to show cause why its State BASSET license should not be suspended or revoked, or a fine imposed, for violations of this Part. The parties may also agree to settle matters without an appearance before the Commission.

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- b) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having knowledge that a person is engaged as a seller/server trainer without a State BASSET license, the Commission may notify the local liquor authority, file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office in the county where the incident occurred or where the main business office is located, or initiate an investigation with the appropriate law enforcement officials. The Commission may also use this information to deny an applicant a BASSET license. ~~The Commission shall issue written notice to any program that it determines to be in non-compliance with any provision specified in this Part.~~

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13581, effective 01/15/2001)

Section 3500.175 Eligibility Requirements

No license shall be issued under this Part to any person found to be ineligible under Section 6-2 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 [235 ILCS 5/6-2].

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 13581, effective 01/15/2001)

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- 1) Heading of the Part: Illinois Liquor Control Commission
- 2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 100
- 3) Section Numbers: 100.410
Proposed Action: New Section
- 4) Statutory Authority: 235 ILCS 5/3-12(a)(2)
- 5) Effective Date of Amendment: October 15, 2001
- 6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Does this amendment contain incorporations by reference? No
- 8) A copy of the adopted amendment, including any material incorporated by reference, is on file in the agency's principal office and is available for public inspection.
- 9) Date Notice of Proposal Published in the Illinois Register: July 13, 2001; 25 Ill. Reg. 8527
- 10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objection to the amendment? No
- 11) Differences between proposal and final version: Nonsubstantive changes in style and format were made in response to comments from the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
- 12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter? No Second Notice Changes were requested.
- 13) Will this amendment replace an emergency amendment currently in effect? No
- 14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No
- 15) Summary and Purpose of Amendment: This rulemaking will add a section to allow representation in any matters pending with the Commission by an individual licensee, limited or general partner, corporate officer or director or anyone designated via Power of Attorney.
- 16) Information and questions regarding this adopted amendment shall be directed to: Anne T. Treonis
Staff Attorney
Illinois Liquor Control Commission
100 W. Randolph St., #5-300
Chicago, IL 60601
(312)814-2604

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The full text of the adopted amendment begins on the next page:

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NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 11: ALCOHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY

SUBTITLE A: ALCOHOL

CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

PART 100

THE ILLINOIS LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

Section	
100.5	Penalties
100.10	Definitions
100.20	Employment of Minors
100.30	Violation of Federal Law, State Statute or City, Village or County Ordinance or Regulation
100.40	Registration of Tasting Representatives
100.50	Advertising
100.60	Geographical Territories
100.70	Labels
100.80	Bonds (Repealed)
100.90	Credit to Retail Licensees
100.100	Internal Changes Within Corporations
100.110	Application Forms
100.120	Railroad Licenses
100.130	Books and Records
100.140	Miniatures (Repealed)
100.150	Salvaged Alcoholic Liquors
100.160	Sanitation
100.170	Taps
100.180	Procedure Before Commission on Citations
100.190	Procedure Before Commission on Request for Continuance of Any Hearing
100.200	Wagering Stamps (Repealed)
100.210	Inducements
100.220	Retail Licensee Clubs (Repealed)
100.230	Resumption of Business on Appeal
100.240	Transactions Involving Use of Checks and Their Equivalent (Repealed)
100.250	Transfer of Alcohol
100.260	Uniform Systems of Accounts
100.270	Multi-Use Facilities
100.280	Giving Away of Alcoholic Liquors
100.290	Refilling
100.300	Authorization to Remove Bottles
100.310	Food Service at Park Districts
100.320	Airplanes
100.330	Advertising
100.340	Petitions for the Adoption, Amendment or Repeal of a Rule
100.350	Procedures For Filing Appeals From an Order of the Local Liquor Control Commissioner
100.360	Review on Record -- Certification of Ordinance
100.370	Procedures Before the Commission

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- 100.380 Ex Parte Consultations
100.390 Transcripts--Administrative Review
100.400 Procedures Before the Commission on Disputes under Section 35 of the Illinois Wine and Spirits Industry Fair Dealing Act
100.410 Representation of Licensees Before the Commission ~~Ex-Parte Consultations~~ (Renumbered)

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 3-12(a)(2) of the Liquor Control Act [235 ILCS 5/3-12(a)(2)].

SOURCE: Rules and Regulations of the Illinois Liquor Commission, amended March 31, 1977; amended July 7, 1977; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 12, p. 65, effective March 22, 1979; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10706; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 6041, effective April 19, 1984; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 19387, effective November 7, 1988; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 4811, effective March 9, 1994; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 834, effective January 2, 1996; expedited correction at 20 Ill. Reg. 4469, effective January 2, 1996; amended at 21 Ill. Reg. 5542, effective May 1, 1997; amended at 23 Ill. Reg. 3787, effective March 15, 1999; emergency amendment at 23 Ill. Reg. 8687, effective July 13, 1999, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 23 Ill. Reg. 13609, effective October 28, 1999; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13596, effective 06/15/2001.

Section 100.410 Representation of Licensees before the Commission ~~Ex-Parte Consultations~~ (Renumbered)

In connection with any matter pending before the Commission:

- a) Any licensee may be represented by an attorney who is admitted to practice in the State of Illinois or a representative if a power of attorney is executed.
- b) A sole proprietor licensee may appear and represent him or herself and may be represented by a person under authority of a properly executed power of attorney.
- c) A partnership licensee may be represented by any general or limited partner, upon representation to the Commission from a majority of the partnership authorizing him or her to act.
- d) A corporate licensee may be represented by a sole or majority shareholder or an officer if authorized to act.
- e) A limited liability company licensee may be represented by a member, upon representation to the Commission from a majority of members authorizing him or her to act.

All attorneys and licensees, or their agents as designated in this Section, shall file an appearance using the form the Commission has promulgated, or a reasonable facsimile of that form.

(Source: Old Section 100.410 renumbered to Section 100.380 at 8 Ill. Reg. 6041, effective April 19, 1984; new Section 100.410 added at 25 Ill. Reg. 13596, effective 06/15/2001)

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- 1) Heading of the Part: Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)
- 2) Code Citation: 17 Ill. Adm. Code 1515
- 3) Section Numbers: Adopted Action:
1515.20 Amended
1515.30 Amended
1515.40 Amended
1515.50 Amended
1515.60 Amended
EXHIBIT A Amended
- 4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act [5 ILCS 220], the Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act [70 ILCS 405], the Fish and Aquatic Life Code [515 ILCS 5], the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5], the Real Property Conservation Rights Act [765 ILCS 120], and the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois (Part 13.5) [20 ILCS 805].
- 5) Effective Date of Amendments: October 9, 2001
- 6) Do these amendments contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Do these amendments contain incorporations by reference? No
- 8) A copy of the adopted amendments, including any material incorporated by reference, is on file in the agency's principal office and is available for public inspection.
- 9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: 25 Ill. Reg. 8086, July 6, 2001
- 10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these amendments? No
- 11) Differences between proposal and final version:
 - a) In the Authority note, "/Part 13.5" has been added after "20 ILCS 805".
 - b) In Section 1515.20(a)(2), "is" has been deleted; subsection (b), "which" has been changed to "that".
 - c) In Section 1515.30(b), "1515.40" has been deleted; subsection (c) "serve" has been deleted and "served" has been reinstated; subsection (e), a comma has been added after the word "incurred"
 - d) In Section 1515.40(d), "which" has been changed to "that".

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e) In Section 1515.50(a)(1)(B), a hyphen has been added in "cost share"; subsection (b)(4), "which" has been changed to "that" and "1515.40" has been deleted.

f) Exhibit A has been replaced to show the opening of the CREP eligible area to the entire Illinois River Basin.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreements issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will these amendments replace an emergency amendments currently in effect? Yes; 25 Ill. Reg. 7329, June 8, 2001

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Amendments: CREP is a new program that utilizes federal and State resources to retire frequently flooded and environmental sensitive cropland. The major goal of CREP is to apply conservation practices that will reduce sedimentation and nutrients in the Illinois River watershed, while creating and enhancing habitat to increase fish and wildlife populations. CREP has two sides - federal and State. The federal side is a 15 year Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contract. The State side is a voluntary 15 or 35 year contract extension or a permanent conservation easement. The State originally requested that the entire Illinois River Basin be included within the eligible enrollment area, and that a ceiling of 232,000 acres be eligible for enrollment within this area. The USDA substantially reduced the area and acres in their approval of our program with the initial limits of 100,000 acres set on a national scale. The State successfully requested and received inclusion of the LaMoine, Sangamon, Mazon and Aux Sable River watersheds in the eligible area. The State is still pursuing expansion to the entire Illinois River watershed and to the full 232,000 acres originally requested.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Cindy Bushur-Hallam
Department of Natural Resources
524 S. Second Street, Room 430
Springfield IL 62701-1787
217/782-1809

The full text of the adopted amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 17: CONSERVATION
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCHAPTER d: FORESTRY

PART 1515

CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CREP)

Section	
1515.10	General Provisions
1515.20	Eligibility Requirements
1515.30	Enrollment Process
1515.40	Exceptions to Enrollment Process
1515.50	Payments
1515.60	Violation
EXHIBIT A	Map of Eligible Area in Illinois River Watershed

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act [5 ILCS 220], the Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act [70 ILCS 405], the Fish and Aquatic Life Code [515 ILCS 5], the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5], the Real Property Conservation Rights Act [765 ILCS 120], and the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois (Part 13.5) [20 ILCS 805/Part 13.5].

SOURCE: Emergency rule adopted at 22 Ill. Reg. 18116, effective September 22, 1998, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired on February 19, 1999; adopted at 23 Ill. Reg. 3396, effective March 8, 1999; emergency amendment at 25 Ill. Reg. 7329, effective May 22, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13809, effective 06/19/2001.

Section 1515.20 Eligibility Requirements

Lands that meet the CREP eligibility criteria for CRP contracts as determined by the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) are eligible for the State Incentive Program, unless specifically excepted by Section 1515.40(a).

- a) The acres to be enrolled under CREP must consist of eligible land in the Illinois River Watershed as described in the Agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, and State of Illinois, as amended, for the Illinois River Watershed Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, as shown on the attached map (Exhibit A). These acres are eligible if they are: from the subwatersheds adjacent to the Middle Illinois and Peoria Lake sections of the Illinois River and the adjacent watersheds of the Vermilion, Mackinaw, Spoon, Fox, Lower Sangamon, and Kankakee Rivers as shown on the attached map (EXHIBIT A); these acres will be further subdivided to include:

- 1) Acres 157,000--acres of lands with a weighted average Erodibility Index (EI) \geq 12. Such acres lands will only be eligible if: such acres lands are adjacent to a stream corridor; the landowner agrees to enroll riparian areas in the stream corridor using the

CREP or any other CRP enrollment opportunity; and the acres have land--has become an uneconomic remnant as a result of the establishment of a riparian buffer; or the enrollment of the acres land is required for effective functioning of a riparian buffer; and/or

2) Riparian 857000-acres-of-riparian areas, defined as the 100 year floodplain of the Illinois River and its associated tributaries and streams in the watersheds specified in subsection (a) of this Section and shown in Exhibit EXHIBIT A, or located within the watershed depicted in Exhibit A and determined to be for--For wetland restoration purposes, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands and wetlands farmed under natural conditions, that are located within the watersheds specified in the agreement shall be eligible for enrollment.

b) The CRP practices that are eligible for use on the CREP enrollments to receive cost-share assistance are listed below. Exceptions can be made to eligible practices or to standards within a practice if the USDA/IDNR approved conservation plan identifies extenuating circumstances that justify the exception.

1) For acres lands qualifying on the basis of erosion (must have an EI \geq 12):

Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses (CRP Practice CP 2)
Tree Planting (CRP Practice CP 3)
Hardwood Tree Planting (CRP Practice CP 3A)
Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement (CRP Practice CP 4D)
Wildlife Food Plot (CRP Practice CP 12)

Rare and Declining Habitat (CRP Practice CP 25) - For for prairie ecosystem restoration and tallgrass prairie/oak savanna ecosystem restoration (CRP-Practice-CP-25)

2) For acres lands qualifying as riparian areas:

Hardwood Tree Planting (CRP Practice CP 3A)
Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement (CRP Practice CP 4D)
Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife (CRP Practice CP 9)
Wildlife Food Plot (CRP Practice CP 12)
Filter Strip (CRP Practice CP 21) - Filter strips can extend to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maximum design standard for Illinois based on percent slope for the purposes of water quality. Installation of appropriate practices authorized in this Section may be combined adjacent to CP 21 (Filter Strip) up to a combined maximum width for both practices of 234 feet.

Riparian Buffer (CRP Practice CP 22) - Riparian buffers can extend to the maximum widths allowed in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, which include the 100 year floodplain for water quality purposes.

Wetland Restoration (CRP Practice CP 23) - Will be applied to farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, wetlands farmed under natural conditions and acres lands that lie in the 100 year floodplain.

Rare and Declining Habitat (CRP Practice CP 25) - For for prairie ecosystem restoration and tallgrass prairie/oak savanna ecosystem restoration, or--floodplain--wetland--restoration--(ERP Practice-CP-25).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13600, effective 01-01-2001)

Section 1515.30 Enrollment Process

a) An applicant for the program must be enrolled in the Federal portion of the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program.

b) For the State incentive program, the enrollment process is initiated at the county Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) office. The landowner participant, who must be enrolled in the Federal portion of the CREP or meet the criteria in Section 1515.40(d) or (e), completes the State enrollment form that specifies the desired option: a 15 year contract supplement, a 35 year contract supplement, or a permanent easement (minimum-of-20-acres).

c) The State enrollment form (Form) and along-with the FSA approved CRP contract of the land to be enrolled shall be faxed to Office of Resource Conservation Forest-Resources-Division, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to document the date and time received. The Form is assigned State-form-receives an enrollment number and an approval date that obligates the State funding for that enrollment. Enrollments are accepted and numbers assigned on a first come-first served basis. If the appropriation for that fiscal year has been fully obligated, then the Form is assigned enrollment-receives a number and a date and placed on the waiting list for subsequent appropriations.

d) The Form enrollment-form with the enrollment number and approval date or waiting list date shall be faxed back to the county SWCD office. The county SWCD shall work with the landowner to execute either a the contract supplement or permanent easement document documents and record the appropriate document them at the County Courthouse.

e) Upon the voluntary cancellation of enrollment in the program by the landowner prior to execution of a contract supplement or permanent easement, the landowner shall be liable for repayment of the costs incurred, including costs of survey, title work, attorney fees, cost share and recording fees associated with the enrollment process.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13600, effective 01-01-2001)

Section 1515.40 Exceptions to Enrollment Process

a) Landowners Participants with acres land that are is subject to a restrictive covenant that has already given the State the rights provided for in the CREP contract supplement or permanent easement or

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are restoring the acres land for mitigation from a State or Federal federal action are ineligible for State CREP bonus payments and or State CREP cost-share payments.

- b) If a county SWCD decides chooses not to hold contract supplements or permanent easements for that county, the enrollment forms will be completed at the county SWCD office. However, the IDNR will work with the landowner to execute and record the contract supplement or permanent easement document. supplements-and-easements;-record-them-at

the-County-Courthouse;-and-administer-them;
As provided for in the Real Property Conservation Rights Act [765 ILCS 120], any agency of the State, unit of local government, or not-for-profit corporation or trust whose primary purposes include the conservation of land and natural areas, may hold the CREP contract supplements or permanent easements for a group of willing CREP landowners participants. Such entity must contact IDNR with a signed list of willing landowners participants. IDNR will assist the entity with the enrollment process. The entity must execute the contract supplements or permanent easements, administer them, and provide annual reports to IDNR by September 30 of each year.

- d) Landowners with acres enrolled in continuous CRP sign-ups that were included in the CREP eligible area after September 1999 are eligible to enroll the CRP acres and additional non-cropped acres for permanent easements if the CRP acres and non-cropped acres meet all other eligibility requirements and if appropriate IDNR staff has determined the acceptability of the CRP acres and non-cropped acres for a permanent easement.

- e) Landowners with acres enrolled in CRP sign-ups within the floodplain in the CREP eligible area are eligible to enroll the CRP acres and additional non-cropped acres for permanent easements if required for a Federal and/or State watershed project, if the CRP acres and non-cropped acres meet all other eligibility requirements, and if appropriate IDNR staff has determined the acceptability of the CRP acres and non-cropped acres for a permanent easement.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13606, effective 9-9-2001)

Section 1515.50 Payments

Payments will be provided to the landowner participant upon execution of the contract supplement or permanent easement based upon the following formulas:

- a) Bonus Payments

- 1) Permanent Easements

A) The payment to a landowner participant for a voluntary permanent easement will be a lump sum payment equal to the CRP maximum annual rental rate as determined by FSA based on soil types (exclusive of any Federal federal incentive payments) times 15 years times 30 percent times number of

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acres enrolled. A minimum of 20 acres is required for sign-up unless the total eligible acreage held by the landowner is less than 20 acres, all acres are included in the sign-up, and the acres have been approved by IDNR due to location and relationship with adjacent enrollments.

- B) If the landowner participant elects a permanent easement option, additional non-cropped acres acreage or acres ground in another CRP sign-up may be offered for the permanent easement. The landowner participant will receive a lump sum payment based on the formula set forth for the CREP State bonus payment for permanent easements, incentive;-but using the soil types type on the additional acres acreage. The landowner participant must agree to for a conservation plan written and approved by the SWCD USDA and IDNR and to be established at the time of enrollment for the total acreage in the permanent easement, but will receive no CREP State cost-share payment for any practice established on the additional non-cropped acres acreage or other CRP acres land. If applicable, the landowner may use another Federal and/or State cost-share program to implement acceptable practices on additional acres. The criteria for a permanent easement on additional acres are non-cropped-ground;-or ground-in-another-CRP-sign-up:

- i) riparian acres: 100 year floodplain of the Illinois River and its tributaries within the targeted eligible area must-be-adjacent-to--the-stream;-tributary;-or Illinois-River;

- ii) acres must be adjacent to cropped acres acreage enrolled in a CREP permanent easement; or adjacent to the stream but on opposite stream bank (same landowner);

- iii) acres have an EI ≥ 12 and need to be enrolled to meet the 20 acre minimum for permanent easements;

- iv) acres have an EI ≥ 12 and have been approved by IDNR because of location and relationship with the remainder of enrollment; and

- v) iii) acres must already be in acceptable practices based on soil types and wildlife benefits or the landowner participant must be willing to put the acres land in an the acceptable practice at landowner's His own expense. If applicable, the landowner may use another Federal federal and/or State cost-share program to implement the practices. For-example;-if the-landowner-wants-to-include-additional-non-cropped land--in--trees--along--with--a-wetland-restoration-on eligible-CRP-land;-he-may-enroll-the-non-cropped-land in-the-permanent-easement-with--the--cropped--acreage;-but--must-pay-any-restoration-costs-on-the-non-cropped

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~~land-~~ A site visit by appropriate IDNR field staff may be required to determine the acceptability of the additional ~~acres~~ acreage (non-cropped ~~acres~~ ground or ~~acres~~ land in another CRP sign up) offered for permanent easement.

- 2) 15 Year Contract Supplement
The payment to a landowner participant for a 15 year contract supplement will be a lump sum payment that will equal 50 percent of the payment for a voluntary, permanent easement (CRP maximum annual rental rate, exclusive of any Federal federal incentive payments, times 15 years, times 30 percent times number of acres enrolled).

- 3) 35 Year Contract Supplement
The payment to a landowner participant for a 35 year contract supplement will be a lump sum payment that will equal 75 percent of the payment for a voluntary, permanent easement (CRP maximum annual rental rate, exclusive of any Federal federal incentive payments, times 15 years, times 30 percent times number of acres enrolled).

b) Cost-Share Payments

Landowners Participants who enter the State incentive program will also receive cost-share payments for the installation of CREP approved practices based on the following formulas:

- 1) Landowners Participants who enter into a voluntary CREP permanent easement will receive reimbursement at a 50 percent cost-share rate based upon FSA guidelines for the installation of CREP approved practices from the State. The amount of reimbursement to a landowner participant from all sources may not exceed 100 percent of the cost-share rate of the practice established by FSA.

- 2) Landowners Participants who enter into a 15 year contract supplement or 35 year contract supplement on acres ~~lands~~ defined as riparian areas, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, or wetlands farmed under natural conditions will receive reimbursement at a 40 percent cost-share rate based upon FSA guidelines for the installation of CREP approved practices from the State. The amount of reimbursement to a landowner participant from all sources may not exceed 100 percent of the cost-share rate of the practice established by FSA.

- 3) Landowners Participants who enter into a 15 year contract supplement or 35 year contract supplement on acres ~~lands~~ defined on the basis of erodibility (weighted average Erodibility Index, EI \geq 12) will not receive State CREP any-reimbursement--from--the State----for cost-share reimbursement for CREP practice implementation. Landowners Participants may receive reimbursement from other sources.

- 4) Landowners enrolling acres that meet all eligibility requirements in Section 1515.40(d) or (e) are not eligible for State CREP

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cost-share payment for any practice established on these acres. If applicable, the landowner may use another Federal and/or State cost share program to implement acceptable practices on these acres.

c) Mechanics of Payment

- 1) For executed contract supplements and permanent easements, the county SWCD shall complete an invoice voucher and submit to IDNR for a lump sum bonus payment.

- 2) ~~The--cost-share--payment--will-be-made-to-the-landowner-after-the practice-has-been-approved-by-the-appropriate--IDNR--field--staff and--certified--by--the-county-SWCD-office.~~ The county SWCD will submit an invoice voucher to IDNR for the landowner's cost-share payment with completed USDA form AD-862 and completed USDA form AD-245 on-certified-practices.

- 3) If required, the county SWCD is responsible for providing surveyors with written directions that include all necessary information to conduct an appropriate survey (exclusionary or full boundary) for an enrollment. If proper information is not provided, the county SWCD may not receive full reimbursement for costs. If written approval from IDNR is not obtained for a survey on a 15 year or 35 year contract supplement, the county SWCD will not be reimbursed for any survey costs. Attorney fees incurred for county SWCD responsibilities, as described in Attachment B of the Contract Agreement between IDNR and the SWCD, are not eligible for reimbursement by the State. Detailed attorney billing statements must be submitted with vouchers.

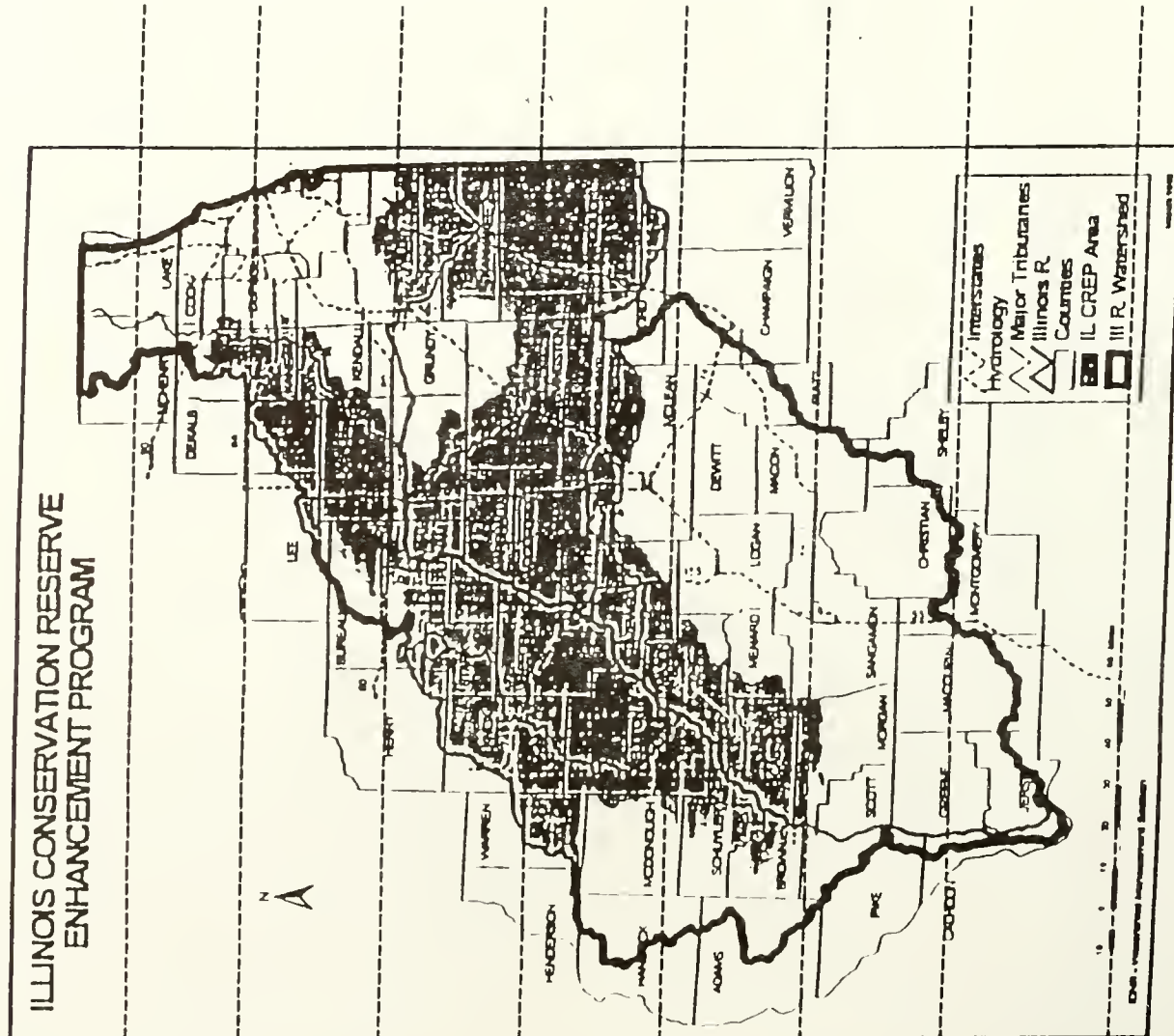
(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13606, effective 01-9-2001)

Section 1515.60 Violation

Landowners Participants who violate the terms of their either-the 15 year or 35 year contract supplement supplements or permanent easement must either restore the conservation practices in full according to the terms of the contract supplement or permanent easement at their own expense within a reasonable time frame (1 year or less); or refund the total of all money from the State lump sum payment, the State cost-share payment, the and amount paid to the county SWCD for the administration of the contract supplement or permanent easement, any survey costs, costs for title work, any attorney fees, recording fees, and plus a 15 percent per annum penalty fee (15 percent of the total of all State payments made to the landowner-and county SWCD for the contract supplement or permanent easement times the number of years the contract supplement or permanent easement has been in effect).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13606, effective 01-9-2001)

Section 1515.EXHIBIT A Map of Eligible Area in Illinois River Watershed



(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13600.2 effective OCT - 9 2001)

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1) Heading of the Part: Primary Drinking Water Standards

2) Code citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611

<u>Section numbers:</u>	<u>Adopted action:</u>
611.102	Amend
611.110	Amend
611.130	Amend
611.261	Amend
611.262	Amend
611.301	Amend
611.330	Repeal, Add
611.331	Amend
611.350	Amend
611.351	Amend
611.353	Amend
611.356	Amend
611.357	Amend
611.358	Amend
611.510	Amend
611.521	Amend
611.601	Amend
611.602	Amend
611.603	Amend
611.609	Amend
611.720	Amend
611.731	Amend
611.732	Amend
611.733	Add
611.745	Amend
611.901	Amend
611.902	Amend
611.903	Amend
611.904	Amend
611.908	Amend
611.909	Amend
APPENDIX A	Amend
APPENDIX G	Amend
APPENDIX H	Amend

4) Statutory authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 17.5, and 27.

5) Effective date of amendments: October 9, 2001

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Do these amendments contain incorporations by reference? Yes. Section 611.102, involved in these amendments, is the centralized listing of

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incorporations of reference for all of Part 611. The present amendments make numerous non-substantive revisions to the incorporations by changing commas to appear inside quotation marks. One amendment updates the version of 40 C.F.R. 136 incorporated by reference to the 2000 edition, the latest version available.

8) The adopted amendments, a copy of the Board's opinion and order adopted October 4, 2001, and all materials incorporated by reference, are on file at the Board's principal office and are available for public inspection.

9) Notice of proposal published in Illinois Register: July 13, 2001, 25 Ill. Reg. 8531

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No. Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17.5] provides that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

11) Differences between proposal and final version: The following table summarizes the differences between the amendments proposed by the Board in an opinion and order dated June 21, 2001, in docket R01-20, and the amendments adopted are summarized in the following table. Many of the differences are explained in greater detail in the Board's opinion and order of October 4, 2001, in docket R01-20, adopting the amendments.

<u>Section Revised</u>	<u>Source(s) of Revision(s)</u>	<u>Revision(s)</u>
611.102(c)	JCAR	Corrected the former edition date "1999" for the Code of Federal Regulations
611.110(g) Board note	JCAR	Changed "U.S. EPA" to "USEPA"
611.130(g)(1)(A) Board, USEPA		Changed "variances" to "relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption"
611.130(g)(1)(B) USEPA, JCAR		Changed "variances" to "relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption"; removed

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611.130(g)(2)	USEPA, JCAR	the redundant period Changed "a variance" to "relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption"; added a comma before "except" to offset a parenthetical; changed "a variance" to "relief"
611.130(g)(3)	Board, USEPA, JCAR	Changed "the variance" to "relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption"; changed "the variance" to "relief"
611.330(d)(2)	JCAR	Corrected "form" to "from"
611.330(g)	JCAR	Changed "best available technology (BAT)" to "BAT"
611.330(g) table	JCAR	Removed the unnecessary periods from the entries in column 1 rows 3 and 4
611.330(h) first table	JCAR	Removed the unnecessary periods from the column 4 heading and the entries in column 1 rows 8 and 9
611.330(h) first table note 2 & Board note	JCAR, Board	Replaced "see the April 21, 2000 NODA for more details" with an explanatory Board note
611.330(h) first table limitations footnotes	JCAR	Placed the limitations footnote letters in parentheses (nine times)
611.330(h) second table heading	JCAR	Corrected "NPDWR's" to "NPDWRs"

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611.330(h) second table	JCAR	Corrected a period to a comma to separate elements of a series in column 4 row 1
611.350(b)	JCAR	Removed "must" as unnecessary
611.350(k)	JCAR, Board	Changed "must" to "will"
611.356(b)(5)(C)	JCAR	Corrected the subsection number by adding a closing parenthesis
611.356(d)(4) (C)(ii)	JCAR, Board	Corrected "monitoring frequency of monitoring" to "monitoring frequency"
611.356(d)(4)(D)	JCAR	Corrected "month of June, July, August, or September" to "months of June, July, August, or September"
611.356(g)(4)(B)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsections (d)(1) through (d)(4)"
611.356(g)(4)(D)	JCAR	Removed an unnecessary comma from after "appropriate"
611.356(g)(6)(A)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "this Subpart G"
611.356(g)(7)(A)	JCAR	Changed "has monitored" to "monitored"
611.357(d)(1)	JCAR	Corrected "six- month" to "six-month"
611.357(d)(3)	JCAR	Added the missing closing period
611.357(e)(2) (B)(i)	JCAR	Corrected "611.359 (a)(1)(B)" to "611.359(a)(1)(B)"
611.521(c)(4)	JCAR	Removed the unnecessary comma from after "water"

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611.731(a)(1)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section"
611.731(b)(1)	JCAR	Changed "below" to "subsection (b)(2) of this Section"
611.731(d)	JCAR	Changed "within a year of" to "within a year after"
611.731(e)	JCAR	Changed "pCi/l" to "pCi/L" (twice)
611.731(h)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (f) of this Section" (three times)
611.731(h)(2)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (f) of this Section"
611.731(h)(4)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (f) of this Section"
611.731(i)	JCAR	Corrected to lower-case "if"
611.732 preamble	JCAR	Added a closing period after "radioactivity"
611.732(a)(1)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (a) of this Section"
611.732(b)	JCAR	Changed "ground water" to a single word "groundwater"
611.732(b)(4)	JCAR	Changed "beta particle activity beta minus" to "beta particle activity minus"; corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (b) of this Section"

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611.732(b)(5)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (b) of this Section"
611.732(c)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (a) or (b) of this Section"
611.732(f)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (a)(2) or (b)(1) of this Section"
611.732(g)(3)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (j) of this Section"
611.732(i)	JCAR	Corrected the cross-reference to "subsection (g) of this Section"
611.732(j)	JCAR	Changed "shall" to "must"
611.733(a)	JCAR	Changed "require" to "or may require"
611.745(c)(2)	JCAR	Changed "exceedance" to "exceedence"
611.901(a)(2)(A)	JCAR	Changed to lower-case "section" (twice)
611.901(a)(2)(B)	JCAR	Changed to lower-case "section" (twice)
611.Appendix A "alpha emitters"	JCAR	Removed an unnecessary ending period
611.Appendix A "uranium"	JCAR	Removed an unnecessary ending period
611.Appendix A "fluoride"	JCAR	Changed "which" to "that" for a restrictive relative clause
611.Appendix A "di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate"	JCAR	Added a missing closing period after "factories"
611.Appendix A "epichlorohydrin"	JCAR	Removed an unnecessary ending period

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611.Appendix G (I)(G)	JCAR	Changed "EPA" to "USEPA"; corrected endnote marking "9" to "11"
611.Appendix G (I)(G)(1)	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "10" to "12"
611.Appendix G (I)(G)(7)	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "11" to "13"
611.Appendix G (I)(G)(8)	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "12" to "14"
611.Appendix G (II)	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "13" to "15"
611.Appendix G (III)(A)	JCAR	Changed to lower-case "section" (twice); corrected endnote marking "14" to "16"
611.Appendix G (III)(B)	JCAR	Changed to lower-case "section" (twice); corrected endnote marking "15" to "17"
611.Appendix G (IV)(E)	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "16" to "18"
611.Appendix G note 2	JCAR	Added missing ending period
611.Appendix G note 5	JCAR	Deleted the unnecessary word "issued"
611.Appendix G note 16	JCAR	Changed to lower-case "section" (four times)
611.Appendix G note 17	JCAR	Changed to lower-case "section" (twice)
611.Appendix H 3.	JCAR	Changed "which" to "that" for a restrictive relative clause
611.Appendix H 33.	JCAR	Corrected "di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate" to "di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate"
611.Appendix H 34.	JCAR	Corrected "di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate" to "di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate"

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611.Appendix H 79.	JCAR, USEPA	Moved the entry into section "G. Radioactive Contaminants"; added a mark for the missing end note "16"
611.Appendix H	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "16" to "17"
611.Appendix H 80.	JCAR	Corrected endnote markings "16" and "18" to "18" and "19"
611.Appendix H 81.	JCAR	Corrected endnote marking "19" to "20"
611.Appendix H 84.	JCAR	Corrected endnote markings "20" and "21" to "21" and "22"
611.Appendix H 85a.	JCAR	Changed "which" to "that" for a restrictive relative clause
611.Appendix H 86a.	JCAR	Changed "which" to "that" for a restrictive relative clause; corrected "short- term" to "short-term"
611.Appendix H note 17	JCAR	Corrected "are" to "is"
611.Appendix H note 18	JCAR	Changed "ground water" to a single word "groundwater"; corrected "less" to "fewer"

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the Board and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreements issued by JCAR? Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17.5] provides that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by JCAR.

Since the Notices of Proposed Amendments appeared in the July 13, 2001 issue of the *Illinois Register*, the Board received a number of suggestions for revisions from JCAR. The Board evaluated each suggestion and

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incorporated a number of changes into the text as a result, as indicated in item 11 above. The table below also indicates JCAR suggestions not incorporated into the text, with a brief explanation for each. See the October 4, 2001 opinion and order in docket R01-20 for additional details on the JCAR suggestions and the Board actions with regard to each.

Section Affected	Source(s) of Request: Requested Revision(s)	Explanation
611.130(a)(1)	JCAR: Revert "which" to "that"	"Which" is more appropriate for a subsequent restrictive relative clause
611.330(h) first table technology note (c) at 42043" Board note	JCAR: Correct "63 Fed. Reg. 42032 at 42043"	The citation is correct: the cited federal document appears beginning at page 42032 of the cited volume, and the cited table appears on page 42032 of that notice
611.330(h) second table note 1	JCAR: Remove unnecessary commas	The title, which is offset with commas, is given as a parenthetical
611.Appendix G note 11	JCAR: Add a comma after the word "oxidant"	Such a comma would separate the subject and the verb and would not offset a parenthetical or offset elements of a series
611.Appendix G Board note	JCAR: Change the citation from "Subpart Q" to "Subpart O"	The appropriate source is "Appendix A to Subpart Q to 40 CFR 141," as cited

13) Will these amendments replace any emergency amendments currently in effect? No

14) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and purpose of amendments: A more detailed description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of October 4, 2001 in R01-20, which opinion and order is available from the address below. The R01-20 proceeding updates the Board's SDWA drinking water regulations to

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correspond with amendments adopted by USEPA that appeared in the Federal Register during the period July 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000

Specifically, the amendments to Part 611 incorporate the federal December 7, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 76708) national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs) for radionuclides. USEPA instituted new monitoring requirements for uranium, a previously unregulated contaminant; combined radium (Ra(226) + Ra(228)); and gross alpha particle, and beta particle and photon radioactivity. The MCLs for combined radium and gross alpha particle, and beta particle and photon radioactivity remained unchanged from the standards for those contaminants in the interim NPDWRs. In addition to the amendments driven by the federal action of December 7, 2000, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) submitted a series of requests for minor corrections to the existing text of Part 611. Upon examination of the text of Part 611, the Board has discovered a number of errors similar to those cited by the IEPA. The Board has made many of the requested corrections, as well as corrections of the additional, similar errors that we have discovered.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of October 4, 2001, in docket R01-20 that list numerous corrections and amendments that are not based on current federal amendments. The tables contain deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments underlying these amendments, as well as corrections and clarifications that the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the October 4, 2001 opinion and order in docket R01-20.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Please reference Docket R01-20 and direct inquiries to the following person:

Michael J. McCambridge
Staff Attorney
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 W. Randolph 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601
312-814-6924

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order of October 4, 2001 at 312-814-3620. Alternatively, you may obtain a copy of the Board's opinion and order from the Internet at <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us>.

The full text of the adopted amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 611

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	Purpose, Scope and Applicability
611.100	Definitions
611.101	Incorporations by Reference
611.102	Severability
611.103	Agency Inspection of PWS Facilities
611.107	Delegation to Local Government
611.108	Enforcement
611.109	Special Exception Permits
611.110	Relief Equivalent to SDWA Section 1415(a) Variances
611.111	Relief Equivalent to SDWA Section 1416 Exemptions
611.112	Alternative Treatment Techniques
611.113	Siting Requirements
611.114	Source Water Quantity
611.115	Effective dates
611.120	Maximum Contaminant Levels and Finished Water Quality
611.121	Fluoridation Requirement
611.125	Prohibition on Use of Lead
611.126	Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards
611.130	Relief Equivalent to SDWA Section 1415(e) Small System Variance
611.131	Composite Correction Program
611.160	

SUBPART B: FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section	Requiring a Demonstration
611.201	Procedures for Agency Determinations
611.202	Filtration Required
611.211	Groundwater under Direct Influence of Surface Water
611.212	No Method of HPC Analysis
611.213	General Requirements
611.220	Filtration Effective Dates
611.230	Source Water Quality Conditions
611.231	Site-specific Conditions
611.232	Treatment Technique Violations
611.233	Disinfection
611.240	Unfiltered PWSs
611.241	Filtered PWSs
611.242	Filtration
611.250	

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611.261	Unfiltered PWSs: Reporting and Recordkeeping
611.262	Filtered PWSs: Reporting and Recordkeeping
611.271	Protection during Repair Work
611.272	Disinfection following Repair

SUBPART C: USE OF NON-CENTRALIZED TREATMENT DEVICES

Section	Point-of-Entry Devices
611.280	Use of Point-of-Use Devices or Bottled Water
611.290	

SUBPART D: TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

Section	General Requirements
611.295	Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin
611.296	Corrosion Control
611.297	

SUBPART F: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) AND
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS (MRDLs)

Section	Old MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals
611.300	Revised MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals
611.301	Old Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Organic Chemicals
61.310	Revised MCLs for Organic Contaminants
611.311	Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)
611.312	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs)
611.313	Turbidity
611.320	Microbiological Contaminants
611.325	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radionuclides Radium-and-Gross-Alpha
611.330	Particle-Activity
611.331	Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity

SUBPART G: LEAD AND COPPER

Section	General Requirements
611.350	Applicability of Corrosion Control
611.351	Corrosion Control Treatment
611.352	Source Water Treatment
611.353	Lead Service Line Replacement
611.354	Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring
611.355	Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper
611.356	Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters
611.357	Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water
611.358	Analytical Methods
611.359	Reporting
611.360	

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611.361 Recordkeeping

SUBPART I: DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, AND
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Section

611.380 General Requirements
 611.381 Analytical Requirements
 611.382 Monitoring Requirements
 611.383 Compliance Requirements
 611.384 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements
 611.385 Treatment Technique for Control of Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.480 Alternative Analytical Techniques
 611.490 Certified Laboratories
 611.491 Laboratory Testing Equipment
 611.500 Consecutive PWSs
 611.510 Special Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants

SUBPART L: MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.521 Routine Coliform Monitoring
 611.522 Repeat Coliform Monitoring
 611.523 Invalidation of Total Coliform Samples
 611.524 Sanitary Surveys
 611.525 Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Testing
 611.526 Analytical Methodology
 611.527 Response to Violation
 611.531 Analytical Requirements
 611.532 Unfiltered PWSs
 611.533 Filtered PWSs

SUBPART M: TURBIDITY MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.560 Turbidity

SUBPART N: INORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.591 Violation of State MCL
 611.592 Frequency of State Monitoring
 611.600 Applicability

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611.601

Monitoring Frequency

611.602

Asbestos Monitoring Frequency

611.603

Inorganic Monitoring Frequency

611.604

Nitrate Monitoring

611.605

Nitrite Monitoring

611.606

Confirmation Samples

611.607

More Frequent Monitoring and Confirmation Sampling

611.608

Additional Optional Monitoring

611.609

Determining Compliance

611.610

Inorganic Monitoring Times

611.611

Inorganic Analysis

611.612

Monitoring Requirements for Old Inorganic MCLs

611.630

Special Monitoring for Sodium

611.631

Special Monitoring for Inorganic Chemicals

SUBPART O: ORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.640 Definitions

611.641

Old MCLs

611.645

Analytical Methods for Organic Chemical Contaminants

611.646

Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V Volatile Organic Contaminants

611.647

Sampling for Phase I Volatile Organic Contaminants (Repealed)

611.648

Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V Synthetic Organic Contaminants

611.650

Monitoring for 36 Contaminants (Repealed)

611.657

Analytical Methods for 36 Contaminants (Repealed)

611.658

Special Monitoring for Organic Chemicals

SUBPART P: THM MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.680 Sampling, Analytical and other Requirements

611.683

Reduced Monitoring Frequency

611.684

Averaging

611.685

Analytical Methods

611.686

Modification to System

611.687

Sampling for THM Potential

611.688

Applicability Dates

SUBPART Q: RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

611.720 Analytical Methods

611.731

Gross Alpha

611.732

Beta Particle and Photon **Manmade** Radioactivity

611.733

General Monitoring and Compliance Requirements

SUBPART R: ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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- Section
611.740 General Requirements
611.741 Standards for Avoiding Filtration
611.742 Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking
611.743 Filtration
611.744 Filtration Sampling Requirements
611.745 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements
- SUBPART T: REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING
- Section
611.830 Applicability
611.831 Monthly Operating Report
611.832 Notice by Agency (Repealed)
611.833 Cross Connection Reporting
611.840 Reporting
611.851 Reporting MCL, MRDL, and other Violations (Repealed)
611.852 Reporting other Violations (Repealed)
611.853 Notice to New Billing Units (Repealed)
611.854 General Content of Public Notice (Repealed)
611.855 Mandatory Health Effects Language (Repealed)
611.856 Fluoride Notice (Repealed)
611.858 Fluoride Secondary Standard (Repealed)
611.860 Record Maintenance
611.870 List of 36 Contaminants

SUBPART U: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

- Section
611.881 Purpose and Applicability of this Subpart
611.882 Compliance Dates
611.883 Content of the Reports
611.884 Required Additional Health Information
611.885 Report Delivery and Recordkeeping

SUBPART V: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS

- Section
611.901 General Public Notification Requirements
611.902 Tier 1 Public Notice--Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice
611.903 Tier 2 Public Notice--Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice
611.904 Tier 3 Public Notice--Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice
611.905 Content of the Public Notice
611.906 Notice to New Billing Units or New Customers
611.907 Special Notice of the Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Results
611.908 Special Notice for Exceedence **Exceedence** of the Fluoride Secondary Standard

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- 611.909 Special Notice for Nitrate Exceedences **Exceedences** above the MCL by a Non-Community Water System
611.910 Notice by the Agency on Behalf of a PWS
- APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants
APPENDIX B Percent Inactivation of G. Lamblia Cysts
APPENDIX C Common Names of Organic Chemicals
APPENDIX D Defined Substrate Method for the Simultaneous Detection of Total Coliforms and Eschericia Coli from Drinking Water
APPENDIX E Mandatory Lead Public Education Information for Community Water Systems
APPENDIX F Mandatory Lead Public Education Information for Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems
APPENDIX G NPDR Violations and Situations Requiring Public Notice
APPENDIX H Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification
APPENDIX I Acronyms Used in Public Notification Regulation
- TABLE A Total Coliform Monitoring Frequency
TABLE B Fecal or Total Coliform Density Measurements
TABLE C Frequency of RDC Measurement
TABLE D Number of Lead and Copper Monitoring Sites
TABLE E Lead and Copper Monitoring Start Dates
TABLE F Number of Water Quality Parameter Sampling Sites
TABLE G Summary of Section 611.357 Monitoring Requirements for Water Quality Parameters
TABLE Z Federal Effective Dates

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2, 17, and 17.5 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 17, 17.5, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R88-26 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16517, effective September 20, 1990; amended in R90-21 at 14 Ill. Reg. 20448, effective December 11, 1990; amended in R90-13 at 15 Ill. Reg. 1562, effective January 22, 1991; amended in R91-3 at 16 Ill. Reg. 19010, effective December 1, 1992; amended in R92-3 at 17 Ill. Reg. 7796, effective May 18, 1993; amended in R93-1 at 17 Ill. Reg. 12650, effective July 23, 1993; amended in R94-4 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12291, effective July 28, 1994; amended in R94-23 at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective June 20, 1995; amended in R95-17 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14493, effective October 22, 1996; amended in R98-2 at 22 Ill. Reg. 5020, effective March 5, 1998; amended in R99-6 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2756, effective February 17, 1999; amended in R99-12 at 23 Ill. Reg. 10348, effective August 11, 1999; amended in R00-8 at 23 Ill. Reg. 14715, effective December 8, 1999; amended in R00-10 at 24 Ill. Reg. 14226, effective September 11, 2000; amended in R01-7 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1329, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-20 at 25 Ill. Reg. 13611, effective 01-9-2001.

NOTE: In the chemical notations and footnotes in this Part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, superscript numbers or letters are denoted by parentheses; subscript are denoted by brackets; (SUM) means the summation

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series or sigma function as used in mathematics; and (u) (in (u)g) is substituted for the Greek symbol mu.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 611.102 Incorporations by Reference

- a) Abbreviations and short-name listing of references. The following names and abbreviated names, presented in alphabetical order, are used in this Part to refer to materials incorporated by reference:

"Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer" is available from Advanced Polymer Systems.

"ASTM Method" means a method published by and available from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

"Colisure Test" means "Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water", available from Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department.

"Dioxin and Furan Method 1613" means "Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope-Dilution HRGC/HRMS", available from NTIS.

"GLI Method 2" means GLI Method 2, "Turbidity", Nov. 2, 1992, available from Great Lakes Instruments, Inc.

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems Using Surface Water Sources", available from USEPA Science and Technology Branch.

"HASL Procedure Manual" means HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, available from ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory.

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NCRP Report Number 22, available from NCRP.

"NCRP" means "National Council on Radiation Protection".

"NTIS" means "National Technical Information Service".

"New Jersey Radium Method" means "Determination of Radium 228 in Drinking Water", available from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

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"New York Radium Method" means "Determination of Ra-226 and Ra-228 (Ra-02)", available from the New York Department of Public Health.

"ONGP-MUG Test" (meaning "minimal medium ortho-nitrophenyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside-4-methyl-umbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronide test"), also called the "Autoanalysis Colilert System", is Method 9223, available in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 18th ed., from American Public Health Association.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", available from NTIS.

"Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", available from NTIS.

"Standard Methods", means "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", available from the American Public Health Association or the American Waterworks Association.

"Technical Bulletin 601" means "Technical Bulletin 601, Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water", July 1994, available from Analytical Technology, Inc.

"Technicon Methods" means "Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", available from Technicon.

"USDOE Manual" means "EML Procedures Manual", available from the United States Department of Energy.

"USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.1" means Method 100.1, "Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos Fibers in Water", available from NTIS.

"USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.2" means Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-mm in Length in Drinking Water", available from NTIS.

"USEPA Environmental Inorganics Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples", available from NTIS; "Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples", August 1993, for Method 300.0; "Determination of Inorganic Anions in Drinking Water by Ion Chromatography, Revision 1.0", 1997, for Method 300.1.

"USEPA Environmental Metals Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples", available

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from NTIS.

"USEPA Organic Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water", July 1991, for Methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1, and 531.1; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement I", July 1990, for Methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551; and "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II", August 1992, for Methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1, and 555, available from NTIS. Methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 are available from EPA EMSL; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds" in Drinking Water--Supplement II, August 1992, for Method 552.1; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement III", August 1995, for Methods 502.2, 524.2, 551.1, and 552.2.

"USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", EPA 600/4-75-008 (revised), March 1976. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Radioactivity Methods" means "prescribed procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water", EPA 600/4-80-032, August 1980. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Radiochemical Analyses" means "Radiochemical Analytical Procedures for Analysis of Environmental Samples", March 1979. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Radiochemistry Methods" means "Radiochemistry Procedures Manual", EPA 520/5-84-006, December 1987. Available from NTIS.

"USEPA Technical Notes" means "Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", available from NTIS.

"USGS Methods" means "Methods of Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments", available from NTIS and USGS.

"Waters Method B-1011" means "Waters Test Method for the Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography", available from Millipore Corporation, Waters Chromatography Division.

b) The Board incorporates the following publications by reference:

Access Analytical Systems, Inc.

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Advanced Polymer Systems, 3696 Haven Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94063 415-366-2626:

Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer. See 40 CFR 141.22(a) (1999). Also, as referenced in ASTM D1889.

American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 800-645-5476:

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 17th Edition, 1989 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 17th ed.").

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 18th Edition, 1992, including "Supplement to the 18th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 1994 (collectively referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed."). See the methods listed separately for the same references under American Waterworks Association.

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 19th Edition, 1995 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 19th ed.").

American Waterworks Association et al., 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235 303-794-7711:

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th Edition, 1971 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 13th ed.").

Method 302, Gross Alpha and Gross Beta Radioactivity in Water (Total, Suspended and Dissolved).

Method 303, Total Radioactive Strontium and Strontium 90 in Water.

Method 304, Radium in Water by Precipitation.

Method 305, Radium 226 by Radon in Water (Soluble, Suspended and Total).

Method 306, Tritium in Water.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition, 1992 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed.").

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Method 2130 B, Turbidity, Nephelometric Method.

Method 2320 B, Alkalinity, Titration Method.

Method 2510 B, Conductivity, Laboratory Method.

Method 2550, Temperature, Laboratory and Field Methods.

Method 3111 B, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Air-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3111 D, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3112 B, Metals by Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3113 B, Metals by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3114 B, Metals by Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Manual Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3120 B, Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy, Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method.

Method 3500-Ca D, Calcium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 4110 B, Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography, Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity.

Method 4500-CN(-) C, Cyanide, Total Cyanide after Distillation.

Method 4500-CN(-) E, Cyanide, Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-CN(-) F, Cyanide, Cyanide-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-CN(-) G, Cyanide, Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination after Distillation.

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Method 4500-ClO[2] C, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method I.

Method 4500-F(-) B, Fluoride, Preliminary Distillation Step.

Method 4500-F(-) C, Fluoride, Ion-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-F(-) D, Fluoride, SPADNS Method.

Method 4500-F(-) E, Fluoride, Complexone Method.

Method 4500-H(+) B, pH Value, Electrometric Method.

Method 4500-NO[2](-) B, Nitrogen (Nitrite), Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-NO[3](-) D, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Nitrate Electrode Method.

Method 4500-NO[3](-) E, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-NO[3](-) F, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Automated Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-O[3] B, Ozone (Residual) (Proposed), Indigo Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-P E, Phosphorus, Ascorbic Acid Method.

Method 4500-P F, Phosphorus, Automated Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method.

Method 4500-Si D, Silica, Molybdosilicate Method.

Method 4500-Si E, Silica, Heteropoly Blue Method.

Method 4500-Si F, Silica, Automated Method for Molybdate-Reactive Silica.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) C, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Ignition of Residue.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) D, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Drying of Residue.

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Method 4500-SO[4](2-) F, Sulfate, Automated Methylthymol Blue Method.

Method 6610, Carbamate Pesticide Method.

Method 6651, Glyphosate Herbicide (Proposed).

Method 7110 B, Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved), Evaporation Method for Gross Alpha-Beta.

Method 7110 C, Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved), Coprecipitation Method for Gross Alpha Radioactivity in Drinking Water (Proposed).

Method 7500-Cs B, Radioactive Cesium, Precipitation Method.

Method 7500-3H, B, Tritium, Liquid Scintillation Spectrometric Method

Method 7500-I B, Radioactive Iodine, Precipitation Method.

Method 7500-I C, Radioactive Iodine, Ion-Exchange Method.

Method 7500-I D, Radioactive Iodine, Distillation Method.

Method 7500-Ra B, Radium, Precipitation Method.

Method 7500-Ra C, Radium, Emanation Method.

Method 7500-Ra D, Radium, Sequential Precipitation Method (Proposed).

Method 7500-U B, Uranium, Radiochemical Method (Proposed).

Method 7500-U C, Uranium, Isotopic Method (Proposed).

Method 9215 B, Heterotrophic Plate Count, Pour Plate Method.

Method 9221 A, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

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Method 9221 B, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.

Method 9221 C, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Estimation of Bacterial Density.

Method 9221 D, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test.

Method 9222 A, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9222 B, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.

Method 9222 C, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.

Method 9223, Chromogenic Substrate Coliform Test (Proposed).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th Edition, 1995 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 19th ed."):

Method 7120-B, Gamma Spectrometric Method.

Method 7500-U C, Uranium, Isotopic Method.

Method 4500-Cl D, Chlorine (Residual), Amperometric Titration Method.

Method 4500-Cl E, Chlorine (Residual), Low-Level Amperometric Titration Method.

Method 4500-Cl F, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Ferrous Titrimetric Method.

Method 4500-Cl G, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-Cl H, Chlorine (Residual), Syringaldazine (FACTS) Method.

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Method 4500-Cl I, Chlorine (Residual), Iodometric Electrode Technique.

Method 4500-ClO[2] D, Chlorine Dioxide, DPD Method.

Method 4500-ClO[2] E, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method II.

Method 6251 B, Disinfection Byproducts; Haloacetic Acids and Trichlorophenol, Micro Liquid-Liquid Extraction Gas Chromatographic Method.

Method 5910 B, UV Absorbing Organic Constituents, Ultraviolet Absorption Method.

Supplement to the 19th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, 1996:

Method 5310 B, TOC, Combustion-Infrared Method.

Method 5310 C, TOC, Persulfate-Ultraviolet Oxidation Method.

Method 5310 D, TOC, Wet-Oxidation Method.

Analytical Technology, Inc. (ATI) Orion, 529 Main Street, Boston, MA 02129:

Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water," July, 1994, PN 221890-001 (referred to as "Technical Bulletin 601").

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1976 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 215-299-5585:

ASTM Method D511-93 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Calcium and Magnesium in Water," "Test Method A--Complexometric Titration" & "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D515-88 A, "Standard Test Methods for Phosphorus in Water," "Test Method A--Colorimetric Ascorbic Acid Reduction," approved August 19, 1988.

ASTM Method D859-88, "Standard Test Method for Silica in Water," approved August 19, 1988.

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ASTM Method D1067-92 B, "Standard Test Methods for Acidity or Alkalinity in Water," "Test Method B--Electrometric or Color-Change Titration," approved May 15, 1992.

ASTM Method D1125-91 A, "Standard Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity and Resistivity of Water," "Test Method A--Field and Routine Laboratory Measurement of Static (Non-Flowing) Samples," approved June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D1179-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Fluoride in Water," "Test Method B--Ion Selective Electrode," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D1293-84, "Standard Test Methods for pH of Water," "Test Method A--Precise Laboratory Measurement" & "Test Method B--Routine or Continuous Measurement," approved October 26, 1984.

ASTM Method D1688-90 A or C, "Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water," "Test Method A--Atomic Absorption, Direct" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace," approved March 15, 1990.

ASTM Method D2036-91 A or B, "Standard Test Methods for Cyanide in Water," "Test Method A--Total Cyanides after Distillation" & "Test Method B--Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination by Difference," approved September 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D2460-90, "Standard Test Method for Radionuclides of Radium in Water," approved 1990.

ASTM Method D2907-91, "Standard Test Methods for Microquantities of Uranium in Water by Fluorometry," "Test Method A--Direct Fluorometric" & "Test Method B--Extraction," approved June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D2972-93 B or C, "Standard Test Methods for Arsenic in Water," "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption, Hydride Generation" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace," approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3223-91, "Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Water," approved September 23, 1991.

ASTM Method D3454-91, "Standard Test Method for Radium-226 in Water," approved 1991.

ASTM Method D3559-90 D, "Standard Test Methods for Lead in

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Water", "Test Method D--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace", approved August 6, 1990.

ASTM Method D3645-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Beryllium in Water", "Method B--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3649-91, "Standard Test Method for High-Resolution Gamma-Ray Spectrometry of Water", approved 1991.

ASTM Method D3697-92, "Standard Test Method for Antimony in Water", approved June 15, 1992.

ASTM Method D3859-93 A, "Standard Test Methods for Selenium in Water", "Method A--Atomic Absorption, Hydride Method", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3867-90 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Nitrite-Nitrate in Water", "Test Method A--Automated Cadmium Reduction" & "Test Method B--Manual Cadmium Reduction", approved January 10, 1990.

ASTM Method D3972-90, "Standard Test Method for Isotopic Uranium in Water by Radiochemistry", approved 1990.

ASTM Method D4107-91, "Standard Test Method for Tritium in Drinking Water", approved 1991.

ASTM Method D4327-91, "Standard Test Method for Anions in Water by Ion Chromatography", approved October 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D4785-88, "Standard Test Method for Low-Level Iodine-131 in Water", approved 1988.

ASTM Method D5174-91, "Standard Test Method for Trace Uranium in Water by Pulsed-Laser Phosphorimetry", approved 1991.

ASTM Method D1253-86, "Standard Test Method for Residual Chlorine in Water", reapproved 1992.

ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, NY:

HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, 1973. See 40 CFR 141.25(b)(2) (1999).

Great Lakes Instruments, Inc., 8855 North 55th Street, Milwaukee,

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WI 53223:

GLI Method 2, "Turbidity", Nov. 2, 1992.

Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department, 80 Ashby Road, Milford, MA 01730 800-654-5476:

Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water, February 28, 1994 (referred to as "Colisure Test").

Millipore Corporation, Waters Chromatography Division, 34 Maple St., Milford, MA 01757 800-252-4752:

Waters Test Method for the Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography, Method B-1011 (referred to as "Waters Method B-1011").

NCRP. National Council on Radiation Protection, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD 301-657-2652:

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NCRP Report Number 22, June 5, 1959.

NSF. National Sanitation Foundation International, 3475 Plymouth Road, PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140, 734-769-8010:

NSF Standard 61, section 9, November 1998.

NTIS. National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 703-487-4600 or 800-553-6847:

"Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", EPA 600/4-75-008 (revised), March 1976 (referred to as "USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods"). (Pages 1, 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 24, 29, 34)

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NBS (National Bureau of Standards) Handbook 69, as amended August 1963, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Method 100.1, "Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos Fibers in Water", EPA-600/4-83-043, September, 1983, Doc. No. PB83-260471 (referred to as "USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.1").

Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-mm in Length in Drinking Water", EPA-600/4-83-043, June, 1994, Doc. No. PB94-201902 (referred to as "USEPA Asbestos Methods-100.2").

"Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", March, 1983, Doc. No. PB84-128677 (referred to as "USEPA Inorganic Methods"). (Methods 150.1, 150.2, and 245.2, which formerly appeared in this reference, are available from USEPA EMSL.)

"Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples", June 1991, Doc. No. PB91-231498 (referred to as "USEPA Environmental Metals Methods").

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water", December, 1988, revised July 1991, EPA-600/4-88/039 (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1 and 531.1.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement I", July 1990, EPA-600-4-90-020 (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II", August 1992, EPA-600/R-92-129 (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1 and 555.)

"Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water", EPA 600/4-80-032, August 1980 (referred to as "USEPA Radioactivity Methods"). (Methods 900, 901, 901.1, 902, 903, 903.1, 904, 905, 906, 908, 908.1)

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", H.L. Krieger and S. Gold, EPA-R4-73-014, May 1973, Doc. No. PB222-154/7BA.

"Radiochemical Analytical Procedures for Analysis of Environmental Samples", March 1979, Doc. No. EMSL LV 053917 (referred to as "USEPA Radiochemical Analyses"). (Pages 1, 19, 33, 65, 87, 92)

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"Radiochemistry Procedures Manual", EPA-520/5-84-006, December 1987, Doc. No. PB-84-215581 (referred to as "USEPA Radiochemistry Methods"). (Methods 00-01, 00-02, 00-07, H-02, Ra-03, Ra-04, Ra-05, Sr-04)

"Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", EPA-600/R-94-173, October 1994, Doc. No. PB-104766 (referred to as "USEPA Technical Notes").

BOARD NOTE: USEPA made the following assertion with regard to this reference at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1) and 141.24(e) and (n)(11) (1995): "This document contains other analytical test procedures and approved analytical methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996."

"Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope Dilution HRGC/HRMS", October 1994, EPA-821-B-94-005 (referred to as "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613").

New Jersey Department of Environment, Division of Environmental Quality, Bureau of Radiation and Inorganic Analytical Services, 9 Ewing Street, Trenton, NJ 08625:

"Determination of Radium 228 in Drinking Water", August 1990.

New York Department of Health, Radiological Sciences Institute, Center for Laboratories and Research, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12201:

"Determination of Ra-226 and Ra-228 (Ra-02)", January 1980, revised June 1982.

Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, NY 10591:

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", Industrial Method #129-71W, December 1972 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #129-71W"). See 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1), footnote 11 (1999).

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", #380-75WE, February 1976 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #380-75WE"). See 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1), footnote 11 (1999).

United States Department of Energy, available at the Environmental Measurements Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, 376 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014-3621:

"EML Procedures Manual", 27th Edition, Volume 1, 1990.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency, EMSL, Cincinnati, OH 45268 513-569-7586:

"Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", EPA-600/4-75-008 (referred to as "Radiochemical Methods"). (Revised) March, 1976.

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water and Raw Source Water" (referred to as "USEPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 only.) See NTIS.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions". See NTIS.

USEPA, Science and Technology Branch, Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Drinking Water, Washington D.C. 20460:

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", October 1989.

USGS. Books and Open-File Reports Section, United States Geological Survey, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225-0425:

Methods available upon request by method number from "Methods of Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments", Open File Report 93-125 or Book 5, Chapter A-1, "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments", 3rd ed., Open-File Report 85-495, 1989, as appropriate (referred to as "USGS Methods").

I-1030-85

I-1062-85

I-1601-85

I-1700-85

I-2598-85

I-2601-90

I-2700-85

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I-3300-85

Methods available upon request by method number from "Methods for Determination of Radioactive Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments", Chapter A5 in Book 5 of "Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey", 1997.

R-1110-76

R-1111-76

R-1120-76

R-1140-76

R-1141-76

R-1142-76

R-1160-76

R-1171-76

R-1180-76

R-1181-76

R-1182-76

c) The Board incorporates the following federal regulations by reference:
40 CFR 136, Appendix B and C (2000 ±999).

d) This Part incorporates no later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13611, effective 01-01-2001)

Section 611.110 Special Exception Permits

- a) Unless otherwise specified, each Agency determination in this Part is to be made by way of a written permit pursuant to Section 39(a) of the Act. Such permit is titled a "special exception" permit ("SEP").
- b) No person may ~~shall~~ cause or allow the violation of any condition of a SEP.
- c) The supplier may appeal the denial of or the conditions of a SEP to the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.
- d) A SEP may be initiated either:
- 1) By an application filed by the supplier; or

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- 2) By the Agency, when authorized by Board regulations.
 BOARD NOTE: The Board does not intend to mandate by any provision of this Part that the Agency exercise its discretion and initiate a SEP pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Section above. Rather, the Board intends to clarify by this subsection that the Agency may opt to initiate a SEP without receiving a request from the supplier.

e) The Agency must ~~shall~~ evaluate a request for a SEP from the monitoring requirements of Section 611.601, 611.602, or 611.603 (inorganic chemical contaminants, excluding the Section 611.603 monitoring frequency requirements for cyanide); Section 611.646(e) and (f) (Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs); Section 611.646(d), only as to initial monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; Section 611.648(d) (for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs) or Section 611.510 (for unregulated organic contaminants) on the basis of knowledge of previous use (including transport, storage, or disposal) of the contaminant in the watershed or zone of influence of the system, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 671:

BOARD NOTE: The Agency must ~~shall~~ grant a SEP from the Section 611.603 monitoring frequency requirements for cyanide only on the basis of subsection (g) of this Section below, not on the basis of this subsection.

- 1) If the Agency determines that there was no prior use of the contaminant, it must ~~shall~~ grant the SEP, or

- 2) If the contaminant was previously used or the previous use was unknown, the Agency must ~~shall~~ consider the following factors:

- A) Previous analytical results;
- B) The proximity of the system to any possible point source of contamination (including spills or leaks at or near a water treatment facility; at manufacturing, distribution, or storage facilities; from hazardous and municipal waste land fills; or from waste handling or treatment facilities) or non-point source of contamination (including the use of pesticides and other land application uses of the contaminant);
- C) The environmental persistence and transport of the contaminant;
- D) How well the water source is protected against contamination, including whether it is a SWS or a GWS:
 - i) A GWS must consider well depth, soil type, well casing integrity, and wellhead protection; and
 - ii) A SWS must consider watershed protection;
- E) For Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs and unregulated organic contaminants (pursuant to Section 611.631 or 611.648):
 - i) Elevated nitrate levels at the water source; and
 - ii) The use of PCBs in equipment used in the production, storage, or distribution of water (including pumps,

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transformers, etc.); and
 F) For Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs (pursuant to Section 611.646): the number of persons served by the PWS and the proximity of a smaller system to a larger one.

- f) If a supplier refuses to provide any necessary additional information requested by the Agency, or if a supplier delivers any necessary information late in the Agency's deliberations on a request, the Agency may deny the requested SEP or grant the SEP with conditions within the time allowed by law.

- g) The Agency must ~~shall~~ grant a supplier a SEP that allows it to discontinue monitoring for cyanide if it determines that the supplier's water is not vulnerable due to a lack of any industrial source of cyanide.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) of this Section above is derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(8) and (h)(6) (20001994). Subsection (f) of this Section above is derived from 40 CFR 141.82(d)(2), and 141.83(b)(2) (20001994). Subsection (g) is derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(2) (20001994). USEPA 8-S--EPA has reserved the discretion, at 40 CFR 142.18 (20001994), to review and nullify Agency determinations of the types made pursuant to Sections 611.510, 611.602, 611.603, 611.646, and 611.648 and the discretion, at 40 CFR 141.82(i), 141.83(b)(7), and 142.19 (20001994), to establish federal standards for any supplier, superseding any Agency determination made pursuant to Sections 611.352(d), 611.352(f), 611.353(b)(2), and 611.353(b)(4).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136119 effective 06-09-2001)

Section 611.130 Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards

- a) Relief from the TTHM MCL.

- 1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS which that adds a disinfectant at any part of treatment and which provides water to 10,000 or more persons on a regular basis from the maximum contaminant level for TTHM listed in Section 611.310(c), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (a)(4) of this Section below for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that system, or that the application it would only result in a marginal reduction in TTHM for that supplier.

- 2) The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the TTHM MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:

- A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following

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methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of TTHM, according to a definite schedule:

- i) The introduction of off-line water storage for TTHM precursor reduction;
 - ii) Aeration aeration for TTHM reduction, where geography and climate allow;
 - iii) The introduction of clarification, where not presently practiced;
 - iv) The use of alternative sources of raw water; and
 - v) The use of ozone as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant or oxidant, and
- B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency must ~~shall~~ petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101-Subpart--K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this Section ~~above~~ is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in TTHM.

4) Best available technology for TTHM reduction is as follows:

- A) The use of chloramines as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant,
- B) The use of chlorine dioxide as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant, or
- C) Improved improved existing clarification for TTHM precursor reduction.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a) derived Derived from 40 CFR 142.60 (2000+994). ~~The restrictions of--this--subsection--do--not--apply--to suppliers--regulated-for-TTHM-as-an-additional-state-requirement--See the-Board-Note-to-Section-611-301(c)-~~

b) Relief from the fluoride MCL.

1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS from the maximum contaminant level for fluoride listed in Section 611.301(b), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (b)(4) of this Section ~~below~~ for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that supplier.

2) The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the fluoride MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:

- A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of fluoride, according to a definite schedule:
 - i) A modification of lime softening;
 - ii) Alum alum coagulation;

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- iii) Electrodialysisisectrodialysis;
- iv) Anion anion exchange resins;
- v) Well well field management;
- vi) The use of alternative sources of raw water; and
- vii) Regionalizationregionalization, and

B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency must ~~shall~~ petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101-Subpart--K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section ~~above~~ is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in fluoride.

4) Best available technology for fluoride reduction is as follows:

- A) Activated activated alumina absorption centrally applied, and

B) Reverse reverse osmosis centrally applied.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived Derived from 40 CFR 142.61 (2000+994).

c)

Relief from an inorganic chemical contaminant, VOC, or SOC MCL.

1) In granting to a supplier that is a CWS or NNNCWS any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for any VOC or SOC, listed in Section 611.311(a) or (c), or for any inorganic chemical contaminant, listed in Section 611.301, the supplier must have first applied the best available technology (BAT) identified at Section 611.311(b) (VOCs and SOCs) or Section 611.301(c) (inorganic chemical contaminants) for that constituent, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT would achieve only a minimal and insignificant reduction in the level of contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA lists BAT for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a) (2000+995), for the purposes of variances and exemptions (adjusted standards). That list is identical to the list at 40 CFR 141.61(b) (2000+995).

2) The Board may require any of the following as a condition for relief from a MCL listed in Section 611.301 or 611.311:

- A) That the supplier continue to investigate alternative means of compliance according to a definite schedule, and
- B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency must ~~shall~~ petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101-Subpart--K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of this Section ~~above~~ is technically feasible.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c) derived Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(a) through (e) (2000+994).

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d) Conditions requiring use of bottled water or point-of-use or point-of-entry devices. In granting any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for organic and inorganic chemicals or an adjusted standard from the treatment technique for lead and copper, the Board may impose certain conditions requiring the use of bottled water, point-of-entry devices, or point-of-use devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health, limited as provided in subsections (e) and (f) of this Section ~~below~~.

- 1) Relief from an MCL. The Board may, when granting any variance or adjusted standard from the MCL requirements of Sections 611.301 and 611.311, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices or other means to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
- 2) Relief from corrosion control treatment. The Board may, when granting an adjusted standard from the corrosion control treatment requirements for lead and copper of Sections 611.351 and 611.352, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water and point-of-use devices or other means, but not point-of-entry devices, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
- 3) Relief from source water treatment or service line replacement. The Board may, when granting an exemption from the source water treatment and lead service line replacement requirements for lead and copper under Sections 611.353 or 611.354, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use point-of-entry devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) derived ~~Derived~~ from 40 CFR 142.62(f) (2000+994).

e) Use of bottled water. Suppliers that propose to use or use bottled water as a condition for receiving a variance or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Section 611.301 or Section 611.311, or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Sections 611.351 through 611.354 must meet the requirements of either subsections (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(6) or (e)(4), (e)(5) and (e)(6) of this Section ~~below~~:

- 1) The supplier must develop a monitoring program for Board approval that provides reasonable assurances that the bottled water meets all MCLs of Sections 611.301 and 611.311 and submit a description of this program as part of its petition. The proposed program must describe how the supplier will comply with each requirement of this subsection.
- 2) The supplier must monitor representative samples of the bottled water for all contaminants regulated under Sections 611.301 and 611.311 during the first three-month period that it supplies the bottled water to the public, and annually thereafter.
- 3) The supplier ~~must~~ annually provide the results of the monitoring program to the Agency.
- 4) The supplier must receive a certification from the bottled water company as to each of the following:

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- A) that the bottled water supplied has been taken from an approved source of bottled water, as such is defined in Section 611.101;
- B) that the approved source of bottled water has conducted monitoring in accordance with 21 CFR 129.80(g)(1) through (3);
- C) and that the bottled water does not exceed any MCLs or quality limits as set out in 21 CFR 103.35, 110, and 129.
- 5) The supplier ~~must~~ ~~shall~~ provide the certification required by subsection (e)(4) of this Section ~~above~~ to the Agency during the first quarter after it begins supplying bottled water and annually thereafter.
- 6) The supplier ~~must~~ ~~shall~~ assure the provision of sufficient quantities of bottled water to every affected person supplied by the supplier via door-to-door bottled water delivery.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) derived ~~Derived~~ from 40 CFR 142.62(g) (2000+994).

f) Use of point-of-entry devices. Before the Board grants any PWS a variance or adjusted standard from any NPDES that includes a condition requiring the use of a point-of-entry device, the supplier must demonstrate to the Board each of the following:

- 1) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ the supplier will operate and maintain the device;
- 2) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ the device provides health protection equivalent to that provided by central treatment;
- 3) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ the supplier will maintain the microbiological safety of the water at all times;
- 4) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ the supplier has established standards for performance, conducted a rigorous engineering design review, and field tested the device;
- 5) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ the operation and maintenance of the device will account for any potential for increased concentrations of heterotrophic bacteria resulting through the use of activated carbon, by backwashing, post-contractor disinfection, and heterotrophic plate count monitoring;
- 6) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ buildings connected to the supplier's distribution system have sufficient devices properly installed, maintained, and monitored to assure that all consumers are protected; and
- 7) ~~That~~ ~~that~~ the use of the device will not cause increased corrosion of lead and copper bearing materials located between the device and the tap that could increase contaminant levels at the tap.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (f) derived ~~Derived~~ from 40 CFR 142.62(h) (2000+994).

g) Relief from the maximum contaminant levels for radionuclides (effective December 8, 2003).

- 1) Relief from the maximum contaminant levels for combined radium-226 and radium-228, uranium, gross alpha particle activity (excluding Radon and Uranium), and beta particle and photon

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radioactivity.

A) Section 611.330(g) sets forth what USEPA has identified as the best available technology (BAT), treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for the radionuclides listed in Section 611.330(b), (c), (d), and (e), for the purposes of issuing variances and exemptions.

B) In addition to the technologies listed in Section 611.330(g), Section 611.330(h) sets forth what USEPA has identified as the BAT, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for the radionuclides listed in Section 611.330(b), (c), (d), and (e), for the purposes of issuing relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption to small drinking water systems, defined here as those serving 10,000 persons or fewer, as shown in the second table set forth at Section 611.330(h).

2) The Board will require a CWS supplier to install and use any treatment technology identified in Section 611.330(g), or in the case of small water systems (those serving 10,000 persons or fewer), listed in Section 611.330(h), as a condition for granting relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption, except as provided in subsection (a)(3) of this Section. If, after the system's installation of the treatment technology, the system cannot meet the MCL, that system will be eligible for a variance.

3) If a CWS supplier can demonstrate through comprehensive engineering assessments, which may include pilot plant studies, that the treatment technologies identified in this Section would only achieve a de minimus reduction in the contaminant level, the Board may issue a schedule of compliance that requires the system being granted relief equivalent to a federal section 1415 variance or a section 1416 exemption to examine other treatment technologies as a condition of obtaining the relief.

4) If the Agency determines that a treatment technology identified under subsection (a)(3) of this Section is technically feasible, it may request that the Board require the supplier to install and use that treatment technology in connection with a compliance schedule issued pursuant to Section 36 of the Act. The Agency's determination must be based upon studies by the system and other relevant information.

5) The Board may require a community water system to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices, or other means as a condition of granting relief equivalent to a federal Section 1415 variance or a Section 1416 exemption from the requirements of Section 611.330, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.

6) A CWS supplier that uses bottled water as a condition for

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receiving relief equivalent to a federal Section 1415 variance or a Section 1416 exemption from the requirements of Section 611.330 must meet the requirements specified in either subsections (e)(1) through (e)(3) or (e)(4) through (e)(6) of this Section.

7) A CWA supplier that uses point-of-use or point-of-entry devices as a condition for obtaining relief equivalent to a federal Section 1415 variance or a Section 1416 exemption from the radionuclides NPDWRs must meet the conditions in subsections (g)(1) through (g)(6) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (g) derived from 40 CFR 142.65, as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76751 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136112, effective OCT-9-2001)

SUBPART B: FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section 611.261 Unfiltered PWSs: Reporting and Recordkeeping

A supplier that uses a surface water source and does not provide filtration treatment must report monthly to the Agency the information specified in this Section beginning December 31, 1990, unless the Agency has determined that filtration is required, in which case the Agency must, by special exception permit, specify alternative reporting requirements, as appropriate, until filtration is in place. A supplier that uses a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water and does not provide filtration treatment must report monthly to the Agency the information specified in this Section beginning December 31, 1990, or six months after the Agency determines that the groundwater source is under the direct influence of surface water, whichever is later, unless the Agency has determined that filtration is required, in which case the Agency must, by special exception permit, specify alternative reporting requirements, as appropriate, until filtration is in place.

a) Source water quality information must be reported to the Agency within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Information that must be reported includes:

- 1) The cumulative number of months for which results are reported.
- 2) The number of fecal or total coliform samples, whichever are analyzed during the month (if a system monitors for both, only fecal coliforms must be reported), the dates of sample collection, and the dates when the turbidity level exceeded 1 NTU.
- 3) The number of samples during the month that had equal to or fewer than 20/100 ml fecal coliforms or equal to or fewer than 100/100 ml total coliforms, whichever are analyzed.
- 4) The cumulative number of fecal or total coliform samples, whichever are analyzed, during the previous six months the system served water to the public.
- 5) The cumulative number of samples that had equal to or fewer than

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20/100 ml fecal coliforms or equal to or fewer than 100/100 ml total coliforms, whichever are analyzed, during the previous six months the system served water to the public.

- 6) The percentage of samples that had equal to or fewer than 20/100 ml fecal coliforms or equal to or fewer than 100/100 ml total coliforms, whichever are analyzed, during the previous six months the system served water to the public.
- 7) The maximum turbidity level measured during the month, the dates of occurrence for any measurements that which exceeded 5 NTU and the dates the occurrences were reported to the Agency.
- 8) For the first 12 months of recordkeeping, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU, and after one year of recordkeeping for turbidity measurements, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU in the previous 12 months the system served water to the public.
- 9) For the first 120 months of recordkeeping, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU, and after ten years of recordkeeping for turbidity measurements, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU in the previous 120 months the system served water to the public.
- b) Disinfection information specified in Section 611.532 must be reported to the Agency within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Information that must be reported includes:
 - 1) For each day, the lowest measurement of RDC in mg/L in water entering the distribution system.
 - 2) The date and duration of each period when the RDC in water entering the distribution system fell below 0.2 mg/L and when the Agency was notified of the occurrence.
 - 3) The daily RDCs (in mg/L) and disinfectant contact times (in minutes) used for calculating the CT values.
 - 4) If chlorine is used, the daily measurements of pH of disinfected water following each point of chlorine disinfection.
 - 5) The daily measurements of water temperature in degrees C following each point of disinfection.
 - 6) The daily CTcalc and Ai values for each disinfectant measurement or sequence and the sum of all Ai values (B) before or at the first customer.
 - 7) The daily determination of whether disinfection achieves adequate Giardia cyst and virus inactivation, i.e., whether Ai is at least 1.0 or, where disinfectants other than chlorine are used, other indicator conditions that the Agency, pursuant to Section 611.241(a)(1), determines are appropriate, are met.
 - 8) The following information on the samples taken in the distribution system in conjunction with total coliform monitoring pursuant to Section 611.240 through 611.242:
 - 20/100 ml fecal coliforms or equal to or fewer than 100/100 ml total coliforms, whichever are analyzed, during the previous six months the system served water to the public.
 - The percentage of samples that had equal to or fewer than 20/100 ml fecal coliforms or equal to or fewer than 100/100 ml total coliforms, whichever are analyzed, during the previous six months the system served water to the public.
 - The maximum turbidity level measured during the month, the dates of occurrence for any measurements that which exceeded 5 NTU and the dates the occurrences were reported to the Agency.
 - For the first 12 months of recordkeeping, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU, and after one year of recordkeeping for turbidity measurements, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU in the previous 12 months the system served water to the public.
 - For the first 120 months of recordkeeping, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU, and after ten years of recordkeeping for turbidity measurements, the dates and cumulative number of events during which the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU in the previous 120 months the system served water to the public.

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- A) Number of instances where the RDC is measured;
- B) Number of instances where the RDC is not measured but HPC is measured;
- C) Number of instances where the RDC is measured but not detected and no HPC is measured;
- D) Number of instances where the RDC is detected and where HPC is greater than 500/ml;
- E) Number of instances where the RDC is not measured and HPC is greater than 500/ml;
- F) For the current and previous month the system served water to the public, the value of "v" in the following formula:

$$V = \frac{100(c + d + e)}{(a + b)}$$

where:

- a = Value in subsection (b)(8)(A) of this Section
- b = Value in subsection (b)(8)(B) of this Section
- c = Value in subsection (b)(8)(C) of this Section
- d = Value in subsection (b)(8)(D) of this Section
- e = Value in subsection (b)(8)(E) of this Section

- G) The requirements of subsections (b)(8)(A) through (b)(8)(F) of this Section do not apply if the Agency determines, pursuant to Section 611.213, that a system has no means for having a sample analyzed for HPC.

- 9) A system need not report the data listed in subsections (b)(1), (b)(3) through (b)(6) of this Section, if all data listed in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(8) of this Section remain on file at the system, and the Agency determines, by special exception permit, that:
 - A) The system has submitted to the Agency all the information required by subsections (b)(1) through (b)(8) of this Section for at least 12 months; and
 - B) The Agency has determined that the system is not required to provide filtration treatment.

- c) By October 10 of each year, each system must provide to the Agency a report that which summarizes its compliance with all watershed control program requirements specified in Section 611.232(b).
- d) By October 10 of each year, each system must provide to the Agency a report on the on-site inspection conducted during that year pursuant to Section 611.232(c), unless the on-site inspection was conducted by the Agency. If the inspection was conducted by the Agency, the Agency

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e) must provide a copy of its report to the supplier.

- 1) Each system, upon discovering that a waterborne disease outbreak potentially attributable to that water system has occurred, must report that occurrence to the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of the next business day.
- 2) If at any time the turbidity exceeds 5 NTU, the system must consult with the Agency as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours after the exceedence ~~exceedance~~ is known, in accordance with the public notification requirements under Section 611.903(b)(3).
- 3) If at any time the RDC falls below 0.2 mg/L in the water entering the distribution system, the system must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of the next business day. The system also must notify the Agency by the end of the next business day whether or not the RDC was restored to at least 0.2 mg/L within four hours.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.75(a) (2000) ~~(1999)~~ ~~77-as-amended-at-65-Ped-~~ ~~Reg-26022-(May-47-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136112, effective Oct-9-2001)

Section 611.262 Filtered PWSS: Reporting and Recordkeeping

supplier that uses a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water and provides filtration treatment must report monthly to the Agency the information specified in this Section.

- a) Turbidity measurements as required by Section 611.533(a) must be reported within ten days after the end of each month the supplier serves water to the public. Information that must be reported includes:
 - 1) The total number of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month.
 - 2) The number and percentage of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month that which are less than or equal to the turbidity limits specified in Section 611.250 for the filtration technology being used.
 - 3) The date and value of any turbidity measurements taken during the month that which exceed 5 NTU.
- b) Disinfection information specified in Section 611.533 must be reported to the Agency within ten days after the end of each month the supplier serves water to the public. Information that must be reported includes:
 - 1) For each day, the lowest measurement of RDC in mg/L in water entering the distribution system.
 - 2) The date and duration of each period when the RDC in water entering the distribution system fell below 0.2 mg/L and when the

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Agency was notified of the occurrence.

- 3) The following information on the samples taken in the distribution system in conjunction with total coliform monitoring pursuant to Sections 611.240 through 611.242:
 - A) Number of instances where the RDC is measured;
 - B) Number of instances where the RDC is not measured but HPC is measured;
 - C) Number of instances where the RDC is measured but not detected and no HPC is measured;
 - D) Number of instances where no RDC is detected and where HPC is greater than 500/ml;
 - E) Number of instances where the RDC is not measured and HPC is greater than 500/ml;
 - F) For the current and previous month the supplier serves water to the public, the value of "v" in the following formula:

$$V = \frac{100(c + d + e)}{(a + b)}$$

where:

- a = Value in subsection (b)(3)(A) of this Section
- b = Value in subsection (b)(3)(B) of this Section
- c = Value in subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section
- d = Value in subsection (b)(3)(D) of this Section
- e = Value in subsection (b)(3)(E) of this Section

- G) Subsections (b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(F) of this Section do not apply if the Agency determines, pursuant to Section 611.213, that a supplier has no means for having a sample analyzed for HPC.

c) Reporting health threats.

- 1) Each supplier, upon discovering that a waterborne disease outbreak potentially attributable to that water system has occurred, must report that occurrence to the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of the next business day.
- 2) If at any time the turbidity exceeds 5 NTU, the supplier must consult with the Agency as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours after the exceedence ~~exceedance~~ is known, in accordance with the public notification requirements under Section 611.903(b)(3).
- 3) If at any time the residual falls below 0.2 mg/L in the water entering the distribution system, the supplier must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of the

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next business day. The supplier also must notify the Agency by the end of the next business day whether or not the residual was restored to at least 0.2 mg/L within four hours.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.75(b) (2000) (1999) 7-as-amended-at-65-Fed-Reg-26022-(May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13611, effective 00-07-01)

SUBPART F: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) AND
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS (MRDLs)

Section 611.301 Revised MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals

- a) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.62(a), reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- b) The MCLs in the following table apply to CWSS. Except for fluoride, the MCLs also apply to NTNCWSS. The MCLs for nitrate, nitrite, and total nitrate and nitrite also apply to transient non-CWSS.

Contaminant	MCL	Units
Antimony	0.006	mg/L
Asbestos	7	MFL
Barium	2	mg/L
Beryllium	0.004	mg/L
Cadmium	0.005	mg/L
Chromium	0.1	mg/L
Cyanide (as free CN(-))	0.2	mg/L
Fluoride	4.0	mg/L
Mercury	0.002	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	10.	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	1.	mg/L
Total Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	10.	mg/L
Selenium	0.05	mg/L
Thallium	0.002	mg/L

BOARD NOTE: See Section 611.300(d) for an elevated nitrate level for non-CWSS. USEPA removed and reserved the MCL for nickel on June 29, 1995, at 60 Fed. Reg. 33932, as a result of a judicial order in Nickel Development Institute v. EPA, No. 92-1407, and Specialty Steel Industry of the U.S. v. Browner, No. 92-1410 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 23 & Mar. 6, 1995), while retaining the contaminant, analytical methodology, and detection limit listings for this contaminant.

- c) USEPA has identified the following as BAT for achieving compliance with the MCL for the inorganic contaminants identified in subsection

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(b) of this Section above, except for fluoride:

Contaminant	BAT(s)
Antimony	C/F RO
Asbestos	C/F DDF CC
Barium	IX LIME RO ED
Beryllium	AA C/F IX LIME RO
Cadmium	C/F IX LIME RO
Chromium	C/F IX LIME, BAT for Cr (III) only RO
Cyanide	IX RO Cl[2]
Mercury	C/F, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations less than or equal to (\leq) 10 ug/L GAC LIME, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations \leq 10 ug/L RO, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations \leq 10 ug/L (ug=micrograms)
Nickel	IX LIME

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Nitrate	RO
	IX
	RO
	ED
Nitrite	IX
	RO
Selenium	AAL
	C/F, BAT for Se (IV) only
	LIME
	RO
	ED
Thallium	AAL
	IX
Abbreviations	Activated alumina
	Coagulation/filtration
	Direct and diatomite filtration
	Granular activated carbon
	Ion exchange
	Lime softening
	Reverse osmosis
	Corrosion control
	Electrodialysis
	Oxidation (chlorine)
	Ultraviolet irradiation

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.62 (2000+1995).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 10611 effective 01-09-2001)

Section 611.330 Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radionuclides Radium-and--Gross Alpha-Particle-Activity

The--following--are--the--MCLs--for--radium-226--and--gross-alpha-particle radioactivity:

- a) Combined radium-226-and-radon-228--5-pCi/L-
- b) Gross-alpha-particle-activity--(including--radium-226--but--excluding radon-and-uranium)--15-pCi/L-
- a) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.66(a), marked reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- b) MCL for combined radium-226 and -228. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium-226 and radium-228 is 5 pCi/L. The combined

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radium-226 and radium-228 value is determined by the addition of the results of the analysis for radium-226 and the analysis for radium-228.

- c) MCL for gross alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium). The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha particle activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium) is 15 pCi/L.

- d) Effective December 8, 2003, MCL for beta particle and photon radioactivity.

1) The average annual concentration of beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in drinking water must not produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ greater than 4 millirem/year (mrem/year).

2) Except for the radionuclides listed in the following table, the concentration of man-made radionuclides causing 4 mrem total body or organ dose equivalents must be calculated on the basis of two liters per day drinking water intake, using the 168-hour data list set forth in "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, available from the NTIS. If two or more radionuclides are present, the sum of their annual dose equivalent to the total body or to any organ must not exceed 4 mrem/year.

Average Annual Concentrations Assumed to Produce a Total Body or Organ Dose of 4 mrem/yr

Radionuclide	Critical organ	pCi per liter
1. Tritium	Total body	20,000
2. Strontium-90	Bone Marrow	8

- e) MCL for uranium. Effective December 8, 2003, the maximum contaminant level for uranium is 30 ug/L.

- f) Compliance dates for combined radium-226 and -228, gross alpha particle activity, gross beta particle and photon radioactivity, and uranium: Effective December 8, 2003, a CWS supplier must comply with the MCLs listed in subsections (b) through (e) of this Section beginning December 8, 2003, and compliance must be determined in accordance with the requirements of Subpart Q of this Part. Compliance with reporting requirements for the radionuclides under Appendices A, G, and H of this Part is required before December 8, 2003.

- g) Best available technologies (BATs) for radionuclides. USEPA has identified the technologies indicated in the following table as the BAT for achieving compliance with the MCLs for combined radium-226 and -228, uranium, gross alpha particle activity, and beta particle and photon radioactivity.

BAT for Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228,

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Uranium, Gross Alpha Particle Activity, and
Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity

Contaminant	BAT
1. Combined radium-226 and radium-228	Ion exchange, reverse osmosis, lime softening.
2. Uranium	Ion exchange, reverse osmosis, lime softening, coagulation/filtration. Reverse osmosis.
3. Gross alpha particle activity (excluding Radon and Uranium)	Ion exchange, reverse osmosis.
4. Beta particle and photon radioactivity	

h) Small systems compliance technologies list for radionuclides.

List of Small Systems Compliance Technologies
for Radionuclides and Limitations to Use

Unit technologies	Unit Limitations (see footnotes)	Operator skill level required(1)	Raw water quality range and considerations(1)
1. Ion exchange (IE)	(a)	Intermediate	All ground waters.
2. Point of use (POU(2)) IE	(b)	Basic	All ground waters.
3. Reverse osmosis (RO)	(c)	Advanced	Surface waters usually require pre-filtration.
4. POU(2) RO	(b)	Basic	Surface waters usually require pre-filtration.
5. Lime softening	(d)	Advanced	All waters.
6. Green sand filtration	(e)	Basic	
7. Co-precipitation with Barium sulfate	(f)	Intermediate to Advanced	Ground waters with suitable water quality.
8. Electrodialysis/electrodeion reversal		Basic to Intermediate	All ground waters.
9. Pre-formed	(g)	Intermediate	All ground

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hydrous
Manganese
oxide
filtration
waters.

10. Activated alumina	(a), (h)	Advanced	All ground waters: competing anion concentrations may affect regeneration frequency. Can treat a wide range of water qualities.
11. Enhanced coagulation/filtration	(i)	Advanced	

(1) National Research Council (NRC). "Safe Water from Every Tap: Improving Water Service to Small Communities," National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. 1997.

(2) A POU, or "point-of-use" technology is a treatment device installed at a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap. POU devices are typically installed at the kitchen tap.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA refers the reader to the notice of date availability (NODA) at 66 Fed. Reg. 21576 (April 21, 2000) for more details.

Limitations Footnotes: Technologies for Radionuclides:

(a) The regeneration solution contains high concentrations of the contaminant ions. Disposal options should be carefully considered before choosing this technology.

(b) When POU devices are used for compliance, programs for long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring must be provided by water utility to ensure proper performance.

(c) Reject water disposal options should be carefully considered before choosing this technology.

BOARD NOTE: In corresponding 40 CFR 141.66, Table C, footnote c states in part as follows: "See other RO limitations described in the SWTR Compliance Technologies Table." Table C was based in significant part on "Table 13.--Technologies for Radionuclides" that appears at 63 Fed. Reg. 42032 at 42043 (August 6, 1998), which refers to "Table 2.--SWTR Compliance Technology Table: Filtration." That Table 2 lists the limitations on RO as follows:

(d) Blending (combining treated water with untreated raw water) cannot be practiced at risk of increasing microbial concentrations in finished water.

(e) Post-disinfection recommended as a safety measure and for

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residual maintenance.

- (f) Post-treatment corrosion control will be needed prior to distribution. 63 Fed. Reg. at 42036.
- (d) The combination of variable source water quality and the complexity of the water chemistry involved may make this technology too complex for small surface water systems.
- (e) Removal efficiencies can vary depending on water quality.
- (f) This technology may be very limited in application to small systems. Since the process requires static mixing, detention basins, and filtration, it is most applicable to systems with sufficiently high sulfate levels that already have a suitable filtration treatment train in place.
- (g) This technology is most applicable to small systems that already have filtration in place.
- (h) Handling of chemicals required during regeneration and pH adjustment may be too difficult for small systems without an adequately trained operator.
- (i) Assumes modification to a coagulation/filtration process already in place.

Compliance Technologies by System Size Category
for Radionuclide NPDWRs

Compliance technologies(1) for system size
categories (population served)

Contaminant	25-500	501-3,300	3,300-10,000
1. Combined radium-226 and radium-228	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
2. Gross alpha particle activity	3,4	3,4	3,4
3. Beta particle activity and photon activity	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
4. Uranium	1,2,4,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,10,11

Note: (1) Numbers correspond to those technologies found listed in the table, "List of Small Systems Compliance Technologies for Radionuclides and Limitations to Use," set forth above.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.66, as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76748 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003 ±4±15-±1999±.

(Source: Former Section 611.330 repealed and new Section 611.330 adopted

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at 25 Ill. Reg. 13611, effective 001-9-2001)

Section 611.331 Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity

The following provisions apply until December 8, 2003:

- a) The average annual concentration of beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in drinking water must not produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ greater than 4 mrem/year.
- b) Except for the radionuclides listed below, the concentration of man-made radionuclides causing 4 mrem total body or organ dose equivalents must be calculated on the basis of a 2 liter per day drinking water intake using the 168 hour data listed in "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentration of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," NCRP Report Number 22, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. If two or more radionuclides are present, the sum of their annual dose equivalent to the total body or to any organ must not exceed 4 mrem/year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONCENTRATIONS ASSUMED TO PRODUCE A TOTAL BODY OR ORGAN DOSE OF 4 mrem/year

Radionuclide	Critical Organ	pCi/L
Tritium	Total body	20,000
Strontium-90	Bone marrow	8

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.16 (1989), as removed at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13611, effective 001-9-2001)

SUBPART G: LEAD AND COPPER

Section 611.350 General Requirements

- a) Applicability and Scope
- 1) Applicability. The requirements of this Subpart constitute national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper. This Subpart applies to all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs).
 - 2) Scope. This Subpart establishes a treatment technique that includes requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education. These requirements are triggered, in some cases, by lead and copper action levels measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.

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- b) Definitions. For the purposes of only this Subpart, the following terms must shall have the following meanings:

"Action level" means the concentration of lead or copper in water computed pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section below that determines, in some cases, the treatment requirements of this Subpart that which a supplier must complete. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L. The action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

"Corrosion inhibitor" means a substance capable of reducing the corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.

"Effective corrosion inhibitor residual" means a concentration of inhibitor in the drinking water sufficient to form a passivating film on the interior walls of a pipe.

"Exceed", as this term is applied to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile level of the supplier's samples collected during a six-month monitoring period is greater than the action level for that contaminant.

"First draw sample" means a one-liter sample of tap water, collected in accordance with Section 611.356(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes for at least six 6 hours and which is collected without flushing the tap.

"Large system" means a water system that regularly serves water to more than 50,000 persons.

"Lead service line", means a service line made of lead that connects the water main to the building inlet, including any lead pigtail, gooseneck, or other fitting that is connected to such lead line.

"Maximum permissible concentration" or "MPC" means that concentration of lead or copper for finished water entering the supplier's distribution system, designated by the Agency by a SEP pursuant to Sections 611.110 and 611.353(b) that reflects the contaminant removal capability of the treatment properly operated and maintained.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.83(b)(4) (2000) †1994† (Section 611.353(b)(4)(B)).

"Medium-sized system" means a water system that regularly serves water to more than 3,300 up to 50,000 or fewer persons.

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"Meet", as this term is applied to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile level of the supplier's samples collected during a six-month monitoring period is less than or equal to the action level for that contaminant.

"Method detection limit" or "MDL" is as defined at Section 611.646(a). The MDL for lead is 0.001 mg/L. The MDL for copper is 0.001 mg/L, or 0.020 mg/L by atomic absorption direct aspiration method.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(1)(iii) (2000) †1994†.

"Monitoring period" means any of the six-month periods of time during which a supplier must complete a cycle of monitoring under this Subpart.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA refers to these as "monitoring periods". The Board uses "six-month monitoring period", to avoid confusion with "compliance period", as used elsewhere in this Part and defined at Section 611.101.

"Multiple-family residence" means a building that is currently used as a multiple-family residence, but not one that is also a "single-family structure".

"90th percentile level" means that concentration of lead or copper contaminant exceeded by ten 10 percent or fewer of all samples collected during a six-month monitoring period pursuant to Section 611.356 (i.e., that concentration of contaminant greater than or equal to the results obtained from 90 percent of the samples). The 90th percentile levels for copper and lead must shall be determined pursuant to subsection (c)(3) of this Section below.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.80(c) (2000) †1994†.

"Optimal corrosion control treatment" means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while ensuring that the treatment does not cause the water system to violate any national primary drinking water regulations.

"Practical quantitation limit" or "PQL" means the lowest concentration of a contaminant that a well-operated laboratory can reliably achieve within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. The PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L. The PQL for copper is 0.050 mg/L.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iv) (2000) †1994†.

"Service line sample" means a one-liter sample of water,

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collected in accordance with Section 611.356(b)(3), that has been standing for at least six 6 hours in a service line.

"Single-family structure" means a building that was constructed as a single-family residence and which is currently used as either a residence or a place of business.

"Small system" means a water system that regularly serves water to 3,300 or fewer persons.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (2000) †1994†.

c) Lead and Copper Action Levels:

- 1) The lead action level is exceed if the 90th percentile lead level is greater than 0.015 mg/L.
- 2) The copper action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile copper level is greater than 1.3 mg/L.
- 3) Suppliers must ~~shall~~ compute the 90th percentile lead and copper levels as follows:

A) List the results of all lead or copper samples taken during a six-month monitoring period in ascending order, ranging from the sample with the lowest concentration first to the sample with the highest concentration last. Assign each sampling result a number, ascending by single integers beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant level. The number assigned to the sample with the highest contaminant level must ~~shall~~ be equal to the total number of samples taken.

B) Determine the number for the 90th percentile sample by multiplying the total number of samples taken during the six-month monitoring period by 0.9.

C) The contaminant concentration in the sample with the number yielded by the calculation in subsection (c)(3)(B) of this Section above is the 90th percentile contaminant level.

D) For suppliers that collect five 5 samples per six-month monitoring period, the 90th percentile is computed by taking the average of the highest and second highest concentrations.

d) Corrosion Control Treatment Requirements:

- 1) All suppliers must ~~shall~~ install and operate optimal corrosion control treatment.
- 2) Any supplier that complies with the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements specified by the Agency pursuant to Sections 611.351 and 611.352 is deemed in compliance with the treatment requirement of subsection (d)(1) of this Section above.

e) Source water treatment requirements. Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead or copper action level must ~~shall~~ implement all applicable source water treatment requirements specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.353.

f) Lead service line replacement requirements. Any supplier whose system

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exceeds the lead action level after implementation of applicable corrosion control and source water treatment requirements must ~~shall~~ complete the lead service line replacement requirements contained in Section 611.354.

g) Public education requirements. Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead action level must ~~shall~~ implement the public education requirements contained in Section 611.355.

h) Monitoring and analytical requirements. Suppliers must ~~shall~~ complete all tap water monitoring for lead and copper, monitoring for water quality parameters, source water monitoring for lead and copper, and analyses of the monitoring results under this Subpart in compliance with Sections 611.356, 611.357, 611.358, and 611.359.

i) Reporting requirements. Suppliers must ~~shall~~ report to the Agency any information required by the treatment provisions of this Subpart and Section 611.630.

j) Recordkeeping requirements. Suppliers must ~~shall~~ maintain records in accordance with Section 611.361.

k) Violation of national primary drinking water regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of this Subpart, including conditions imposed by the Agency by special exception permit (SEP) pursuant to these provisions, will ~~shall~~ constitute a violation of the national primary drinking water regulations for lead or copper.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.80 (2000) †1994†.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136112, effective 01-01-2001)

Section 611.351 Applicability of Corrosion Control

a) Corrosion control required. Suppliers must complete the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements described in Section 611.352 on or before the deadlines set forth in this Section.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier (one regularly serving more than 50,000 persons) must complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection (d) of this Section, unless it is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this Section.

2) Medium-sized and small systems. Each small system supplier (one regularly serving 3,300 or fewer persons) and each medium-sized system (one regularly serving more than 3,300 up to 50,000 persons) must complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection (e) of this Section, unless it is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under one of subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this Section.

b) Suppliers deemed to have optimized corrosion control. A supplier is deemed to have optimized corrosion control, and is not required to complete the applicable corrosion control treatment steps identified in this Section, if the supplier satisfies one of the criteria

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specified in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this Section. Any such system deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this subsection, and which has treatment in place, must continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment and meet any requirements that the Agency determines are appropriate to ensure optimal corrosion control treatment is maintained.

1) Small or medium-sized system meeting action levels. A small system or medium-sized system supplier is deemed to have optimized corrosion control if the system meets the lead and copper action levels during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods with monitoring conducted in accordance with Section 611.356.

2) SEP for equivalent activities to corrosion control. The Agency must, by a SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110, deem any supplier to have optimized corrosion control treatment if it determines that the supplier has conducted activities equivalent to the corrosion control steps applicable under this Section. In making this determination, the Agency must specify the water quality control parameters representing optimal corrosion control in accordance with Section 611.352(f). A water supplier that is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this subsection (b)(2) must operate in compliance with the Agency-designated optimal water quality control parameters in accordance with Section 611.352(g) and must continue to conduct lead and copper tap and water quality parameter sampling in accordance with Sections 611.356(d)(3) and 611.357(d), respectively. A supplier must provide the Agency with the following information in order to support an Agency SEP determination under this subsection (b)(2):

- A) The results of all test samples collected for each of the water quality parameters in Section 611.352(c)(3);
 - B) A report explaining the test methods the supplier used to evaluate the corrosion control treatments listed in Section 611.352(c)(1), the results of all tests conducted, and the basis for the supplier's selection of optimal corrosion control treatment;
 - C) A report explaining how the supplier has installed corrosion control and how the supplier maintains it to insure minimal lead and copper concentrations at consumer's taps; and
 - D) The results of tap water samples collected in accordance with Section 611.356 at least once every six months for one year after corrosion control has been installed.
- 3) Results less than practical quantitation level (PQL) for lead. Any supplier is deemed to have optimized corrosion control if it submits results of tap monitoring conducted in accordance with Section 611.356 and source water monitoring conducted in accordance with Section 611.358 that demonstrate that for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods the difference between

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the 90th percentile tap water lead level, computed pursuant to Section 611.350(c)(3), and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the practical quantitation level for lead specified in Section 611.359(a)(1)(B)(i).

A) Those systems whose highest source water lead level is below the method detection limit (MDL) may also be deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this subsection (b) if the 90th percentile tap water lead level is less than or equal to the PQL for lead for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods.

B) Any water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control in accordance with this subsection (b) must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in Section 611.356(c) and collecting the samples at times and locations specified in Section 611.356(d)(4)(D). Any such system that has not conducted a round of monitoring pursuant to Section 611.356(d) since September 30, 1997, must complete a round of monitoring pursuant to this subsection (b) no later than September 30, 2000.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA specified September 30, 2000 at 40 CFR 141.81(b)(3)(ii) (2000) (199977-as-amended-at-65-Ped-Reg-2004---127---2000). In order to remain identical-in-substance and to retain State primacy, the Board retained this date despite the fact that this Section became effective after that date.

C) Any water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control pursuant to this subsection (b) must notify the Agency in writing pursuant to Section 611.360(a)(3) of any change in treatment or the addition of a new source. The Agency must require any such system to conduct additional monitoring or to take other action if the Agency determines that the additional monitoring is necessary and appropriate to ensure that the supplier maintains minimal levels of corrosion in its distribution system.

D) As of July 12, 2001, a supplier is not deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this subsection (b), and must implement corrosion control treatment pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(E) of this Section, unless it meets the copper action level.

E) Any supplier triggered into corrosion control because it is no longer deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this subsection must implement corrosion control treatment in accordance with the deadlines in subsection (e) of this Section. Any such large system supplier must adhere to the schedule specified in that subsection (e) for a medium-sized system supplier, with the time periods for completing each

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step being triggered by the date the supplier is no longer deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this subsection (b).

- c) Suppliers not required to complete corrosion control steps for having met both action levels.

1) Any small system or medium-sized system supplier, otherwise required to complete the corrosion control steps due to its exceedence of the lead or copper action level, may cease completing the treatment steps after the supplier has fulfilled both of the following conditions:

A) It has met both the copper action level and the lead action level during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods conducted pursuant to Section 611.356, and

B) The supplier has submitted the results for those two consecutive six-month monitoring periods to the Agency.

2) A supplier that has ceased completing the corrosion control steps pursuant to subsection (c)(1) of this Section (or the Agency, if appropriate) must resume completion of the applicable treatment steps, beginning with the first treatment step that the supplier previously did not complete in its entirety, if the supplier thereafter exceeds the lead or copper action level during any monitoring period.

3) The Agency may, by SEP, require a supplier to repeat treatment steps previously completed by the supplier where it determines that this is necessary to properly implement the treatment requirements of this Section. Any such SEP must explain the basis for this decision.

4) The requirement for any small or medium-sized system supplier to implement corrosion control treatment steps in accordance with subsection (e) of this Section (including systems deemed to have optimized corrosion control under subsection (b)(1) of this Section) is triggered whenever any small or medium-sized system supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level.

d) Treatment steps and deadlines for large systems. Except as provided in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this Section, large system suppliers must complete the following corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of Sections 611.352, 611.356, and 611.357) on or before the indicated dates.

1) Step 1: The supplier must conduct initial monitoring (Sections 611.356(d)(1) and 611.357(b)) during two consecutive six-month monitoring periods on or before January 1, 1993.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA specified January 1, 1993 at 40 CFR 141.81(d)(1) (2000) (1999). In order to remain identical-in-substance and to retain State primacy, the Board retained this date despite the fact that this Section became effective after that date.

2) Step 2: The supplier must complete corrosion control studies (Section 611.352(c)) on or before July 1, 1994.

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3) Step 3: The Agency must approve optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d)) by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 on or before January 1, 1995.

4) Step 4: The supplier must install optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(e)) by January 1, 1997.

5) Step 5: The supplier must complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(2) and 611.357(c)) by January 1, 1998.

6) Step 6: The Agency must review installation of treatment and approve optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(f)) by July 1, 1998.

7) Step 7: The supplier must operate in compliance with the Agency-specified optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(g)) and continue to conduct tap sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(3) and 611.357(d)).

e) Treatment steps and deadlines for small and medium-sized system suppliers. Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, small and medium-sized system suppliers must complete the following corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of Sections 611.352, 611.356 and 611.357) by the indicated time periods.

1) Step 1: The supplier must conduct initial tap sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(1) and 611.357(b)) until the supplier either exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level or it becomes eligible for reduced monitoring under Section 611.356(d)(4). A supplier exceeding the lead action level or the copper action level must recommend optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(a)) within six months after it exceeds one of the action levels.

2) Step 2: Within 12 months after a supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level, the Agency may require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies (Section 611.352(b)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform such studies, the Agency must, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, specify optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d)) within the following timeframes:

A) for medium-sized systems, within 18 months after such supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level,

B) for small systems, within 24 months after such supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Step 3: If the Agency requires a supplier to perform corrosion control studies under step 2 (subsection (e)(2) of this Section), the supplier must complete the studies (Section 611.352(c)) within 18 months after the Agency requires that such studies be conducted.

4) Step 4: If the supplier has performed corrosion control studies under step 2 (subsection (e)(2) of this Section), the Agency must, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, approve

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- optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d)) within six months after completion of step 3 (subsection (e)(3) of this Section).
- 5) Step 5: The supplier must install optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(e)) within 24 months after the Agency approves such treatment.
 - 6) Step 6: The supplier must complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(2) and 611.357(c)) within 36 months after the Agency approves optimal corrosion control treatment.
 - 7) Step 7: The Agency must review the supplier's installation of treatment and, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, approve optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(f)) within six months after completion of step 6 (subsection (e)(6) of this Section).
 - 8) Step 8: The supplier must operate in compliance with the Agency-approved optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(g)) and continue to conduct tap sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(3) and 611.357(d)).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.81 (2000) (+1999)77-as--amended--at--65 Fed--Reg--2004--(Jan--127--2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136117 effective 9-9-2001)

Section 611.353 Source Water Treatment

Suppliers must shall complete the applicable source water monitoring and treatment requirements (described in the referenced portions of subsection (b) of this Section below, and in Sections 611.356 and 611.358) by the following deadlines.

a) Deadlines for Completing Source Water Treatment Steps

- 1) Step 1: A supplier exceeding the lead action level or the copper action level must shall complete lead and copper and source water monitoring (Section 611.358(b)) and make a treatment recommendation to the Agency (subsection (b)(1) of this Section below) within six months after exceeding the pertinent action level.
- 2) Step 2: The Agency must shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, make a determination regarding source water treatment (subsection (b)(2) of this Section below) within six months after submission of monitoring results under step 1.
- 3) Step 3: If the Agency requires installation of source water treatment, the supplier must shall install that treatment (subsection (b)(3) of this Section below) within 24 months after completion of step 2.
- 4) Step 4: The supplier must shall complete follow-up tap water monitoring (Section 611.356(d)(2)) and source water monitoring (Section 611.358(c)) within 36 months after completion of step 2.

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- 5) Step 5: The Agency must shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, review the supplier's installation and operation of source water treatment and specify MPCs for lead and copper (subsection (b)(4) of this Section below) within six months after completion of step 4.
- 6) Step 6: The supplier must shall operate in compliance with the Agency-specified lead and copper MPCs (subsection (b)(4) of this Section below) and continue source water monitoring (Section 611.358(d)).
- b) Description of Source Water Treatment Requirements
 - 1) System treatment recommendation. Any supplier that exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level must shall recommend in writing to the Agency the installation and operation of one of the source water treatments listed in subsection (b)(2) of this Section below. A supplier may recommend that no treatment be installed based on a demonstration that source water treatment is not necessary to minimize lead and copper levels at users' taps.
 - 2) Agency determination regarding source water treatment.
 - A) The Agency must shall complete an evaluation of the results of all source water samples submitted by the supplier to determine whether source water treatment is necessary to minimize lead or copper levels in water delivered to users' taps.
 - B) If the Agency determines that treatment is needed, the Agency must shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, either require installation and operation of the source water treatment recommended by the supplier (if any) or require the installation and operation of another source water treatment from among the following:
 - i) ion exchange,
 - ii) reverse osmosis,
 - iii) lime softening, or
 - iv) coagulation/filtration.
 - C) The Agency may request and the supplier must submit such additional information, on or before a certain date, as the Agency determines is necessary to aid in its review.
 - D) The Agency must shall notify the supplier in writing of its determination and set forth the basis for its decision.
- 3) Installation of source water treatment. Each supplier must shall properly install and operate the source water treatment approved by the Agency under subsection (b)(2) of this Section above.
- 4) Agency review of source water treatment and specification of maximum permissible source water levels (MPCs).
 - A) The Agency must shall review the source water samples taken by the supplier both before and after the supplier installs source water treatment, and determine whether the supplier has properly installed and operated the approved source water treatment.

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- B) Based on its review, the Agency must shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, approve the lead and copper MPCs for finished water entering the supplier's distribution system. Such levels must shall reflect the contaminant removal capability of the treatment properly operated and maintained.
- C) The Agency must shall explain the basis for its decision under subsection (b)(4)(B) of this Section above.
- 5) Continued operation and maintenance. Each supplier must shall maintain lead and copper levels below the MPCs approved by the Agency at each sampling point monitored in accordance with Section 611.358. The supplier is out of compliance with this subsection if the level of lead or copper at any sampling point is greater than the MPC approved by the Agency pursuant to subsection (b)(4)(B) of this Section above.
- 6) Modification of Agency treatment decisions.
- A) On its own initiative, or in response to a request by a supplier, the Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, modify its determination of the source water treatment under subsection (b)(2) of this Section above, or the lead and copper MPCs under subsection (b)(4) of this Section above.
- B) A request for modification by a supplier must shall be in writing, explain why the modification is appropriate, and provide supporting documentation.
- C) The Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, modify its determination where it concludes that such change is necessary to ensure that the supplier continues to minimize lead and copper concentrations in source water.
- D) A revised determination made pursuant to subsection (b)(6)(C) of this Section above must shall set forth the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the Agency's decision, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications.
- E) Any interested person may submit information to the Agency, in writing, that bears on whether the Agency should, within its discretion, issue a SEP to modify its determination pursuant to subsection (h)(1) of this Section above. An Agency determination not to act on a submission of such information by an interested person is not an Agency determination for the purposes of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.
- 7) Treatment decisions by USEPA. Pursuant to the procedures in 40 CFR 142.19, the USEPA Regional Administrator reserves the prerogative to review treatment determinations made by the Agency under subsections (b)(2), (b)(4), or (b)(6) of this Section above and issue federal treatment determinations consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.83(b)(2), (b)(4), and (b)(6), where

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the Administrator finds that:

- A) the Agency has failed to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadline contained in subsection (a) of this Section above,
- B) the Agency has abused its discretion in a substantial number of cases or in cases affecting a substantial population, or
- C) the technical aspects of the Agency's determination would be indefensible in an expected federal enforcement action taken against a supplier.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.83 (2000) (1992).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136113, effective 06-19-2001)

Section 611.356 Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper

a) Sample site location.

1) Selecting a pool of targeted sampling sites.

A) By the applicable date for commencement of monitoring under subsection (d)(1) of this Section, each supplier must complete a materials evaluation of its distribution system in order to identify a pool of targeted sampling sites that meets the requirements of this Section.

B) The pool of targeted sampling sites must be sufficiently large to ensure that the supplier can collect the number of lead and copper tap samples required by subsection (c) of this Section.

C) The supplier must shall select the sites for collection of first draw samples from this pool of targeted sampling sites.

D) The supplier must not select as sampling sites any faucets that have point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment devices designed to remove or capable of removing inorganic contaminants.

2) Materials evaluation.

A) A supplier must use the information on lead, copper, and galvanized steel collected pursuant to 40 CFR 141.42(d) (special monitoring for corrosivity characteristics) when conducting a materials evaluation.

B) When an evaluation of the information collected pursuant to 40 CFR 141.42(d) is insufficient to locate the requisite number of lead and copper sampling sites that meet the targeting criteria in subsection (a) of this Section, the supplier must review the following sources of information in order to identify a sufficient number of sampling sites:

- i) All plumbing codes, permits, and records in the files of the building departments that indicate the plumbing materials that are installed within publicly- and

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- privately-owned structures connected to the distribution system;
- ii) All inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate the material composition of the service connections which connect a structure to the distribution system;
- iii) All existing water quality information, which includes the results of all prior analyses of the system or individual structures connected to the system, indicating locations that may be particularly susceptible to high lead or copper concentrations; and
- iv) The supplier must seek to collect such information where possible in the course of its normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities).
- 3) Tiers of sampling sites. Suppliers must categorize the sampling sites within their pool according to the following tiers:
- A) CWS Tier 1 sampling sites. "CWS Tier 1 sampling sites" must include the following single-family structures:
- i) Those that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 or which contain lead pipes; or
- ii) Those that are served by a lead service line.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(3)(A) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3) (2000) †1999†. This allows the pool of CWS tier 1 sampling sites to consist exclusively of structures served by lead service lines.
- B) CWS Tier 2 sampling sites. "CWS Tier 2 sampling sites" must include the following buildings, including multiple-family structures:
- i) Those that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 or contain lead pipes; or
- ii) Those that are served by a lead service line.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(3)(B) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(4) (2000) †1999†. This allows the pool of CWS tier 2 sampling sites to consist exclusively of structures served by lead service lines.
- C) CWS Tier 3 sampling sites. "CWS Tier 3 sampling sites" must include the following single-family structures: those that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(3)(C) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5) (2000) †1999†.
- D) NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites. "NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites" must include the following buildings:
- i) Those that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 or which contain lead pipes; or
- ii) Those that are served by a lead service line.

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- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(3)(D) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(6) (2000) †1999†. This allows the pool of NTNCWS tier 1 sampling sites to consist exclusively of buildings served by lead service lines.
- E) Alternative NTNCWS sampling sites. "Alternative NTNCWS sampling sites" must include the following buildings: those that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(3)(E) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7) (2000) †1999†.
- 4) Selection of sampling sites. Suppliers must select sampling sites for their sampling pool as follows:
- A) CWS Suppliers. CWS Suppliers must use CWS tier 1 sampling sites, except that the supplier may include CWS tier 2 or CWS tier 3 sampling sites in its sampling pool as follows:
- i) If multiple-family residences comprise at least 20 percent of the structures served by a supplier, the supplier may use CWS tier 2 sampling sites in its sampling pool; or
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(A)(i) was derived from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3)(ii) (2000) †1999†.
- ii) If the CWS supplier has an insufficient number of CWS tier 1 sampling sites on its distribution system, the supplier may use CWS tier 2 sampling sites in its sampling pool; or
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(A)(ii) was derived from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(4) (2000) †1999†.
- iii) If the CWS supplier has an insufficient number of CWS tier 1 and CWS tier 2 sampling sites on its distribution system, the supplier may complete its sampling pool with CWS tier 3 sampling sites.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(A)(iii) was derived from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5) (2000) †1999†.
- iv) If the CWS supplier has an insufficient number of CWS tier 1 sampling sites, CWS tier 2 sampling sites, and CWS tier 3 sampling sites, the supplier must use those CWS tier 1 sampling sites, CWS tier 2 sampling sites, and CWS tier 3 sampling sites that it has and complete its sampling pool with representative sites throughout its distribution system for the balance of its sampling sites. For the purpose of this subsection (a)(4)(A)(iv), a representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(A)(iv) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5) (2000) †1999†.

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~~amended-at-65-Ped--Reg--2007-(Jan--127-2000).~~

B) NTNCWS suppliers.

- i) An NTNCWS supplier must select NTNCWS tier 1 sampling sites for its sampling pool..

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(B)(i) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(6) (2000) ~~(1999).~~

- ii) If the NTNCWS supplier has an insufficient number of NTNCWS tier 1 sampling sites, the supplier may complete its sampling pool with alternative NTNCWS sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(B)(ii) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7) (2000) ~~(1999).~~

- iii) If the NTNCWS supplier has an insufficient number of NTNCWS tier 1 sampling sites and NTNCWS alternative sampling sites, the supplier must use representative sites throughout its distribution system. For the purpose of this subsection (a)(4)(B)(ii), a representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7) (2000) ~~(1999)~~~~--as amended-at-65-Ped--Reg--2007-(Jan--127-2000).~~

C) Suppliers with lead service lines. Any supplier whose distribution system contains lead service lines must draw samples during each six-month monitoring period from sampling sites as follows:

- i) 50 percent of the samples from sampling sites that contain lead pipes or from sampling sites that have copper pipes with lead solder, and
- ii) 50 percent of those samples from sites served by a lead service line.

- iii) A supplier that cannot identify a sufficient number of sampling sites served by a lead service line must collect first-draw samples from all of the sites identified as being served by such lines.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(4)(C) was derived from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(8) (2000) ~~(1999)~~~~--as renumbered-and-amended-at-65-Ped--Reg--2007-(Jan--127-2000).~~ This allows the pool of sampling sites to consist exclusively of structures or buildings served by lead service lines.

b) Sample collection methods.

- 1) All tap samples for lead and copper collected in accordance with this Subpart, with the exception of lead service line samples collected under Section 611.354(c) and samples collected under subsection (b)(5) of this Section, must be first-draw samples.
- 2) First-draw tap samples.

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- A) Each first-draw tap sample for lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless in the plumbing system of each sampling site for at least six hours.

- B) First-draw samples from residential housing must be collected from the cold water kitchen tap or bathroom sink tap.

- C) First-draw samples from a non-residential building must be one liter in volume and must be collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.

- D) Non-first-draw samples collected in lieu of first-draw samples pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section must be one liter in volume and must be collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.

- E) First-draw samples may be collected by the supplier or the supplier may allow residents to collect first-draw samples after instructing the residents of the sampling procedures specified in this subsection (b).

- i) To avoid problems of residents handling nitric acid, acidification of first-draw samples may be done up to 14 days after the sample is collected.

- ii) After acidification to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in the original container for the time specified in the approved USEPA method before the sample can be analyzed.

- F) If a supplier allows residents to perform sampling under subsection (b)(2)(D) of this Section, the supplier may not challenge the accuracy of sampling results based on alleged errors in sample collection.

3) Service line samples.

- A) Each service line sample must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless in the lead service line for at least six hours.

- B) Lead service line samples must be collected in one of the following three ways:

- i) At the tap after flushing that volume of water calculated as being between the tap and the lead service line based on the interior diameter and length of the pipe between the tap and the lead service line;
- ii) Tapping directly into the lead service line; or
- iii) If the sampling site is a single-family structure, allowing the water to run until there is a significant change in temperature that would be indicative of water that has been standing in the lead service line.

4) Follow-up first-draw tap samples.

- A) A supplier must collect each follow-up first-draw tap sample from the same sampling site from which it collected the previous samples.

- B) If, for any reason, the supplier cannot gain entry to a

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sampling site in order to collect a follow-up tap sample, the supplier may collect the follow-up tap sample from another sampling site in its sampling pool, as long as the new site meets the same targeting criteria and is within reasonable proximity of the original site.

- 5) Substitute non-first-draw samples.
 - A) A NTNCWS supplier or a CWS supplier that meets the criteria of Sections 611.355(c)(7)(A) and (c)(7)(B), that does not have enough taps that can supply first-draw samples, as defined in Section 611.102, may apply to the Agency in writing to substitute non-first-draw samples by a SEP granted under Section 611.110.
 - B) A supplier approved to substitute non-first-draw samples must collect as many first-draw samples from appropriate taps as possible and identify sampling times and locations that would likely result in the longest standing time for the remaining sites.

- C) The Agency may grant a SEP that waives the requirement for prior Agency approval of non-first-draw sample sites selected by the system.
- c) Number of samples.
 - 1) Suppliers must collect at least one sample from the number of sites listed in the first column of Table D of this Part (labelled "standard monitoring") during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsection (d) of this Section.

- 2) A supplier conducting reduced monitoring pursuant to subsection (d)(4) of this Section must collect one sample from the number of sites specified in the second column of Table D of this Part (labelled "reduced monitoring") during each reduced monitoring period specified in subsection (d)(4) of this Section. Such reduced monitoring sites must be representative of the sites required for standard monitoring. The Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, specify sampling locations when a system is conducting reduced monitoring.

- d) Timing of monitoring.
 - 1) Initial tap sampling.

The first six-month monitoring period for small, medium-sized and large system suppliers must begin on the dates specified in Table E of this Part.

- A) All large system suppliers must monitor during each of two consecutive six-month periods.
- B) All small and medium-sized system suppliers must monitor during each consecutive six-month monitoring period until the following is true:
 - i) The supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level and is therefore required to implement the corrosion control treatment requirements under Section 611.351, in which case the supplier must

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continue monitoring in accordance with subsection (d)(2) of this Section, or

- ii) The supplier meets the lead action level and the copper action level during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods, in which case the supplier may reduce monitoring in accordance with subsection (d)(4) of this Section.

- 2) Monitoring after installation of corrosion control and source water treatment.
 - A) Any large system supplier that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(d)(4) must monitor during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods before the date specified in Section 611.351(d)(5).

- B) Any small or medium-sized system supplier that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(e)(5) must monitor during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods before the date specified in Section 611.351(e)(6).

- C) Any supplier that installs source water treatment pursuant to Section 611.353(a)(3) must monitor during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods before the date specified in Section 611.353(a)(4).

- 3) Monitoring after the Agency specification of water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control.

After the Agency specifies the values for water quality parameters pursuant to Section 611.352(f), the supplier must monitor during each subsequent six-month monitoring period, with the first six-month monitoring period to begin on the date the Agency specifies the optimal values.

- 4) Reduced monitoring.
 - A) Reduction to annual for small and medium-sized system suppliers meeting the lead and copper action levels. A small or medium-sized system supplier that meets the lead and copper action levels during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods may reduce the number of samples in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section, and reduce the frequency of sampling to once per year.

- B) SEP allowing reduction to annual for suppliers maintaining water quality control parameters.
 - i) Any supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(f) during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods may reduce the frequency of monitoring to once per year and the number of lead and copper samples to that specified by subsection (c) of this Section above if it receives written approval from the Agency in the form of a SEP

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- granted pursuant to Section 611.110.
- ii) The Agency must review monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the water system in accordance with Section 611.360, and must notify the system in writing by a SEP granted pursuant to Sections 611.110 when it determines the system is eligible to reduce its monitoring frequency to once every three years pursuant to this subsection (d)(4).
- iii) The Agency must review, and where appropriate, revise its determination under subsection (d)(4)(B)(i) of this Section when the supplier submits new monitoring or treatment data, or when other data relevant to the number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available to the Agency.

C) Reduction to triennial for small and medium-sized system suppliers.

- i) Small and medium-sized system suppliers meeting lead and copper action levels. A small or medium-sized system supplier that meets the lead and copper action levels during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and copper from annually to once every three years.

- ii) SEP for suppliers meeting optimal corrosion control treatment. Any supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce its monitoring frequency ~~of monitoring~~ from annual to once every three years if it receives written approval from the Agency in the form of a SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110.

- iii) The Agency must review, and where appropriate, revise its determination under subsection (d)(4)(C)(ii) of this Section when the supplier submits new monitoring or treatment data, or when other data relevant to the number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available to the Agency.

- D) Sampling at a reduced frequency. A supplier that reduces the number and frequency of sampling must collect these samples from representative sites included in the pool of targeted sampling sites identified in subsection (a) of this Section, preferentially selecting those sampling sites from the highest tier first. Suppliers sampling annually or less frequently must conduct the lead and copper tap sampling during the months of June, July, August, or September unless the Agency has approved a different sampling period in accordance with subsection (d)(4)(D)(i) of this Section.

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- i) The Agency may grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that approves a different period for conducting the lead and copper tap sampling for systems collecting a reduced number of samples. Such a period must be no longer than four consecutive months and must represent a time of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur. For a NTNCWS supplier that does not operate during the months of June through September and for which the period of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the Agency must designate a period that represents a time of normal operation for the system.

- ii) A supplier monitoring annually that has been collecting samples during the months of June through September and which receives Agency approval to alter its sample collection period under subsection (d)(4)(D)(i) of this Section must collect its next round of samples during a time period that ends no later than 21 months after the previous round of sampling. A supplier monitoring once every three years that has been collecting samples during the month of June through September and which receives Agency approval to alter the sampling collection period as provided in subsection (d)(4)(D)(i) of this Section must collect its next round of samples during a time period that ends no later than 45 months after the previous round of sampling. Subsequent rounds of sampling must be collected annually or once every three years, as required by this Section. A small system supplier with a waiver granted pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section that has been collecting samples during the months of June through September and which receives Agency approval to alter its sample collecting period under subsection (d)(4)(D)(i) of this Section must collect its next round of samples before the end of the nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in Section 611.101).

- E) Any water system that demonstrates for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods that the tap water lead level computed under Section 611.350(c)(3) is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L and that the tap water copper level computed under Section 611.350(c)(3) is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L may reduce the number of samples in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section and reduce the frequency of sampling to once every three calendar years.

- F) Resumption of standard monitoring.

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- i) Small or medium-sized suppliers exceeding lead or copper action level. A small or medium-sized system supplier subject to reduced monitoring that exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level must resume sampling in accordance subsection (d)(3) of this Section and collect the number of samples specified for standard monitoring under subsection (c) of this Section. Such a supplier must also conduct water quality parameter monitoring in accordance with Section 611.357(b), (c), or (d) (as appropriate) during the six-month monitoring period in which it exceeded the action level. Any such supplier may resume annual monitoring for lead and copper at the tap at the reduced number of sites specified in subsection (c) of this Section after it has completed two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of subsection (d)(4)(A) of this Section. Any such supplier may resume monitoring once every three years for lead and copper at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either subsection (d)(4)(C) or (d)(4)(E) of this Section.

- ii) Suppliers failing to operate within water quality control parameters. Any supplier subject to reduced monitoring frequency that fails to operate within the range of values for the water quality control parameters specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) for more than nine days in any six-month period specified in Section 611.357(d) must conduct tap water sampling for lead and copper at the frequency specified in subsection (d)(3) of this Section, must collect the number of samples specified for standard monitoring under subsection (c) of this Section, and must resume monitoring for water quality parameters within the distribution system in accordance with Section 611.357(d).

- G) Any water supplier subject to a reduced monitoring frequency under subsection (d)(4) of this Section that either adds a new source of water or changes any water treatment must inform the Agency in writing in accordance with Section 611.360(a)(3). The Agency may, by a SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110, require the system to resume sampling in accordance with subsection (d)(3) of this Section and collect the number of samples specified for standard monitoring under subsection (c) of this Section or take other appropriate steps such as increased water quality parameter monitoring or re-evaluation of its corrosion

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control treatment given the potentially different water quality considerations.

- H) A supplier required under subsection (d)(4)(F) of this Section to resume monitoring in accordance with Section 611.357(d) may resume reduced monitoring for lead and copper at the tap and for water quality parameters within the distribution system under the following conditions:

- i) The supplier may resume annual monitoring for lead and copper at the tap at the reduced number of sites specified in subsection (c) of this Section after it has completed two subsequent six-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of subsection (d)(4)(B) of this Section and the supplier has received written approval from the Agency by a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that it is appropriate to resume reduced monitoring on an annual frequency.

- ii) The supplier may resume monitoring for lead and copper once every three years at the tap at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either subsection (d)(4)(C) or (d)(4)(E) of this Section and the system has received a SEP under Section 611.110 from the Agency that it is appropriate to resume monitoring once every three years.

- iii) The supplier may reduce the number of water quality parameter tap water samples required in accordance with Section 611.357(e)(1) and the frequency with which it collects such samples in accordance with Section 611.357(e)(2). Such a system may not resume monitoring once every three years for water quality parameters at the tap until it demonstrates, in accordance with the requirements of Section 611.357(e)(2), that it has re-qualified for monitoring once every three years.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (d)(4)(H)(i) through (d)(4)(H)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 141.86 (d)(4)(vi)(B)(1) through (d)(4)(vi)(B)(3), (2000) as added--at--65--Fed--Reg--2009 (January--127--2000), since Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements allow only four indent levels of subsections.

- e) Additional monitoring. The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this section must be considered by the supplier and the Agency in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead action level or the copper level) under this Subpart G.

- f) Invalidation of lead or copper tap water samples. A sample invalidated under this subsection does not count toward determining

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lead or copper 90th percentile levels under Section 611.350(c)(3) or toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of subsection (c) of this Section.

1) The Agency must invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample if it determines that one of the following conditions exists:

- A) The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused erroneous results;
- B) The sample was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria of this Section;
- C) The sample container was damaged in transit; or
- D) There is substantial reason to believe that the sample was subject to tampering.

2) The supplier must report the results of all samples to the Agency and all supporting documentation for samples the supplier believes should be invalidated.

3) To invalidate a sample under subsection (f)(1) of this Section, the decision and the rationale for the decision must be documented in writing. The Agency may not invalidate a sample solely on the grounds that a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample.

4) The water supplier must collect replacement samples for any samples invalidated under this Section if, after the invalidation of one or more samples, the supplier has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of subsection (c) of this Section. Any such replacement samples must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than 20 days after the date the Agency invalidates the sample or by the end of the applicable monitoring period, whichever occurs later. Replacement samples taken after the end of the applicable monitoring period must not also be used to meet the monitoring requirements of a subsequent monitoring period. The replacement samples must be taken at the same locations as the invalidated samples or, if that is not possible, at locations other than those already used for sampling during the monitoring period.

g) Monitoring waivers for small system suppliers. Any small system supplier that meets the criteria of this subsection (g) may apply to the Agency to reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and copper under this Section to once every nine years (i.e., a "full waiver") if it meets all of the materials criteria specified in subsection (g)(1) of this Section and all of the monitoring criteria specified in subsection (g)(2) of this Section. Any small system supplier that meets the criteria in subsections (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this Section only for lead, or only for copper, may apply to the State for a waiver to reduce the frequency of tap water monitoring to once every nine years for that contaminant only (i.e., a "partial waiver").

1) Materials criteria. The supplier must demonstrate that its distribution system and service lines and all drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water

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within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials or copper-containing materials, as those terms are defined in this subsection (g)(1), as follows:

A) Lead. To qualify for a full waiver, or a waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for lead (i.e., a "lead waiver"), the water supplier must provide certification and supporting documentation to the Agency that the system is free of all lead-containing materials, as follows:

- i) It contains no plastic pipes that which contain lead plasticizers, or plastic service lines that which contain lead plasticizers; and
- ii) It is free of lead service lines, lead pipes, lead soldered pipe joints, and leaded brass or bronze alloy fittings and fixtures, unless such fittings and fixtures meet the specifications of NSF Standard 61, section 9, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(i)(B) specifies "any standard established pursuant to 42 USC 300g-6(e) (SDWA Section 1417(e))." USEPA has stated that the NSF standard is that standard. See 62 Fed. Reg. 44684 (Aug. 22, 1997).

B) Copper. To qualify for a full waiver, or a waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for copper (i.e., a "copper waiver"), the water supplier must provide certification and supporting documentation to the Agency that the system contains no copper pipes or copper service lines.

2) Monitoring criteria for waiver issuance. The supplier must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the Agency and from the number of sites required by subsection (c) of this Section and demonstrate that the 90th percentile levels for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following criteria:

A) Lead levels. To qualify for a full waiver, or a lead waiver, the supplier must demonstrate that the 90th percentile lead level does not exceed 0.005 mg/L.

B) Copper levels. To qualify for a full waiver, or a copper waiver, the supplier must demonstrate that the 90th percentile copper level does not exceed 0.65 mg/L.

3) State approval of waiver application. The Agency must notify the supplier of its waiver determination by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, in writing, setting forth the basis of its decision and any condition of the waiver. As a condition of the waiver, the Agency may require the supplier to perform specific activities (e.g., limited monitoring, periodic outreach to

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customers to remind them to avoid installation of materials that might void the waiver) to avoid the risk of lead or copper concentration of concern in tap water. The small system supplier must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap as required by subsections (d)(1) through (d)(4) of this Section, as appropriate, until it receives written notification from the Agency that the waiver has been approved.

4) Monitoring frequency for suppliers with waivers.

A) A supplier with a full waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for lead and copper in accordance with subsection (d)(4)(D) of this Section at the reduced number of sampling sites identified in subsection (c) of this Section at least once every nine years and provide the materials certification specified in subsection (g)(1) of this Section for both lead and copper to the Agency along with the monitoring results.

B) A supplier with a partial waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for the waived contaminant in accordance with subsection (d)(4)(D) of this Section at the reduced number of sampling sites specified in subsection (c) of this Section at least once every nine years and provide the materials certification specified in subsection (g)(1) of this Section pertaining to the waived contaminant along with the monitoring results. Such a supplier also must continue to monitor for the non-waived contaminant in accordance with requirements of subsections subsection (d)(1) through (d)(4) of this Section, as appropriate.

C) If a supplier with a full or partial waiver adds a new source of water or changes any water treatment, the supplier must notify the Agency in writing in accordance with Section 611.360(a)(3). The Agency has the authority to require the supplier to add or modify waiver conditions (e.g., require recertification that the supplier's system is free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, require additional rounds of monitoring), if it deems such modifications are necessary to address treatment or source water changes at the system.

D) If a supplier with a full or partial waiver becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate (e.g., as a result of new construction or repairs), the supplier must notify the Agency in writing no later than 60 days after becoming aware of such a change.

5) Continued eligibility. If the supplier continues to satisfy the requirements of subsection (g)(4) of this Section, the waiver will be renewed automatically, unless any of the conditions listed in subsection (g)(5)(A) through (g)(5)(C) of this Section occur. A supplier whose waiver has been revoked may re-apply for

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a waiver at such time as it again meets the appropriate materials and monitoring criteria of subsections (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this Section.

A) A supplier with a full waiver or a lead waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1)(A) of this Section or has a 90th percentile lead level greater than 0.005 mg/L.

B) A supplier with a full waiver or a copper waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1)(B) of this Section or has a 90th percentile copper level greater than 0.65 mg/L.

C) The State notifies the supplier, in writing, that the waiver has been revoked, setting forth the basis of its decision.

6) Requirements following waiver revocation. A supplier whose full or partial waiver has been revoked by the Agency is subject to the corrosion control treatment and lead and copper tap water monitoring requirements, as follows:

A) If the supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level, the supplier must implement corrosion control treatment in accordance with the deadlines specified in Section 611.351(e), and any other applicable requirements of this Subpart G ~~of this Part~~.

B) If the supplier meets both the lead and the copper action level, the supplier must monitor for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three years using the reduced number of sample sites specified in subsection (c) of this Section.

7) Pre-existing waivers. Small system supplier waivers approved by the Agency in writing prior to April 11, 2000 must remain in effect under the following conditions:

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.86(g)(7) sets forth the April 11, 2000 date. The Board has retained that date to maintain consistency with the federal requirements, despite the fact that this subsection (g)(7) became effective after that date.

A) If the supplier has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by subsection (g)(1) of this Section and that its 90th percentile lead levels and 90th percentile copper levels meet the criteria of subsection (g)(2) of this Section, the waiver remains in effect so long as the supplier continues to meet the waiver eligibility criteria of subsection (g)(5) of this Section. The first round of tap water monitoring conducted pursuant to subsection (g)(4) of this Section must be completed no later than nine years after the last time the supplier has monitored for lead and copper at the tap.

B) If the supplier has met the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1) of this Section but has not met the monitoring

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criteria of subsection (g)(2) of this Section, the supplier must conduct a round of monitoring for lead and copper at the tap demonstrating that it meets the criteria of subsection (g)(2) of this Section no later than September 30, 2000. Thereafter, the waiver must remain in effect as long as the supplier meets the continued eligibility criteria of subsection (g)(5) of this Section. The first round of tap water monitoring conducted pursuant to subsection (g)(4) of this Section must be completed no later than nine years after the round of monitoring conducted pursuant to subsection (g)(2) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.86(g)(7)(ii) sets forth the September 30, 2000 date. The Board has retained that date to maintain consistency with the federal requirements, despite the fact that this subsection (g)(7)(B) became effective after that date.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.86 (2000) (1999) ~~as amended~~ **at--65 Fed--Reg--2007-127-2000**.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136112, effective 06-09-2001)

Section 611.357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters

All large system suppliers, and all small and medium-sized system suppliers that exceed the lead action level or the copper action level, must monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in accordance with this Section. The requirements of this Section are summarized in Table G of this Part.

a) General Requirements

1) Sample collection methods

A) Use of tap samples. The totality of all tap samples collected by a supplier must be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system taking into account the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the supplier, and seasonal variability. Although a supplier may conveniently conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites used for coliform sampling performed pursuant to Subpart L of this Part, it is not required to do so, and a supplier is not required to perform tap sampling pursuant to this Section at taps targeted for lead and copper sampling under Section 611.356(a).

B) Use of entry point samples. Each supplier must collect samples at entry points to the distribution system from locations representative of each source after treatment. If a supplier draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must

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sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water is representative of all sources being used).

2) Number of samples

A) Tap samples. Each supplier must collect two tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each six-month monitoring period specified under subsections (b) through (e) of this Section from the number of sites indicated in the first column of Table E of this Part.

B) Entry point samples.

i) Initial monitoring. Except as provided in subsection (c)(3) of this Section, each supplier must collect two samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsection (b) of this Section.

ii) Subsequent monitoring. Each supplier must collect one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsections (c) through (e) of this Section.

b) Initial Sampling.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier must measure the applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (b)(3) of this Section at taps and at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(1).

2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small and medium-sized system supplier must measure the applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (b)(3) of this Section at the locations specified in this subsection during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(1) during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Water quality parameters:

- A) pH;
- B) Alkalinity;
- C) Orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;
- D) Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used;
- E) Calcium;
- F) Conductivity; and
- G) Water temperature.

c) Monitoring after installation of corrosion control.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(d)(4) must measure the water quality parameters at the locations and

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frequencies specified in subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5) of this Section during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(2)(A).

- 2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small or medium-sized system that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(e)(5) must measure the water quality parameters at the locations and frequencies specified in subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5) of this Section during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(2)(B) in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

- 3) Any groundwater system can limit entry point sampling described in subsection (c)(2) of this Section to those entry points that are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system. If water from untreated groundwater sources mixes with water from treated groundwater sources, the system must monitor for water quality parameters both at representative entry points receiving treatment and representative entry points receiving no treatment. Prior to the start of any monitoring under this subsection, the system must provide to the Agency written information identifying the selected entry points and documentation, including information on seasonal variability, sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.

- 4) Tap water samples, two samples at each tap for each of the following watered quality parameters:

- A) pH;
- B) Alkalinity;
- C) Orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;
- D) Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and
- E) Calcium, when calcium carbonate stabilization is used as part of corrosion control.

- 5) Entry point samples, except as provided in subsection (c)(3) of this Section, one sample at each entry point to the distribution system every two weeks (bi-weekly) for each of the following water quality parameters:

- A) pH;
- B) When alkalinity is adjusted as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the chemical used to adjust alkalinity, and the alkalinity concentration; and
- C) When a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used, and the concentration of orthophosphate or silica (whichever is applicable).

- d) Monitoring after the Agency specifies water quality parameter values

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for optimal corrosion control.

- 1) Large systems. After the Agency has specified the values for applicable water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.352(f), each large system supplier must measure the applicable water quality parameters in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section and determine compliance with the requirements of Section 611.352(g) every six months with the first six-month period to begin on the date the State specifies the optimal values under Section 611.352(f).

- 2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small or medium-sized system supplier must conduct such monitoring during each six-month monitoring period specified in this subsection (d) in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level. For any such small and medium-size system that is subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to Section 611.356(d)(4) at the time of the action level exceedance, the end of the applicable six-month period under this subsection must coincide with the end of the applicable monitoring period under Section 611.356(d)(4).

- 3) Compliance with Agency-designated optimal water quality parameter values must be determined as specified under Section 611.352(g).

e)

- 1) Reduction in tap monitoring. A supplier that has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods under subsection (d) of this Section must continue monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system as specified in subsection (c)(4) of this Section. Such a supplier may collect two samples from each tap for applicable water quality parameters from the reduced number of sites indicated in the second column of Table E of this Part during each subsequent six-month monitoring period.
- 2) Reduction in monitoring frequency.

A) Staged reductions in monitoring frequency.

- i) Annual monitoring. A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) of this Section from every six months to annually.

- ii) Triennial monitoring. A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) during three

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consecutive years of annual monitoring under subsection (e)(2)(A)(i) of this Section may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) of this Section from annually to once every three years.

B) A water supplier may reduce the frequency with which it collects tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) of this Section to every three years if it demonstrates the following during two consecutive monitoring periods:

- i) That its tap water lead level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to the PQL for lead specified in Section 611.359(a)(1)(B),
- ii) That its tap water copper level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L for copper in Section 611.350(c)(2), and
- iii) That it also has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(f).

3) A supplier that conducts sampling annually or every three years must collect these samples evenly throughout the calendar year so as to reflect seasonal variability.

4) Any supplier subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to this subsection that fails to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the water quality parameters specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) for more than nine days in any six-month period specified in Section 611.352(g) must resume tap water sampling in accordance with the number and frequency requirements of subsection (d) of this Section. Such a system may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap at the reduced number of sites specified in subsection (e)(1) of this Section after it has completed two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of that subsection or may resume monitoring once every three years for water quality parameters at the tap at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either subsection (e)(2)(A) or (e)(2)(B) of this Section.

f) Additional monitoring by systems. The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this Section must be considered by the supplier and the Agency in making any determinations (i.e., determining concentrations of water quality parameters) under this Section or Section 611.352.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.87 (2000) (1999) as amended at 65-Fed-Reg-2010-127-2000.

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(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 100113, effective 01-01-00)

Section 611.358 Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water

a) Sample location, collection methods, and number of samples

- 1) A supplier that fails to meet the lead action level or the copper action level on the basis of tap samples collected in accordance with Section 611.356 must collect lead and copper source water samples in accordance with the following requirements regarding sample location, number of samples, and collection methods:

A) A groundwater supplier must take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system that is representative of each well after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). The supplier must take one sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant.

B) A surface water supplier must take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system after any application of treatment or in the distribution system at a point that is representative of each source after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). The system must take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant.

BOARD NOTE: For the purposes of this subsection (a)(1)(B), surface water systems include systems with a combination of surface and ground sources.

C) If a supplier draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water is representative of all sources being used).

D) The agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, reduce the total number of samples that which must be analyzed by allowing the use of compositing. Compositing of samples must be done by certified laboratory personnel. Composite samples from a maximum of five samples are allowed, provided that if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/L or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/L, then the supplier must do either of the following:

- i) The supplier must take and analyze a follow-up sample within 14 days at each sampling point included in the composite; or
- ii) If duplicates of or sufficient quantities from the original samples from each sampling point used in the

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composite are available, the supplier may use these instead of resampling.

2) SEP

requiring an additional sample

- A) When the Agency determines that the results of sampling indicate an exceedence of the lead or copper MPC established under Section 611.353(b)(4), it must, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, require the supplier to collect one additional sample as soon as possible after the initial sample at the same sampling point, but no later than two weeks after the supplier took the initial sample.

B)

If a supplier takes an Agency-required confirmation sample for lead or copper, the supplier must average the results obtained from the initial sample with the results obtained from the confirmation sample in determining compliance with the Agency-specified lead and copper MPCs.

- i) Any analytical result below the MDL must be considered as zero for the purposes of averaging.
- ii) Any value above the MDL but below the PQL must either be considered as the measured value or be considered one-half the PQL.

b) Monitoring frequency after system exceeds tap water action level. A supplier that exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level in tap sampling must collect one source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system within six months after the exceedence exceedence.

c) Monitoring frequency after installation of source water treatment. A supplier that installs source water treatment pursuant to Section 611.353(a)(3) must collect an additional source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods on or before the deadline specified in Section 611.353(a)(4).

d) Monitoring frequency after the Agency has specified the lead and copper MPCs or has determined that source water treatment is not needed.

- 1) A supplier must monitor at the frequency specified by subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B) of this Section where the Agency has specified the MPCs pursuant to Section 611.353(b)(4) or has determined that the supplier is not required to install source water treatment pursuant to Section 611.353(b)(2).

A)

GWS suppliers.

- i) A GWS supplier required to sample by subsection (d)(1) of this Section must collect samples once during the three-year compliance period (as that term is defined in Section 611.101) during which the Agency makes its determination pursuant to Section 611.353(b)(4) or 611.353(b)(2).

ii)

A GWS supplier required to sample by subsection (d)(1) of this Section must collect samples once during each

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subsequent compliance period.

- B) A SWS or mixed system supplier must collect samples annually, the first annual monitoring period to begin on the date on which the Agency makes its determination pursuant to Section 611.353(b)(4) or 611.353(b)(2).

2) A supplier is not required to conduct source water sampling for lead or copper if the supplier meets the action level for the specific contaminant in all tap water samples collected during the entire source water sampling period applicable under subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B) of this Section.

e) Reduced monitoring frequency.

- 1) A GWS supplier that demonstrates may reduce the monitoring frequency for lead and copper in source water to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in Section 611.101) if the supplier meets one of the following criteria:

A) The supplier demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the State in Section 611.353(b)(4) during at least three consecutive compliance periods under subsection (d)(1) of this Section; or

B) The Agency has determined, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, that source water treatment is not needed and the system demonstrates that, during at least three consecutive compliance periods in which sampling was conducted under subsection (d)(1) of this Section, the concentration of lead in source water was less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L and the concentration of copper in source water was less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L.

2) A SWS or mixed system supplier may reduce the monitoring frequency in subsection (d)(1) of this Section to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in Section 611.101) if the supplier meets one of the following criteria:

A) The supplier demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the Agency under Section 611.353(b)(4) for at least three consecutive years; or

b) The Agency has determined, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, that source water treatment is not needed and the supplier demonstrates that, during at least three consecutive years, the concentration of lead in source water was less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L and the concentration of copper in source water was less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L.

3) A supplier that uses a new source of water is not eligible for reduced monitoring for lead or copper until it demonstrates by

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m-Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane

6) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(f), reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

7) Analyses performed pursuant to subsection (a) must shall be conducted using the following USEPA Organic Methods: Methods 502.2 or 524.2 or their equivalent as approved by the Agency, except that analyses for bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform may also be performed using USEPA Organic Methods: Method 551, and analyses for 1,2,3-trichloropropane may also be performed using USEPA Organic Methods: Method 504.1, all of which are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (a)(b) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(a) through (m) (2000)(f)1995. The Board has adopted no counterpart to 40 CFR 141.40(h), which the Board has codified at subsection (c) of this Section below; 141.40(i), which pertains to the ability of suppliers to grandfather data up until a date long since expired; 141.41(j), an optional USEPA provision relating to monitoring 15 additional contaminants that USEPA does not require for state programs; 141.40(k), which pertains to notice to the Agency by smaller suppliers up until a date long since expired in lieu of sampling; 141.40(l), which the Board has adopted at subsection (d) of this Section below; and 141.40(m), an optional provision that pertains to composite sampling. Otherwise, the structure of this Section directly corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(a) through (m) (2000)(f)1995.

b) Monitoring for Phase V unregulated contaminants. Monitoring of the unregulated inorganic contaminants listed in subsection (b)(11) of this Section below and the unregulated inorganic contaminants listed in subsection (b)(12) of this Section below must shall be conducted as follows:

1) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier must shall take four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in subsection (b)(11) of this Section below and report the results to the Agency. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.

2) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier must shall take one sample at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in subsection (b)(12) of this Section below and report the results to the Agency. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.

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samples collected from the new source during three consecutive monitoring periods, of the appropriate duration provided by subsection (d)(1) of this Section, that lead or copper concentrations are below the MPC as specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.353(a)(4).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.88 (2000)(f)1999, as amended-at-65 Fed-Reg-2012-(Jan-127-2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 10012, effective 10-9-2001)

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.510 Special Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants

a) Monitoring for Phase I unregulated contaminants.

1) All CWS and NTNCWS suppliers must shall begin monitoring for the contaminants listed in subsection (a)(5) no later than the following dates:

- A) Less than 3300 persons served: January 1, 1991.
- B) 3300 to 10,000 persons served: January 1, 1989.
- C) More than 10,000 persons served: January 1, 1988.

2) SWS and mixed system suppliers must shall sample at points in the distribution system representative of each water source or at entry points to the distribution system after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one year of quarterly samples per water source.

3) GWS suppliers must shall sample at points of entry to the distribution system representative of each well after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one sample per entry point to the distribution system.

4) The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

5) List of Phase I unregulated chemical contaminants:

Bromobenzene
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
Chloromethane
o-Chlorotoluene
p-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane

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- 3) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from any of the requirements of subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this Section above.
- 4) The Agency must ~~shall~~ grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 as follows:
- A) From any requirement of subsection (b)(1) of this Section above based on consideration of the factors set forth at Section 611.110(e), and
- B) From any requirement of subsection (b)(2) of this Section above if previous analytical results indicate contamination would not occur, provided this data was collected after January 1, 1990.
- 5) A GWS supplier must ~~shall~~ take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system that is representative of each well after treatment ("sampling point").
- 6) A SWS or mixed system supplier must ~~shall~~ take a minimum of one sample at points in the distribution system that are representative of each source or at each entry point to the system after treatment ("sampling point").
- 7) If the system draws water from more than one source and sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must ~~shall~~ sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions (when water representative of all sources is being used).
- 8) The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.
- 9) Suppliers must ~~shall~~ take samples at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP allowing another sampling point because conditions make another sampling point more representative of the water from each source or treatment plant.
- BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(9) of this Section above corresponds with duplicate segments of 40 CFR 141.40(n)(5) and (n)(6) (2000)†1995†, which correspond with subsections (b)(5) and (b)(6) of this Section above. The Board has adopted no counterpart to 40 CFR 141.40(n)(9), an optional provision that pertains to composite sampling. Otherwise, the structure of this Section directly corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(n) (2000)†1995†.
- 10) Instead of performing the monitoring required by this subsection, a CWS and NTNCWS supplier serving fewer than 150 service connections may send a letter to the Agency stating that the pWS is available for sampling. This letter must ~~shall~~ be sent to the Agency by January 1, 1994. The supplier must ~~shall~~ not send such samples to the Agency, unless requested to do so by the Agency.
- 11) List of Phase V unregulated organic contaminants with methods required for analysis (all methods are from USEPA Organic Methods unless otherwise noted; all are incorporated by reference in

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Section 611.102):

Contaminant

USEPA Organic Methods

Aldicarb	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Aldicarb sulfone	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Aldicarb sulfoxide	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Aldrin	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Butachlor	507, 525.2
Carbaryl	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Dicamba	515.1, 515.2, 555
Dieldrin	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Methomyl	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Metolachlor	507, 508.1, 525.2
Metribuzin	507, 508.1, 525.2
Propachlor	508, 508.1, 525.2

- 12) List of unregulated inorganic contaminants (all methods indicated are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102):

Contaminant

Methods

Sulfate

USEPA Environmental Inorganic Methods:
Methods 300.0, 375.2; ASTM Method D 4327-9
Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 4110,
4500-SO[4](2-) F,
4500-SO[4](2-) C
& 4500-SO[4](2-) D

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(n) (2000)†1995†.

- c) Analyses performed pursuant to this Section must be conducted by a laboratory certified pursuant to Section 611.646(g).

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(h) (2000)†1995†.

- d) All CWS and NTNCWS suppliers must ~~shall~~ repeat the monitoring required by this Section no less frequently than every five years, starting from the dates specified in subsections (a)(1) and (b)(2) of this Section above.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(l) (2000)†1995†.

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(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136315, effective 10-9-2001)

SUBPART L: MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.521 Routine Coliform Monitoring

- a) Suppliers must ~~shall~~ collect total coliform samples at sites that ~~which~~ are representative of water throughout the distribution system according to a written sample sitting plan, which must be approved by special exception permit.
- b) The monitoring frequency for total coliforms for CWSs is based on the population served by the CWS, as set forth in Section 611.521 Table A.
- c) The monitoring frequency for total coliforms for non-CWSs is as follows:

- 1) A non-CWS using only groundwater (except groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, as determined in Section 611.521) and serving 1,000 persons or fewer must ~~shall~~ monitor each calendar quarter that the system provides water to the public, except that the Agency must ~~shall~~ reduce this monitoring frequency if a sanitary survey shows that the system is free of sanitary defects. Beginning June 29, 1994, the Agency cannot reduce the monitoring frequency for a non-CWS using only groundwater (except groundwater under the direct influence of surface water) and serving 1,000 persons or fewer to less than once per year.

- 2) A non-CWS using only groundwater (except groundwater under the direct influence of surface water) and serving more than 1,000 persons during any month must ~~shall~~ monitor at the same frequency as a like-sized CWS, as specified in subsection (b) of this Section above, except the Agency must ~~shall~~ reduce this monitoring frequency for any month the system serves 1,000 persons or fewer. The ~~the~~ Agency cannot reduce the monitoring to less than once per year. For systems using groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, subsection (c)(4) of this Section below applies.

- 3) A non-CWS using surface water, in total or in part, must ~~shall~~ monitor at the same frequency as a like-sized CWS, as specified in subsection (b) of this Section above. The persons it serves.

- 4) A non-CWS using groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, must ~~shall~~ monitor at the same frequency as a like-sized CWS, as specified in subsection (b) of this Section above. The supplier must ~~shall~~ begin monitoring at this frequency beginning six months after Public Health determines that the groundwater is under the direct influence of surface water.

- d) The supplier must ~~shall~~ collect samples at regular time intervals throughout the month, except that a supplier that ~~which~~ uses only

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groundwater (except groundwater under the direct influence of surface water) and serves 4,900 persons or fewer, may collect all required samples on a single day if they are taken from different sites.

- e) A PWS that uses surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, and does not practice filtration in compliance with Subpart B of this Part, must ~~shall~~ collect at least one sample near the first service connection each day the turbidity level of the source water, measured as specified in Section 611.532(b), exceeds 1 NTU. This sample must be analyzed for the presence of total coliforms. When one or more turbidity measurements in any day exceed 1 NTU, the supplier must ~~shall~~ collect this coliform sample within 24 hours of the first exceedance exceedance, unless the Agency has determined, by special exception permit, that the supplier, for logistical reasons outside the supplier's control, cannot have the sample analyzed within 30 hours of collection. Sample results from this coliform monitoring must be included in determining compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.525.

- f) Special purpose samples, such as those taken to determine whether disinfection practices are sufficient following pipe placement, replacement or repair, must not be used to determine compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.525.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.21(a) (2000) ~~(1989)~~, ~~as amended at 54-Ped-Reg-275627-June-297-1989.~~

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136315, effective 10-9-2001)

SUBPART N: INORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.601 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring must ~~shall~~ be conducted as follows:

- a) Required sampling.
 - 1) Each supplier must ~~shall~~ take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required by Section 611.610 beginning in the initial compliance period.
 - 2) Each sampling point must produce samples that are representative of the water from each source after treatment or from each treatment plant, as required by subsection (b) of this Section below. The total number of sampling points must be representative of the water delivered to users throughout the PWS.
 - 3) The supplier must ~~shall~~ take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant and the Agency has granted a SEP pursuant to subsection (b)(5) of this Section below.
- b) Sampling points.

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- 1) Sampling point for GWSs. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.
- 2) Sampling points for SWSs and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points:
 - A) Each entry point after the application of treatment; or
 - B) A point in the distribution system that is representative of each source after treatment.
- 3) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall take a sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.
- 4) Additional sampling points. The Agency must shall, by SEP, designate additional sampling points in the distribution system or at the consumer's tap if it determines that such samples are necessary to more accurately determine consumer exposure.
- 5) Alternative sampling points. The Agency must shall, by SEP, approve alternate sampling points if the supplier demonstrates that the points are more representative than the generally required point.
- c) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4), an optional USEPA provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- d) The frequency of monitoring for the following contaminants must be in accordance with the following Sections:
 - 1) Asbestos: Section 611.602;
 - 2) Antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium: Section 611.603;
 - 3) Nitrate: Section 611.604; and
 - 4) Nitrite: Section 611.605.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a) and (c) (2000) to 1995.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 12611, effective 1/26/91)

Section 611.602 Asbestos Monitoring Frequency

The frequency of monitoring conducted to determine compliance with the MCL for asbestos in Section 611.301 is as follows:

- a) Unless the Agency has determined under subsection (c) that the PWS is not vulnerable, each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall monitor for asbestos during the first compliance period of each compliance cycle, beginning January 1, 1993.

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- b) CWS suppliers may apply to the Agency, by way of an application for a SEP under Section 611.110, for a determination that the CWS is not vulnerable based on consideration of the criteria listed in subsection (c) of this Section below.
- c) The Agency must shall determine that the CWS is "not vulnerable" if the CWS is not vulnerable to contamination either from asbestos in its source water, from corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe, or from both, based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - 1) Potential asbestos contamination of the water source; and
 - 2) The use of asbestos-cement pipe for finished water distribution and the corrosive nature of the water.
- d) A SEP based on a determination that a CWS is not vulnerable to asbestos contamination expires at the end of the compliance cycle for which it was issued.
- e) A supplier of a PWS vulnerable to asbestos contamination due solely to corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe must shall take one sample at a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe and under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur.
- f) A supplier of a PWS vulnerable to asbestos contamination due solely to source water must shall monitor in accordance with Section 611.601.
- g) A supplier of a PWS vulnerable to asbestos contamination due both to its source water supply and corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe must shall take one sample at a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe and under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur.
- h) A supplier that exceeds the MCL, as determined in Section 611.609, must shall monitor quarterly beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred.
- i) Reduction of quarterly monitoring.
 - 1) The Agency must shall issue a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to that specified by subsection (a) if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.
 - 2) The request must, at a minimum, include the following information:
 - A) For a GWS: two quarterly samples.
 - B) For an SWS or mixed system: four quarterly samples.
 - 3) In issuing a SEP, the Agency must shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (h) of this Section above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.609.
- j) If the Agency determines that data collected after January 1, 1990 are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section, it may grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows the supplier to use those data to satisfy the requirements of this Section for the

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compliance period beginning January 1, 1993.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(b) (2000)(1993).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136115, effective 1/1/93)

Section 611.603 Inorganic Monitoring Frequency

The frequency of monitoring conducted to determine compliance with the revised MCLs in Section 611.301 for antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium is as follows:

a) Supplier must shall take samples at each sampling point, beginning in the initial compliance period, as follows:

- 1) For GWSs: at least one sample during each compliance period;
- 2) For SWSs and mixed systems: at least one sample each year.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(1) (2000)(1994).

b) SEP Application.

1) The supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP that allows reduction from the monitoring frequencies specified in subsection (a) of this Section above pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) of this Section below and Section 611.110.

2) The supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP that relieves it of the requirement for monitoring cyanide pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) of this Section below and Section 611.110 if it can demonstrate that its system is not vulnerable due to a lack of any industrial source of cyanide.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(2) and (c)(6) (2000)(1994).

c) SEP Procedures. The Agency must shall review the request pursuant to the SEP procedures of Section 611.110 based on consideration of the factors in subsection (e) of this Section below.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(6) (2000)(1994).

d) Standard for SEP reduction in monitoring. The Agency must shall grant a SEP that allows a reduction in the monitoring frequency if the supplier demonstrates that all previous analytical results were less than the MCL, provided the supplier meets the following minimum data requirements:

- 1) For GWS suppliers: A minimum of three rounds of monitoring.
- 2) For SWS and mixed system suppliers: annual monitoring for at least three years.
- 3) At least one sample must have been taken since January 1, 1990.
- 4) A supplier that uses a new water source is not eligible for a SEP until it completes three rounds of monitoring from the new source.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(4) (2000)(1994).

e) Standard for SEP monitoring conditions. As a condition of any SEP, the Agency must shall require that the supplier take a minimum of one sample during the term of the SEP. In determining the appropriate reduced monitoring frequency, the Agency must shall consider:

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- 1) Reported concentrations from all previous monitoring;
- 2) The degree of variation in reported concentrations; and
- 3) Other factors may affect contaminant concentrations, such as changes in groundwater pumping rates, changes in the CWSs configuration, the CWS's operating procedures, or changes in stream flows or characteristics.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(3) and (c)(5) (2000)(1994).

f) SEP Conditions and Revision.

1) A SEP will expire at the end of the compliance cycle for which it was issued.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(3) (2000)(1994).

2) In issuing a SEP, the Agency must shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. A SEP must provide that the Agency will review and, where appropriate, revise its determination of the appropriate monitoring frequency when the supplier submits new monitoring data or when other data relevant to the supplier's appropriate monitoring frequency become available.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(6) (2000)(1994).

g) A supplier that exceeds the MCL for antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium, as determined in Section 611.609, must shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant, beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(7) (2000)(1994).

h) Reduction of quarterly monitoring.

1) The Agency must shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to that specified by subsection (a) of this Section above if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

2) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information:

- A) For a GWS: two quarterly samples.
- B) For an SWS or mixed system: four quarterly samples.
- 3) In issuing the SEP, the Agency must shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination must shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring for any contaminant pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.609 for that contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(8) (2000)(1994).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 136115, effective 1/1/93)

Section 611.609 Determining Compliance

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compliance with the MCLs of Sections 611.300 or 611.301 (as appropriate) must be determined based on the analytical result(s) obtained at each sampling point.

- a) For suppliers that monitor at a frequency greater than annual, compliance with the MCLs for antimony, asbestos, barium, cerium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point.

- 1) If the average at any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

- 2) If any one sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

- 3) Any sample below the method detection limit must be calculated at zero for the purpose of determining the annual average.

BOARD NOTE: The "method detection limit" is different from the "detection limit," as set forth in Section 611.600. The "method detection limit" is the level of contaminant that can be determined by a particular method with a 95 percent degree of confidence, as determined by the method outlined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference at Section 611.102.

- b) For suppliers that monitor annually or less frequently, compliance with the MCLs for antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, or thallium is determined by the level of the contaminant at any sampling point. If a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance will be based on the average of the two samples.

- c) Compliance with the MCLs for nitrate and nitrite is determined based on one sample if the levels of these contaminants are below the MCLs. If the levels of nitrate or nitrite exceed the MCLs in the initial sample, Section 611.606 requires confirmation sampling, and compliance is determined based on the average of the initial and confirmation samples.

- d) When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may give the public notice required by Subpart T only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system not in compliance.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(i) (2000) (+994).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 133.25, effective 10-1-2000)

SUBPART Q: RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.720 Analytical Methods

- a) The methods specified below, incorporated by reference in Section

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611.102, are to be used to determine compliance with Section Sections 611.330 and 611.331, except in cases where alternative methods have been approved in accordance with Section 611.480.

- 1) Gross Alpha and Beta:

A) ASTM Method 302;

B) Standard Methods:

i) Method 302; or

ii) Method 7110 B;

C) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: page 1;

D) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Method 900;

E) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 1;

F) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method 00-01; or

G) USGS Methods: Method R-1120-76.

- 2) Gross Alpha:

A) Standard Methods: Method 7110 C; or

B) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method 00-02.

- 3) Radium-226:

A) ASTM Methods:

i) Method D 2460-90; or

ii) Method D 3454-91;

B) New York Radium Method;

C) Standard Methods:

i) Method 304;

ii) Method 305;

iii) Method 7500-Ra B; or

iv) Method 7500-Ra C;

D) USDOE Methods: Method Ra-05;

E) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: pages 13 and 16;

F) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Method 903, 903.1;

G) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 19;

H) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method Ra-03, Ra-04; or

I) USGS Methods:

i) Method R-1140-76; or

ii) Method R-1141-76.

- 4) Radium-228:

A) Standards Methods:

i) Method 304; or

ii) Method 7500-Ra D;

B) New York Radium Method;

C) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: page 24;

D) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Method 904;

E) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 19;

F) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method Ra-05;

G) USGS Methods: Method R-1142-76; or

H) New Jersey Radium Method.

- 5) Uranium:

A) ASTM Methods:

i) Method D-2907;

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- ii) Method D-2907-91;
 iii) Method D 3972-90; or
 iv) Method D 5174-91;
 B) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Method 908, 908.1;
 C) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 33;
 D) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method 00-07; or
 E) USGS Methods:
 i) Method R-1180-76;
 ii) Method R-1181-76; or
 iii) Method R-1182-76.
- 6) Cesium:
 A) ASTM Methods:
 i) Method D 2459-72; or
 ii) Method D 3649-91;
 B) Standard Methods:
 i) Method 7120 (19th ed.); or
 ii) Method 7500-Cs B;
 C) USDOE Methods: Method 4.5.2.3;
 D) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: page 4;
 E) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Methods 901, 901.1;
 F) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 92; or
 G) USGS Methods:
 i) Method R-1110-76; or
 ii) Method R-1111-76.
- 7) Iodine:
 A) ASTM Methods:
 i) D 3649-91; or
 ii) D 4785-88;
 B) Standard Methods:
 i) Method 7120 (19th ed.);
 ii) Method 7500-I B;
 iii) Method 7500-I C; or
 iv) Method 7500-I D;
 C) USDOE Methods: Method 4.5.2.3;
 D) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: pages 6, 9;
 E) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 92; or
 F) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Methods 901.1, 902.
 8) Strontium-89 & 90:
 A) Standard Methods:
 i) Method 303; or
 ii) Method 7500-Sr B;
 B) USDOE Methods:
 i) Method Sr-01; or
 ii) Method Sr-02;
 C) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: page 29;
 D) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Method 905;
 E) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 65;
 F) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method Sr-04; or

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- G) USGS Methods: Method R-1160-76.
 9) Tritium:
 A) ASTM Methods: Method D 4107-91;
 B) Standard Methods:
 i) Method 306; or
 ii) Method 7500-3H B;
 C) USEPA Interim Radiochemical Methods: page 34;
 D) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Method 906;
 E) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 87;
 F) USEPA Radiochemistry Methods: Method H-02; or
 G) USGS Methods: Method R-1171-76.
- 10) Gamma Emitters:
 A) ASTM Methods:
 i) Method D 3649-91; or
 ii) Method D 4785-88;
 B) Standard Methods:
 i) Method 7120 (19th ed.);
 ii) Method 7500-Cs B; or
 iii) Method 7500-I B;
 C) USDOE Method: Method 4.5.2.3;
 D) USEPA Radioactivity Methods: Methods 901, 901.1, 902;
 E) USEPA Radiochemical Analyses: page 92; or
 F) USGS Methods: Method R-1110-76.
- b) When the identification and measurement of radionuclides other than those listed in subsection (a) are required, the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, are to be used, except in cases where alternative methods have been approved in accordance with Section 611.480:
 1) "Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", available from NTIS.
 2) HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, available from ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory.
- c) For the purpose of monitoring radioactivity concentrations in drinking water, the required sensitivity of the radioanalysis is defined in terms of a detection limit. The detection limit must be that concentration which can be counted with a precision of plus or minus 100 percent at the 95 percent confidence level (1.96 sigma where sigma is the standard deviation of the net counting rate of the sample).
 1) To determine compliance with Section 611.330(b), (c), and (e), (a) the detection limit must not exceed the concentrations set forth in the following table: ~~1-pCi/g; --to-determine-compliance-with Section-611-330(b)-the-detection-limit-must-not-exceed-3-pCi/g;~~
- | Contaminant | Detection Limit |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Gross alpha | 3 pCi/L |
| Particle activity | |
| Radium-226 | 1 pCi/L |

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Radium-228
Uranium

1 pCi/L
None

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.25(c) Table B, as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003.

- 2) To determine compliance with Section 611.330(d), 611.331 the detection limits must not exceed the concentrations listed in the following table: ~~that Section:~~

3) ~~the detection limits for man-made beta particle and photon emitters to determine the applicability of Section 611.881 are listed in the following table:~~

Radionuclide	Detection Limit
Tritium	1,000 pCi/L
Strontium-89	10 pCi/L
Strontium-90	2 pCi/L
Iodine-131	1 pCi/L
Cesium-134	10 pCi/L
Gross beta	4 pCi/L
Other radionuclides	1/10 of applicable limit

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.25(c) Table C (2000), as renumbered at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003 B-119987.

- d) To judge compliance with the MCLs listed in Section Sections 611.330 and 611.331, averages of data must be used and must be rounded to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the substance in question.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.25 (2000), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003 119987.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.731 Gross Alpha

monitoring requirements for gross alpha particle activity, radium-226, and radium-228, and uranium are as follows:

- a) Effective December 8, 2003, a community water system (CWS) supplier must conduct initial monitoring to determine compliance with Section 611.330(b), (c), and (e) by December 31, 2007. For the purposes of monitoring for gross alpha particle activity, radium-226, radium-228, uranium, and beta particle and photon radioactivity in drinking water, "detection limit" is defined as in Section 611.720(c).

- 1) Applicability and sampling location for an existing CWS supplier.

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An existing CWS supplier using groundwater, surface water, or both groundwater and surface water (for the purpose of this Section hereafter referred to as a supplier) must sample at every entry point to the distribution system that is representative of all sources being used (hereafter called a sampling point) under normal operating conditions. The supplier must take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or the Agency has designated a distribution system location, in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(C) of this Section.

- 2) Applicability and sampling location for a new CWS supplier. A new CWS supplier or a CWS supplier that uses a new source of water must begin to conduct initial monitoring for the new source within the first quarter after initiating use of the source. A CWS supplier must conduct more frequent monitoring when ordered by the Agency in the event of possible contamination or when changes in the distribution system or treatment processes occur that may increase the concentration of radioactivity in finished water.

- b) Initial monitoring: Effective December 8, 2003, a CWS supplier must conduct initial monitoring for gross alpha particle activity, radium-226, radium-228, and uranium as follows:

- 1) A CWS supplier without acceptable historical data, as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section, must collect four consecutive quarterly samples at all sampling points before December 31, 2007.

- 2) Grandfathering of data: A CWS supplier may use historical monitoring data collected at a sampling point to satisfy the initial monitoring requirements for that sampling point, under the following situations.

- A) To satisfy initial monitoring requirements, a CWS supplier having only one entry point to the distribution system may use the monitoring data from the last compliance monitoring period that began between June 2000 and December 8, 2003.
- B) To satisfy initial monitoring requirements, a CWS supplier with multiple entry points and having appropriate historical monitoring data for each entry point to the distribution system may use the monitoring data from the last compliance monitoring period that began between June 2000 and December 8, 2003.

- C) To satisfy initial monitoring requirements, a CWS supplier with appropriate historical data for a representative point in the distribution system may use the monitoring data from the last compliance monitoring period that began between June 2000 and December 8, 2003, provided that the Agency finds that the historical data satisfactorily demonstrate that each entry point to the distribution system is expected to be in compliance based upon the historical data and

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monitoring period to determine the monitoring frequency for subsequent monitoring periods (e.g., if a supplier's sampling point is on a nine year monitoring period, and the sample result is above one-half the MCL, then the next monitoring period for that sampling point is three years).

- 5) If a supplier has a monitoring result that exceeds the MCL while on reduced monitoring, the supplier must collect and analyze quarterly samples at that sampling point until the supplier has results from four consecutive quarters that are below the MCL, unless the supplier enters into another schedule as part of a formal compliance agreement with the Agency.

- d) Compositing: Effective December 8, 2003, to fulfill quarterly monitoring requirements for gross alpha particle activity, radium-226, radium-228, or uranium, a supplier may composite up to four consecutive quarterly samples from a single entry point if analysis is done within a year after the first sample. The analytical results from the composited sample must be treated as the average analytical result to determine compliance with the MCLs and the future monitoring frequency. If the analytical result from the composited sample is greater than one-half the MCL, the Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, direct the supplier to take additional quarterly samples before allowing the supplier to sample under a reduced monitoring schedule.

- e) Effective December 8, 2003, a gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required radium-226 measurement, provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 5 pCi/L. A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required uranium measurement provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 15 pCi/L.
 - 1) The gross alpha measurement must have a confidence interval of 95% (1.65 sigma, where sigma is the standard deviation of the net counting rate of the sample) for radium-226 and uranium.
 - 2) When a supplier uses a gross alpha particle activity measurement in lieu of a radium-226 or uranium measurement, the gross alpha particle activity analytical result will be used to determine the future monitoring frequency for radium-226 and/or uranium.
 - 3) If the gross alpha particle activity result is less than detection, one-half the detection limit will be used to determine compliance and the future monitoring frequency.

- f) Until December 8, 2003, compliance compliance must be based on the analysis of an annual composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or the average of the analyses of four samples obtained at quarterly intervals.
 - 1) A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required radium-226 and radium-228 analysis, provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 5 pCi/L at a confidence level of 95 percent (1.65 sigma where sigma is the standard deviation of the net counting rate of the

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reasonable assumptions about the variability of contaminant levels between entry points. The Agency must make its finding in writing, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, indicating how the data conforms to the requirements of this subsection (b)(2).

- 3) For gross alpha particle activity, uranium, radium-226, and radium-228 monitoring, the Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, waive the final two quarters of initial monitoring for a sampling point if the results of the samples from the previous two quarters are below the detection limit.

- 4) If the average of the initial monitoring results for a sampling point is above the MCL, the supplier must collect and analyze quarterly samples at that sampling point until the system has results from four consecutive quarters that are at or below the MCL, unless the supplier enters into another schedule as part of a formal compliance agreement with the Agency.

- c) Reduced monitoring: Effective December 8, 2003, the Agency may allow a CWS supplier to reduce the future frequency of monitoring from once every three years to once every six or nine years at each sampling point, based on the following criteria:

- 1) If the average of the initial monitoring results for each contaminant (i.e., gross alpha particle activity, uranium, radium-226, or radium-228) is below the detection limit specified in the table at Section 611.720(c)(1), the supplier must collect and analyze for that contaminant using at least one sample at that sampling point every nine years.

- 2) For gross alpha particle activity and uranium, if the average of the initial monitoring results for each contaminant is at or above the detection limit but at or below one-half the MCL, the supplier must collect and analyze for that contaminant using at least one sample at that sampling point every six years. For combined radium-226 and radium-228, the analytical results must be combined. If the average of the combined initial monitoring results for radium-226 and radium-228 is at or above the detection limit but at or below one-half the MCL, the supplier must collect and analyze for that contaminant using at least one sample at that sampling point every six years.

- 3) For gross alpha particle activity and uranium, if the average of the initial monitoring results for each contaminant is above one-half the MCL but at or below the MCL, the supplier must collect and analyze at least one sample at that sampling point every three years. For combined radium-226 and radium-228, the analytical results must be combined. If the average of the combined initial monitoring results for radium-226 and radium-228 is above one-half the MCL but at or below the MCL, the supplier must collect and analyze at least one sample at that sampling point every three years.

- 4) A supplier must use the samples collected during the reduced

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sample). In localities where radium-228 may be present in drinking water, the Agency may, by permit condition, require radium-226 or radium-228 analyses when the gross alpha particle activity exceeds 2 pCi/L.

- 2) When the gross alpha particle activity exceeds 5 pCi/L, the same or an equivalent sample must be analyzed for radium-226. If the concentration of radium-226 exceeds 3 pCi/L the same or an equivalent sample must be analyzed for radium-228.

gb) See Section 611.100(e).

hc) Until December 8, 2003, CWS suppliers must monitor at least once every four years following the procedure required by subsection (a) of this Section. When an annual record taken in conformance with subsection (a) of this Section has established that the average annual concentration is less than half the MCLs established by Section 611.330, the Agency shall, by special exception permit, substitute analysis of a single sample for the quarterly sampling procedure required by subsection (f) of this Section.

- 1) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require more frequent monitoring in the vicinity of mining or other operations that may contribute alpha particle radioactivity to either surface or groundwater sources of drinking water.

- 2) A CWS supplier must monitor in conformance with subsection (f) of this Section for one year after the introduction of a new water source. The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require more frequent monitoring in the event of possible contamination or when changes in the distribution system or treatment process occur that may increase the concentration of radioactivity in finished water.

- 3) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require a CWS supplier using two or more sources having different concentrations of radioactivity to monitor source water, in addition to water from a free-flowing tap.

- 4) The Agency must not require monitoring for radium-228 to determine compliance with Section 611.330 after the initial period, provided that the average annual concentration of radium-228 has been assayed at least once using the quarterly sampling procedure required by subsection (f) of this Section.

- 5) The Agency must require the CWS supplier to conduct annual monitoring if the radium-226 concentration exceeds 3 pCi/L.

id) Until December 8, 2003, if the average annual MCL for gross alpha particle activity or total radium as set forth in Section 611.330 is exceeded, the CWS must give notice to the Agency and notify the public as required by Subpart V. Monitoring at quarterly intervals must be continued until the annual average concentration no longer exceeds the MCL or until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

NOTE: Subsections (a) through (e) derive from 40 CFR 141.26(a)

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(2000) (1999), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003. Subsections (f) through (i) derive from 40 CFR 141.26(a), as effective until December 8, 2003 260227-May-47-2000.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 146.1.1, effective 06-9-2001)

Section 611.732 Beta Particle and Photon Manmade Radioactivity

Monitoring and compliance requirements for manmade radioactivity. To determine compliance with the maximum contaminant levels in Section 611.330(d) for beta particle and photon radioactivity, a supplier must monitor at a frequency as follows: ~~in CWSs are as follows:~~

- a) Effective December 8, 2003, a CWS supplier (either a surface water or groundwater supplier) designated by the Agency, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, as vulnerable must sample for beta particle and photon radioactivity. A supplier must collect quarterly samples for beta emitters and annual samples for tritium and strontium-90 at each entry point to the distribution system (hereafter called a sampling point), beginning within one quarter after being notified by the Agency. A supplier already designated by the Agency must continue to sample until the Agency reviews and either reaffirms or removes the designation, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110.

- 1) If the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring potassium-40 beta particle activity at a sampling point has a running annual average (computed quarterly) less than or equal to 50 pCi/L (screening level), the Agency may reduce the frequency of monitoring at that sampling point to once every three years. A supplier must collect all samples required in subsection (a) of this Section during the reduced monitoring period.

- 2) For a supplier in the vicinity of a nuclear facility, the Agency may allow the CWS supplier to utilize environmental surveillance data collected by the nuclear facility in lieu of monitoring at the supplier's entry points, where the Agency determines if such data is applicable to a particular water system, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110. In the event that there is a release from a nuclear facility, a supplier that is using surveillance data must begin monitoring at the community water supplier's entry points in accordance with subsection (b)(1) of this Section.

- b) Effective December 8, 2003, a CWS supplier (either a surface water or groundwater supplier) designated by the Agency, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, as utilizing waters contaminated by effluents from nuclear facilities must sample for beta particle and photon radioactivity. A supplier must collect quarterly samples for beta emitters and iodine-131 and annual samples for tritium and strontium-90 at each entry point to the distribution system (hereafter

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called a sampling point), beginning within one quarter after being notified by the Agency. A supplier already designated by the Agency as a supplier using waters contaminated by effluents from nuclear facilities must continue to sample until the Agency reviews and either reaffirms or removes the designation, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110.

1) Quarterly monitoring for gross beta particle activity must be based on the analysis of monthly samples or the analysis of a composite of three monthly samples.

BOARD NOTE: In corresponding 40 CFR 141.26(b)(2)(i), USEPA recommends the use of a composite of three monthly samples.

2) For iodine-131, a composite of five consecutive daily samples must be analyzed once each quarter. The Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, order more frequent monitoring for iodine-131 where it is identified in the finished water.

3) Annual monitoring for strontium-90 and tritium must be conducted by means of the analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or analysis of four quarterly samples.

BOARD NOTE: In corresponding 40 CFR 141.26(b)(2)(iii), USEPA recommends the analysis of four consecutive quarterly samples.

4) If the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring potassium-40 beta particle activity at a sampling point has a running annual average (computed quarterly) less than or equal to 15 pCi/L, the Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, reduce the frequency of monitoring at that sampling point to once every three years. The supplier must collect all samples required in subsection (b) of this Section during the reduced monitoring period.

5) For a supplier in the vicinity of a nuclear facility, the Agency may allow the CWS to utilize environmental surveillance data collected by the nuclear facility in lieu of monitoring at the system's entry points, where the Agency determines, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, that such data is applicable to the particular water system. In the event that there is a release from a nuclear facility, a supplier that uses such surveillance data must begin monitoring at the CWS's entry points in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

c) Effective December 8, 2003, a CWS supplier designated by the Agency to monitor for beta particle and photon radioactivity can not apply to the Agency for a waiver from the monitoring frequencies specified in subsection (a) or (b) of this Section.

d) Effective December 8, 2003, a CWS supplier may analyze for naturally occurring potassium-40 beta particle activity from the same or equivalent sample used for the gross beta particle activity analysis. A supplier is allowed to subtract the potassium-40 beta particle activity value from the total gross beta particle activity value to determine if the screening level is exceeded. The potassium-40 beta

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particle activity must be calculated by multiplying elemental potassium concentrations (in mg/L) by a factor of 0.82.

e) Effective December 8, 2003, if the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring potassium-40 beta particle activity exceeds the screening level, an analysis of the sample must be performed to identify the major radioactive constituents present in the sample and the appropriate doses must be calculated and summed to determine compliance with Section 611.330(d)(1), using the formula in Section 611.330(d)(2). Doses must also be calculated and combined for measured levels of tritium and strontium to determine compliance.

f) Effective December 8, 2003, a supplier must monitor monthly at the sampling points that exceeds the maximum contaminant level in Section 611.330(d) beginning the month after the exceedance occurs. A supplier must continue monthly monitoring until the supplier has established, by a rolling average of three monthly samples, that the MCL is being met. A supplier that establishes that the MCL is being met must return to quarterly monitoring until it meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a)(2) or (b)(1) of this Section.

g) Until December 8, 2003, CWSs using surface water sources and serving more than 100,000 persons and such other CWSs as the Agency by permit condition requires must monitor for compliance with Section 611.331 by analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or analysis of four quarterly samples. Compliance with Section 611.331 is assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of gross beta particle activity is less than 50 pCi/L and if the average annual concentrations of tritium and strontium-90 are less than those listed in Section 611.331, provided that if both radionuclides are present the sum of their annual dose equivalents to bone marrow must not exceed 4 millirem/year.

1) If the gross beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, an analysis of the sample must be performed to identify the major radioactive constituents present and the appropriate organ and total body doses must be calculated to determine compliance with Section 611.331.

2) If the MCLs are exceeded, the Agency shall, by special exception permit, require the supplier to conduct additional monitoring to determine the concentration of man-made radioactivity in principal watersheds.

3) The Agency shall, pursuant to subsection (f) of this Section, by special exception permit, require suppliers of water utilizing only groundwater to monitor for man-made radioactivity.

h) See Section 611.100(e).

i) Until December 8, 2003, CWS suppliers must monitor at least every four years following the procedure in subsection (g) of this Section.

j) Until December 8, 2003, the Agency must shall, by special exception permit, require any CWS supplier utilizing waters contaminated by effluents from nuclear facilities to initiate quarterly monitoring for gross beta particle and iodine-131

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radioactivity and annual monitoring for strontium-90 and tritium.

- 1) Quarterly monitoring for gross beta particle activity must be based on the analysis of monthly samples or the analysis of a composite of three monthly samples. If the gross beta particle activity in a sample exceeds 15 pCi/L, the same or an equivalent sample must be analyzed for strontium-89 and cesium-134. If the gross beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, an analysis of the sample must be performed to identify the major radioactive constituents present and the appropriate organ and total body doses must be calculated to determine compliance with Section 611.331.

- 2) For iodine-131, a composite of five consecutive daily samples must be analyzed once each quarter. The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require more frequent monitoring when iodine-131 is identified in the finished water.

- 3) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require annual monitoring for strontium-90 and tritium by means of the analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or analysis of four quarterly samples.

- 4) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, allow the substitution of environmental surveillance data taken with conjunction with a nuclear facility for direct monitoring of manmade radioactivity by the supplier where the Agency determines such data is applicable to the CWS.

ke) Until December 8, 2003, if the average annual MCL for man-made radioactivity set forth in Section 611.331 is exceeded, the operator of a CWS must give notice to the Agency and to the public as required by Subpart V. Monitoring at monthly intervals must be continued until the concentration no longer exceeds the MCL or until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a) through (f) derive Derived from 40 CFR 141.26(b) (2000) (1999), as amended at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003. Subsections (g) through (k) derive from 40 CFR 141.26(b), as effective until December 8, 2003 26022--May--47 2000.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 26022, effective 10/19/2001)

Section 611.733 General Monitoring and Compliance Requirements

he following requirements apply effective December 8, 2003:

- a) The Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, require more frequent monitoring than specified in Sections 611.731 and 611.732 or may require confirmation samples. The results of the initial and confirmation samples will be averaged for use in a compliance determination.

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- b) Each PWS supplier must monitor at the time designated by the Agency during each compliance period.

- c) Compliance: compliance with Section 611.330(b) through (e) must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point. If one sampling point is in violation of an MCL, the supplier is in violation of the MCL.

- 1) For a supplier monitoring more than once per year, compliance with the MCL is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point. If the average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance with the MCL.

- 2) For a supplier monitoring more than once per year, if any sample result would cause the running average to exceed the MCL at any single sampling point, the supplier is immediately out of compliance with the MCL.

- 3) a supplier must include all samples taken and analyzed under the provisions of this Section and Sections 611.731 and 611.732 in determining compliance, even if that number is greater than the minimum required.

- 4) If a supplier does not collect all required samples when compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly samples, compliance will be based on the running average of the samples collected.

- 5) If a sample result is less than the detection limit, zero will be used to calculate the annual average, unless a gross alpha particle activity is being used in lieu of radium-226 and/or uranium. If the gross alpha particle activity result is less than detection, one-half the detection limit will be used to calculate the annual average.

- d) The Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, allow the supplier to delete results of obvious sampling or analytic errors.

- e) If the MCL for radioactivity set forth in Section 611.330(b) through (e) is exceeded, the operator of a CWS must give notice to the Agency pursuant to Section 611.840 and to the public as required by Subpart V of this Part.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.26(c), as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76745 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 23011, effective 10/19/2001)

SUBPART R: ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section 611.745 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 611.261 and 611.262, a public water system subject to the requirements of this Subpart that provides conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration must

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report monthly to the Agency the information specified in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section beginning January 1, 2002. In addition to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 611.261 and 611.262, a public water system subject to the requirements of this Subpart that provides filtration approved under Section 611.743(b) must report monthly to the Agency the information specified in subsection (a) of this Section beginning January 1, 2002. The reporting in subsection (a) of this Section is in lieu of the reporting specified in Section 611.262(a).

a) Turbidity measurements, as required by Section 611.743, must be reported within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Information that must be reported is the following:

- 1) The total number of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month.
- 2) The number and percentage of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month that which are less than or equal to the turbidity limits specified in Section 611.743(a) or (b).
- 3) The date and value of any turbidity measurements taken during the month that exceed 1 NTU for systems using conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration, or that exceed the maximum level under Section 611.743(b).

b) Systems must maintain the results of individual filter monitoring taken under Section 611.744 for at least three years. Systems must report that they have conducted individual filter turbidity monitoring under Section 611.744 within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Systems must report individual filter turbidity measurement results taken under Section 611.744 within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public only if measurements demonstrate one or more of the conditions in subsections (b)(1) through (4) of this Section. Systems that use lime softening may apply to the Agency for alternative exceedance levels for the levels specified in subsections (b)(1) through (4) of this Section if they can demonstrate that higher turbidity levels in individual filters are due to lime carryover only and not due to degraded filter performance.

1) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must either produce a filter profile for the filter within seven days after the exceedance (if the system is not able to identify an obvious reason for the abnormal filter performance) and report that the profile has been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedance.

2) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 0.5 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at the end of the first four hours of continuous

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filter operation after the filter has been backwashed or otherwise taken offline, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must either produce a filter profile for the filter within seven days after the exceedance (if the system is not able to identify an obvious reason for the abnormal filter performance) and report that the profile has been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedance.

3) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at any time in each of three consecutive months, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must conduct a self-assessment of the filter within 14 days after the exceedance and report that the self-assessment was conducted. The self-assessment must consist of at least the following components: assessment of filter performance; development of a filter profile; identification and prioritization of factors limiting filter performance; assessment of the applicability of corrections; and preparation of a filter self-assessment report.

4) For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than 2.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at any time in each of two consecutive months, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the dates on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must arrange for the conduct of a comprehensive performance evaluation by the Agency or a third party approved by the Agency no later than 30 days following the exceedance and have the evaluation completed and submitted to the Agency no later than 90 days following the exceedance.

c) Additional reporting requirements.

1) If at any time the turbidity exceeds 1 NTU in representative samples of filtered water in a system using conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration, the supplier must consult with the Agency as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours after the exceedance ~~exceedance~~ is known, in accordance with the public notification requirements under Section 611.903(b)(3).

2) If at any time the turbidity in representative samples of filtered water exceeds the maximum level set by the Agency under Section 611.743(b) for filtration technologies other than conventional filtration treatment, direct filtration, slow sand filtration, or diatomaceous earth filtration, the supplier must consult with the Agency as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours after the exceedance is known, in accordance with the public notification requirements under Section 611.903(b)(3).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.175 (2000) ~~†199977-as-amended-at-65-Fed-~~

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Reg--26035-(May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13723 effective 06-9-2001)

SUBPART V: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS

Section 611.901 General Public Notification Requirements

The requirements of this Subpart V replace former notice requirements.

- a) Who must give public notice. Each owner or operator of a public water system (a CWS, an NTNCWS, or a transient non-CWS) must give notice for all violations of an NPDWR and for other situations, as listed in this subsection (a). The term "NPDWR violation" is used in this Subpart V to include violations of an MCL, an MRDL, a treatment technique, monitoring requirements, or a testing procedure set forth in this Part. Appendix G to this Part identifies the tier assignment for each specific violation or situation requiring a public notice.

1) NPDWR violations:

- A) A failure to comply with an applicable MCL or MRDL.
B) A failure to comply with a prescribed treatment technique.
C) A failure to perform water quality monitoring, as required by this Part.
D) A failure to comply with testing procedures as prescribed by this Part.

2) Relief equivalent to a variance and exemptions under sections 1415 and 1416 of SDWA:

- A) Operation under relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 variance, under Section 611.111, or a SDWA section 1416 exemption, under Section 611.112.
B) A failure to comply with the requirements of any schedule that has been set under relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 variance, under Section 611.111, or a SDWA section 1415 exemption, under Section 611.112.

3) Special public notices:

- A) The occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak or other waterborne emergency.
B) An exceedance of the nitrate MCL by a non-CWS, where granted permission by the Agency under Section 611.300(d).
C) An exceedance of the secondary fluoride standard of Section 611.858.
D) The availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring data.
E) Other violations and situations determined by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 to require a public notice under this Subpart, not already listed in Appendix G.
- b) The type of public notice required for each violation or situation.
The public notice requirements of this Subpart V are divided into

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three tiers, to take into account the seriousness of the violation or situation and of any potential adverse health effects that may be involved. The public notice requirements for each violation or situation listed in subsection (a) of this Section are determined by the tier to which it is assigned. This subsection (b) provides the definition of each tier. Appendix G of this Part identifies the tier assignment for each specific violation or situation.

- 1) Tier 1 public notice: required for NPDWR violations and situations with significant potential to have serious adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure.

- 2) Tier 2 public notice: required for all other NPDWR violations and situations with potential to have serious adverse effects on human health.

- 3) Tier 3 public notice: required for all other NPDWR violations and situations not included in Tier 1 and Tier 2.

c) Who must receive notice.

- 1) Each PWS supplier must provide public notice to persons served by the water supplier, in accordance with this Subpart V. A PWS supplier that sells or otherwise provides drinking water to another PWS supplier (i.e., to a consecutive system) is required to give public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive system; the consecutive system supplier is responsible for providing public notice to the persons it serves.

- 2) If a PWS supplier has a violation in a portion of the distribution system that is physically or hydraulically isolated from other parts of the distribution system, the Agency may allow the system to limit distribution of the public notice to only persons served by that portion of the system that is out of compliance. Permission by the Agency for limiting distribution of the notice must be granted in writing, by a SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110.

- 3) A copy of the notice must also be sent to the Agency, in accordance with the requirements under Section 611.840(d).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.201 (2000) 7-as-added-at-65-Ped--Reg-26035-(May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13724, effective 06-9-2001)

Section 611.902 Tier 1 Public Notice--Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice

- a) Violations or situations that require a Tier 1 public notice. This subsection (a) lists the violation categories and other situations requiring a Tier 1 public notice. Appendix G of this Part identifies the tier assignment for each specific violation or situation.

- 1) Violation of the MCL for total coliforms when fecal coliform or E. coli are present in the water distribution system (as specified in Section 611.325(b)), or when the water supplier

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fails to test for fecal coliforms or E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for coliform (as specified in Section 611.525);

- 2) Violation of the MCL for nitrate, nitrite, or total nitrate and nitrite, as defined in Section 611.301, or when the water supplier fails to take a confirmation sample within 24 hours after the supplier's receipt of the results from the first sample showing an exceedance of the results from the first sample showing an exceedance of the nitrate or nitrite MCL, as specified in Section 611.606(b);

- 3) Exceedance of the nitrate MCL by a non-CWS supplier, where permitted to exceed the MCL by the Agency under Section 611.300(d), as required under Section 611.909;

- 4) Violation of the MRDL for chlorine dioxide, as defined in Section 611.313(a), when one or more samples taken in the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the MRDL at the entrance of the distribution system exceed the MRDL, or when the water supplier does not take the required samples in the distribution system, as specified in Section 611.383(c)(2)(A);

- 5) Violation of the turbidity MCL under Section 141.13(b), where the Agency determines after consultation that a Tier 1 notice is required or where consultation does not take place within 24 hours after the supplier learns of the violation;

- 6) Violation of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) or Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment rule (IESWTR) treatment technique requirement resulting from a single exceedance of the maximum allowable turbidity limit (as identified in Appendix G), where the primacy agency determines after consultation that a Tier 1 notice is required or where consultation does not take place within 24 hours after the supplier learns of the violation;

- 7) Occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak, as defined in Section 611.101, or other waterborne emergency (such as a failure or significant interruption in key water treatment processes, a natural disaster that disrupts the water supply or distribution system, or a chemical spill or unexpected loading of possible pathogens into the source water that significantly increases the potential for drinking water contamination);

- 8) Other violations or situations with significant potential to have serious adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure, as determined by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110.

- b) When the Tier 1 public notice is to be provided. Additional steps required. A PWS supplier must:

- 1) Provide a public notice as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the supplier learns of the violation;

- 2) Initiate consultation with the Agency as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours after the PWS supplier learns of the violation or situation, to determine additional public notice

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requirements; and

- 3) Comply with any additional public notification requirements (including any repeat notices or direction on the duration of the posted notices) that are established as a result of the consultation with the Agency. Such requirements may include the timing, form, manner, frequency, and content of repeat notices (if any) and other actions designed to reach all persons served.

- c) The form and manner of the public notice. A PWS supplier must provide the notice within 24 hours in a form and manner reasonably calculated to reach all persons served. The form and manner used by the PWS supplier are to fit the specific situation, but must be designed to reach residential, transient, and non-transient users of the water system. In order to reach all persons served, a water supplier is to use, at a minimum, one or more of the following forms of delivery:
 - 1) Appropriate broadcast media (such as radio and television);
 - 2) Posting of the notice in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water supplier;
 - 3) Hand delivery of the notice to persons served by the water supplier; or
 - 4) Another delivery method approved in writing by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.202 (2000) 7-as-added-at-65-Ped--Reg-26036-(May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 110.110, effective 01-09-2001)

Section 611.903 Tier 2 Public Notice--Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice

- a) Violations or situations that require a Tier 2 public notice. This subsection lists the violation categories and other situations requiring a Tier 2 public notice. Appendix G to this Part identifies the tier assignment for each specific violation or situation.

- 1) All violations of the MCL, MRDL, and treatment technique requirements, except where a Tier 1 notice is required under Section 611.902(a) or where the Agency determines by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 that a Tier 1 notice is required;

- 2) Violations of the monitoring and testing procedure requirements, where the Agency determines by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 that a Tier 2 rather than a Tier 3 public notice is required, taking into account potential health impacts and persistence of the violation; and

- 3) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of any relief equivalent to a SDWA Section 1415 variance or a SDWA Section 1416 exemption in place.

- b) When Tier 2 public notice is to be provided.

- 1) A PWS supplier must provide the public notice as soon as

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practical, but no later than 30 days after the supplier learns of the violation. If the public notice is posted, the notice must remain in place for as long as the violation or situation persists, but in no case for less than seven days, even if the violation or situation is resolved. The Agency may, in appropriate circumstances, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, allow additional time for the initial notice of up to three months from the date the supplier learns of the violation. It is not appropriate for the Agency to grant an extension to the 30-day deadline for any unresolved violation or to allow across-the-board extensions by rule or policy for other violations or situations requiring a Tier 2 public notice. Extensions granted by the Agency must be in writing.

- 2) The PWS supplier must repeat the notice every three months as long as the violation or situation persists, unless the Agency determines that appropriate circumstances warrant a different repeat notice frequency. In no circumstance may the repeat notice be given less frequently than once per year. It is not appropriate for the Agency to allow less frequent repeat notice for an MCL violation under the Total Coliform Rule or a treatment technique violation under the Surface Water Treatment Rule or Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. It is also not appropriate for the Agency to allow across-the-board reductions in the repeat notice frequency for other ongoing violations requiring a Tier 2 repeat notice. An Agency determination allowing repeat notices to be given less frequently than once every three months must be in writing.

- 3) For the turbidity violations specified in this subsection (b)(3), a PWS supplier must consult with the Agency as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the supplier learns of the violation, to determine whether a Tier 1 public notice under Section 611.902(a) is required to protect public health. When consultation does not take place within the 24-hour period, the water system must distribute a Tier 1 notice of the violation within the next 24 hours (i.e., no later than 48 hours after the supplier learns of the violation), following the requirements under Section 611.902(b) and (c). Consultation with the Agency is required for the following:

- A) Violation of the turbidity MCL under Section 141.320(b); or
 B) Violation of the SWTR or IESWTR treatment technique requirement resulting from a single exceedance exceedance of the maximum allowable turbidity limit.

- c) The form and manner of Tier 2 public notice. A PWS supplier must provide the initial public notice and any repeat notices in a form and manner that is reasonably calculated to reach persons served in the required time period. The form and manner of the public notice may vary based on the specific situation and type of water system, but it must at a minimum meet the following requirements:

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- 1) Unless directed otherwise by the Agency in writing, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, a CWS supplier must provide notice by:

- A) Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the PWS supplier; and
 B) Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the supplier, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(1)(A) of this Section. Such persons may include those who do not pay water bills or do not have service connection addresses (e.g., house renters, apartment dwellers, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.). Other methods may include: Publication in a local newspaper; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., apartment building owners or large private employers); posting in public places served by the supplier or on the Internet; or delivery to community organizations.

- 2) Unless directed otherwise by the Agency in writing, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, a non-CWS supplier must provide notice by the following:

- A) Posting the notice in conspicuous locations throughout the distribution system frequented by persons served by the supplier, or by mail or direct delivery to each customer and service connection (where known); and
 B) Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the system if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(2)(A) of this Section. Such persons may include those served who may not see a posted notice because the posted notice is not in a location they routinely pass by. Other methods may include the following: Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers; use of E-mail to notify employees or students; or delivery of multiple copies in central locations (e.g., community centers).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.203 (2000) ~~as added at 65-Ped-Reg-26036-(May-4-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. ~~1-1-1-1~~, effective ~~1-1-1-1~~)

Section 611.904 Tier 3 Public Notice--Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice

- a) Violations or situations that require a Tier 3 public notice. This subsection (a) lists the violation categories and other situations requiring a Tier 3 public notice. Appendix G of this Part identifies the tier assignment for each specific violation or situation.

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- 1) Monitoring violations under this Part, except where a Tier 1 notice is required under Section 611.902(a) or where the Agency determines by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 that a Tier 2 notice is required;
 - 2) Failure to comply with a testing procedure established in this Part, except where a Tier 1 notice is required under Section 611.902(a) or where the Agency determines by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 that a Tier 2 notice is required;
 - 3) Operation under relief equivalent to a SDWA Section 1415 variance granted under Section 611.111 or relief equivalent to a SDWA Section 1416 exemption granted under Section 611.112;
 - 4) Availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring results, as required under Section 611.907; and
 - 5) Exceedance of the secondary standard for fluoride under Section 611.858, as required under Section 611.908.
- b) When the Tier 3 public notice is to be provided.
- 1) A PWS supplier must provide the public notice not later than one year after the supplier learns of the violation or situation or begins operating under relief equivalent to a SDWA Section 1415 variance or Section 1416 exemption. Following the initial notice, the supplier must repeat the notice annually for as long as the violation, relief equivalent to a SDWA Section 1415 variance or Section 1416 exemption, or other situation persists, but in no case less than seven days (even if the violation or situation is resolved).
 - 2) Instead of individual Tier 3 public notices, a PWS supplier may use an annual report detailing all violations and situations that occurred during the previous twelve months, as long as the timing requirements of subsection (b)(1) of this Section are met.
- c) The form and manner of the Tier 3 public notice. A PWS supplier must provide the initial notice and any repeat notices in a form and manner that is reasonably calculated to reach persons served in the required time period. The form and manner of the public notice may vary based on the specific situation and type of water system, but it must at a minimum meet the following requirements:
- 1) Unless directed otherwise by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 in writing, a CWS supplier must provide notice by the following:
 - A) Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the supplier; and
 - B) Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the supplier, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(1)(A) of this Section. Such persons may include those

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who do not pay water bills or do not have service connection addresses (e.g., house renters, apartment dwellers, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.). Other methods may include the following: publication in a local newspaper; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., apartment building owners or large private employers); posting in public places or on the Internet; or delivery to community organizations.

- 2) Unless directed otherwise by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 in writing, a non-CWS supplier must provide notice by the following:

- A) Posting the notice in conspicuous locations throughout the distribution system frequented by persons served by the supplier, or by mail or direct delivery to each customer and service connection (where known); and
- B) Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the supplier, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(2)(A) of this Section. Such persons may include those who may not see a posted notice because the notice is not in a location they routinely pass by. Other methods may include the following: publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers; use of E-mail to notify employees or students; or, delivery of multiple copies in central locations (e.g., community centers).

- d) When the Consumer Confidence Report may be used to meet the Tier 3 public notice requirements. For a CWS supplier, the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) required under Subpart U of this Part may be used as a vehicle for the initial Tier 3 public notice and all required repeat notices, as long as the following is true:

- 1) The CCR is provided to persons served no later than 12 months after the supplier learns of the violation or situation as required under Section 611.904(b);
- 2) The Tier 3 notice contained in the CCR follows the content requirements under Section 611.905; and
- 3) The CCR is distributed following the delivery requirements under Section 611.904(c).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.204 (2000) ~~7-as-added-at-65-Fed-Reg-26037-(May-47-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.908 Special Notice for Exceedance of the Fluoride Secondary Standard

- a) When to give special notice. A CWS supplier that exceeds the fluoride

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secondary standard (SMCL) of 2 mg/L, as specified in Section 611.858 (determined by the last single sample taken in accordance with Section 611.603), but does not exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 4 mg/L for fluoride (as specified in Section 611.301), must provide the public notice in subsection (c) of this Section to persons served. Public notice must be provided as soon as practical but no later than 12 months from the day the supplier learns of the exceedence **exceedence**. A copy of the notice must also be sent to all new billing units and new customers at the time service begins and to the Department of Public Health. The PWS supplier must repeat the notice at least annually for as long as the SMCL is exceeded. If the public notice is posted, the notice must remain in place for as long as the fluoride SMCL is exceeded, but in no case less than seven days (even if the exceedence **exceedence** is eliminated). On a case-by-case basis, the Agency may require an initial notice sooner than 12 months and repeat notices more frequently than annually.

- b) The form and manner of a special notice. The form and manner of the public notice (including repeat notices) must follow the requirements for a Tier 3 public notice in Section 611.904(c), (d)(1), and (d)(3).
- c) Mandatory language in a special notice. The notice must contain the following language, including the language necessary to fill in the blanks:

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system [name] has a fluoride concentration of [insert value] mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the USEPA's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

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For more information, please call [name of water system contact] of [name of community water system] at [phone number]. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.208 (2000) ~~7-as-added-at-65-Ped--Reg-26039-(May-4-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 11-9-2001, effective 11-9-2001)

Section 611.909 Special Notice for Nitrate Exceedences Above the MCL by a Non-Community Water System

- a) When the special notice is to be given. The owner or operator of a non-CWS supplier granted permission by the Agency under Section 611.300(d) to exceed the nitrate MCL must provide notice to persons served according to the requirements for a Tier 1 notice under Section 611.902(a) and (b).
- b) The form and manner of the special notice. A non-CWS supplier granted permission by the Agency to exceed the nitrate MCL under Section 611.300(d) must provide continuous posting of the fact that nitrate levels exceed 10 mg/L and the potential health effects of exposure, according to the requirements for Tier 1 notice delivery under Section 611.902(c) and the content requirements under Section 611.905.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.209 (2000) ~~7-as-added-at-65-Ped--Reg-26039-(May-4-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 11-9-2001, effective 11-9-2001)

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Section 611.APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Total Coliform Bacteria
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MCL: (systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month) fewer than 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect < 40 samples/month) fewer than 1 positive monthly sample.

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: MCL: (systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month) fewer than

5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect < 40 samples/month) fewer than 1 positive monthly sample.

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Naturally present in the environment.

Health effects language: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Contaminant (units): Fecal coliform and E. coli

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 0

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Human and animal fecal waste.

Health effects language: Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Contaminant (units): Total organic carbon (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Naturally present in the environment.

Health effects language: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water

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containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Turbidity (NTU)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Soil runoff.

Health effects language: Turbidity has no health effects.

However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 4 mrem/yr

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 4

MCLG: 0N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Health effects language: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Alpha emitters (pCi/L)-

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 15 pCi/L

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 15

MCLG: 0N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Combined radium (pCi/L)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 5 pCi/L

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 0N/A

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Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or -228 ~~radium-226-or-228~~ in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Uranium (ug/L)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 30ug/L
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
 MCL in CCR units: 30
 MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Inorganic contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Antimony (ppb)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.006
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
 MCL in CCR units: 6
 MCLG: 6

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Contaminant (units): Arsenic (ppb)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
 MCL in CCR units: 50
 MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Asbestos (MFL)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 7 MFL
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
 MCL in CCR units: 7
 MCLG: 7

Major sources in drinking water: Decay of asbestos cement water

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mains; erosion of natural deposits.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

Contaminant (units): Barium (ppm)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 2
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
 MCL in CCR units: 2
 MCLG: 2

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Contaminant (units): Beryllium (ppb)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.004
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
 MCL in CCR units: 4
 MCLG: 4

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Contaminant (units): Cadmium (ppb)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
 MCL in CCR units: 5
 MCLG: 5

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
 Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing Cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Contaminant (units): Chromium (ppb)
 Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1
 To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
 MCL in CCR units: 100
 MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
 Health effects language: Some people who use water containing

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chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Contaminant (units): Copper (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: AL=1.3

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: AL=1.3

MCLG: 1.3

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household

plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Health effects language: Copper is an essential nutrient, but

some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Contaminant (units): Cyanide (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from steel/metal

factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Contaminant (units): Fluoride (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 4

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 4

MCLG: 4

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits;

water additive that which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Contaminant (units): Lead (ppb)

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Traditional MCL in mg/L: AL=0.015

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: AL=15

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Infants and children who drink water

containing lead in excess of the action level could experience

delays in their physical or mental development. Children could

show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities.

Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Contaminant (units): Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 2

Major sources in drinking water: Erosion of natural deposits;

discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Contaminant (units): Nitrate (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 10

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 10

MCLG: 10

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from fertilizer use;

leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Infants below the age of six months who

drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become

seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include

shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Contaminant (units): Nitrite (ppm)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: 1

MCLG: 1

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from fertilizer use;

leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: Infants below the age of six months who

drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become

seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include

shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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Contaminant (units): Selenium (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 50
MCLG: 50
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Health effects language: Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Contaminant (units): Thallium (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 2
MCLG: 0.5
Major sources in drinking water: Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:

Contaminant (units): 2,4-D (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.07
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 70
MCLG: 70
Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

Contaminant (units): 2,4,5-TP [silvex] (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 50
MCLG: 50
Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned herbicide.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver

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problems.

Contaminant (units): Acrylamide
Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: TT
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Alachlor (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 2
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Atrazine (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.003
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 3
MCLG: 3
Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/L)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting

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cancer.

Contaminant (units): Carbofuran (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.04

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 40

MCLG: 40
Major sources in drinking water: Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.

Contaminant (units): Chlordane (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned termiticide.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Dalapon (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.

Contaminant (units): Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.4

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 400

MCLG: 400

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)

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Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.006

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 6

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from soil

fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Dinoseb (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.007

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 7

MCLG: 7

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Diquat (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.02

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 20

MCLG: 20

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide use.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

Contaminant (units): Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppg)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.00000003

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 30

MCLG: 0

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Major sources in drinking water: Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Endothall (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100

MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide use.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.

Contaminant (units): Endrin (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 2

MCLG: 2

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned insecticide.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Contaminant (units): Epichlorohydrin-

Traditional MCL in mg/L: TT

To convert for CCR, multiply by: --

MCL in CCR units: TT

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial

chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Ethylene dibromide (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.00005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 50

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum

refineries.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

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ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Glyphosate (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.7

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 700

MCLG: 700

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from herbicide use.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Heptachlor (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0004

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 400

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Residue of banned pesticide.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Breakdown of heptachlor.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.001

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 1

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Contaminant (units): Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.05
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 50
MCLG: 50

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

Contaminant (units): Lindane (ppt)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

Contaminant (units): Methoxychlor (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.04
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 40
MCLG: 40

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant (units): Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 200
MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

Contaminant (units): PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.0005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 500

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MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Pentachlorophenol (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.001
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 1
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Picloram (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.5
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 500
MCLG: 500

Major sources in drinking water: Herbicide runoff.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): Simazine (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.004
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 4
MCLG: 4

Major sources in drinking water: Herbicide runoff.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Contaminant (units): Toxaphene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.003
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 3
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

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Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile organic contaminants:

Contaminant (units): Benzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Bromate (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.010
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Chloramines (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MRDL = 4
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: MRDL = 4
MCLG: MRDLG = 4

Major sources in drinking water: Water additive used to control

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microbes.

Health effects language: Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Contaminant (units): Chlorine (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MRDL = 4
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: MRDL = 4
MCLG: MRDLG = 4

Major sources in drinking water: Water additive used to control microbes.

Health effects language: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Contaminant (units): Chlorite (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 1
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 1
MCLG: 0.8

Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Health effects language: Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Contaminant (units): Chlorine dioxide (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: MRDL = 0.8
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: MRDL = 800
MCLG: MRDLG = 800

Major sources in drinking water: Water additive used to control microbes.

Health effects language: Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Contaminant (units): Chlorobenzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

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To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 100
MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Contaminant (units): o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.6
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 600
MCLG: 600

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

Contaminant (units): p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.075
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 75
MCLG: 75

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

Contaminant (units): 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.007
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 7

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MCLG: 7

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.07
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 70
MCLG: 70

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 100
MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units): Dichloromethane (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 5
MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing

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1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Ethylbenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.7

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 700

MCLG: 700

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Contaminant (units): Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.060

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 60

MCLG: N/A

Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Styrene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.1

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 100

MCLG: 100

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

Contaminant (units): Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Contaminant (units): 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.07

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 70

MCLG: 70

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from textile-finishing factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

Contaminant (units): 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.2

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 200

MCLG: 200

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

Contaminant (units): 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 3

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

Contaminant (units): Trichloroethylene (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.005

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: 5

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): THHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.10/0.080

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To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 100/80
MCLG: N/A
Major sources in drinking water: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Toluene (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 1
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 1
MCLG: 1
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

Contaminant (units): Vinyl Chloride (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 0.002
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: 2
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units): Xylenes (ppm)
Traditional MCL in mg/L: 10
To convert for CCR, multiply by: --
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 10
Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Key:

Abbreviation Meaning

AL Action Level

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL	million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TT	Treatment Technique

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix A to Subpart O to 40 CFR 141 (2000) (1999), as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76749 December 7, 2000, effective December 8, 2003 26024-(May-4,-1999).

(Source: 061-92001 at 25 Ill. Reg. 136113, effective)

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Section 611.APPENDIX G NPDWR Violations and Situations Requiring Public Notice

See note 1 at the end of this Appendix for an explanation of the Agency's authority to alter the magnitude of a violation from that set forth in the following table.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Tier of public notice required</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>MCL/MRDL/TT violations(2)</u>	<u>Monitoring & testing procedure violations</u>	<u>Tier of public notice required</u>	<u>Citation</u>

I. Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):(3)

A. Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total coliform	2	611.325(a)	3	611.521-611.525		
2. Fecal coliform	1	611.325(b)	3	611.525		
E. coli		(4)1,3				
3. Turbidity MCL	2	611.320(a)	3	611.560		
4. Turbidity MCL (average of two days' samples >5 NTU)	(5) 2,1	611.320(b)	3	611.560		
5. Turbidity (for TT violations resulting from a single exceedance of maximum allowable turbidity level)	(6) 2,1	611.231(b), 611.233(b)(1), 611.250(a)(2), 611.250(b)(2), 611.250(c)(2), 611.250(d), 611.743(a)(2), 611.743(b)	3	611.531(a), 611.532(b), 611.533(a), 611.744		
6. Surface Water Treatment Rule violations, other than violations resulting from	2	611.211, 611.213, 611.220, 611.230-611.233, 611.240-611.242,	3	611.531-611.533		

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single exceedance of max. allowable turbidity level (TT)	611.250		
7. Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule violations, other than violations resulting from single exceedance of max. turbidity level (TT)	2	(7)611.740-611.743	3
			611.742, 611.744

B. Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)

1. Antimony	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
2. Arsenic	2	611.300(b), 611.612(c)	3	611.100, 611.101, 611.612
3. Asbestos (fibers >10 m)	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.602
4. Barium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
5. Beryllium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
6. Cadmium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
7. Chromium (total)	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603

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8. Cyanide	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
9. Fluoride	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
10. Mercury (inorganic)	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
11. Nitrate	1	611.301(b)	(8) 1,3	611.600, 611.601, 611.604, 611.606
12. Nitrite	1	611.301(b)	(8) 1,3	611.600, 611.601, 611.605, 611.606
13. Total Nitrate and Nitrite	1	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601
14. Selenium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
15. Thallium	2	611.301(b)	3	611.600, 611.601, 611.603
C. Lead and Copper Rule is 1.3 mg/L)				
				(Action Level for lead is 0.015 mg/L, for copper
1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)	2	611.350-611.355	3	611.356-611.359
D. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)				
1. 2,4-D	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648

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2. 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
3. Alachlor	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
4. Atrazine	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
5. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
6. Carbofuran	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
7. Chlordane	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
8. Dalapon	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
9. Di (2-ethyl- hexyl) adipate	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
10. Di (2-ethyl- hexyl) phthalate	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
11. Dibromochloro- propane (DBCP)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
12. Dinoseb	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
13. Dioxin (2,3, 7,8-TCDD)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
14. Diquat	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
15. Endothall	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
16. Endrin	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
17. Ethylene dibromide	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
18. Glyphosate	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
19. Heptachlor	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
20. Heptachlor epoxide	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648

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21. Hexachloro- benzene	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
22. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
23. Lindane	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
24. Methoxychlor	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
25. Oxamyl (Vydate)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
26. Pentachlorophenol	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
27. Picloram	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
28. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
29. Simazine	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
30. Toxaphene	2	611.310(c)	3	611.648
E. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)				
1. Benzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
2. Carbon tetrachloride	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
3. Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
4. o-Dichlorobenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
5. p-Dichlorobenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
6. 1,2-Dichloroethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
7. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646

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8. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
9. trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
10. Dichloromethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
11. 1,2-Dichloropropane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
12. Ethylbenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
13. Styrene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
14. Tetrachloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
15. Toluene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
16. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
17. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
18. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
19. Trichloroethylene	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
20. Vinyl chloride	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
21. Xylenes (total)	2	611.310(a)	3	611.646
F. Radioactive Contaminants				
1. Beta/photon emitters	2	611.330(d)	3	611.720(a), 611.732
2. Alpha emitters	2	611.330(c) 611.330(b)	3	611.720(a), 611.731
3. Combined radium	2	611.330(b)	3	611.720(a),

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9. Control of DBP precursors--TOC (TT) 2 611.385(a)-(b) 3 611.382(a), (d)
10. Benchmarking and disinfection profiling N/A N/A 3 611.742
11. Development of monitoring plan N/A N/A 3 611.382(f)

H. Other Treatment Techniques

1. Acrylamide (TT) 2 611.296 N/A N/A
2. Epichlorohydrin (TT) 2 611.296 N/A N/A

II. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring: (15±3)

- A. Unregulated contaminants N/A N/A 3 611.510
- B. Nickel N/A N/A 3 611.603, 611.611

III. Public Notification for Relief Equivalent to a SDWA Section 1415 Variance or a Section 1416 Exemption:

- A. Operation under relief equivalent to a SDWA section Section 1415 variance or a section Section 1416 exemption 3 (16±4)1415, 1416 N/A N/A
- B. Violation of conditions of relief equivalent to a SDWA section Section 1415 variance 2 1415, 1416, (17±5) 611.111, 611.112 N/A N/A

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- (226 & 228) 611.731
4. Uranium (9)2 611.330(e) (10)3 611.720(a), 611.731
- G. Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, Disinfectant Residuals. Where disinfection is used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and DBPs in drinking water, including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). (119)
1. Total trihalo-methanes (TTHMs) 2 (12±0) 611.310, 611.312(a) 3 611.680-611.688, 611.382(a)-(b)
2. Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) 2 611.312(a) 3 611.382(a)-(b)
3. Bromate 2 611.312(a) 3 611.382(a)-(b)
4. Chlorite 2 611.312(a) 3 611.382(a)-(b)
5. Chlorine (MRDL) 2 611.313(a) 3 611.382(a), (c)
6. Chloramine (MRDL) 2 611.313(a) 3 611.382(a), (c)
7. Chlorine dioxide (MRDL), where any 2 consecutive daily samples at entrance to distribution system only are above MRDL 2 611.313(a), 611.383(c)(3) 2 (13±±), 3 611.382(a), (c), 611.383(c)(2)
8. Chlorine dioxide (MRDL), where sample(s) in distribution system the next day are also above MRDL (14±2)1 611.313(a), 611.383(c)(3) 1 611.382(a), (c), 611.383(c)(2)

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Section 611.110, further require a more stringent public notice tier (e.g., Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under Sections 611.902(a) and 611.903(a).

2. Definition of the abbreviations used: "MCL" means maximum contaminant level, "MRDL" means maximum residual disinfectant level, and "TPT" means treatment technique.

3. The term "violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)" is used here to include violations of MCL, MRDL, treatment technique, monitoring, and testing procedure requirements.

4. Failure to test for fecal coliform or E. coli is a Tier 1 violation if testing is not done after any repeat sample tests positive for coliform. All other total coliform monitoring and testing procedure violations are Tier 3 violations.

5. A supplier that violates the turbidity MCL of 5 NTU based on an average of measurements over two consecutive days must consult with the Agency within 24 hours after learning of the violation. Based on this consultation, the Agency may subsequently decide to issue a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 that elevates the violation to a Tier 1 violation. If a system is unable to make contact with the Agency in the 24-hour period, the violation is automatically elevated to a Tier 1 violation.

6. A supplier with a treatment technique violation involving a single exceedance exceedance of a maximum turbidity limit under the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) or the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) are required to consult with the Agency within 24 hours after learning of the violation. Based on this consultation, the Agency may subsequently decide to issue a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that elevates the violation to a Tier 1 violation. If a system is unable to make contact with the Agency in the 24-hour period, the violation is automatically elevated to a Tier 1 violation.

7. Most of the requirements of the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (63 Fed. Reg. FR 69477 (December 16, 1998)) (Sections Secs- 611.740-611.741, 611.743-611.744) become effective January 1, 2002 for a Subpart B supplier (surface water systems and groundwater systems under the direct influence of surface water) that serves at least 10,000 persons. However, Section 611.742 is currently effective. The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) remains in effect for systems serving at least 10,000 persons even after 2002; the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule adds additional requirements and does not in many cases supercede the SWTR.

8. Failure to take a confirmation sample within 24 hours for nitrate or nitrite after an initial sample exceeds the MCL is a Tier 1 violation. Other

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or a section Section 1416 exemption

IV. Other Situations Requiring Public Notification:

A. Fluoride second- 3 611.858 N/A N/A

ary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) exceedance

B. Exceedance 1 611.300(d) N/A N/A

Exceedance of nitrate MCL for non-community systems, as allowed by the Agency

C. Availability of 3 611.510 N/A N/A

unregulated con- taminant monitoring data

D. Waterborne dis- 1 611.101, N/A N/A

ease outbreak 611.233(b)(2)

E. Other waterborne 1 N/A N/A N/A

emergency (1816)

F. Other situa- 1,2,3 N/A N/A

tions as deter- mined by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110

Appendix G--Endnotes

1. Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., reporting violations and failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports) do not require notice, unless otherwise determined by the Agency by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110. The Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to

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monitoring violations for nitrate are Tier 3.

9. The uranium MCL Tier 2 violation citations are effective December 8, 2003 for all community water systems.

10. The uranium Tier 3 violation citations are effective December 8, 2000 for all community water systems.

11. A Subpart B community or non-transient non-community system supplier that serves 10,000 persons or more must comply with new DBP MCLs, disinfectant MRDLs, and related monitoring requirements beginning January 1, 2002. All other community and non-transient non-community systems must meet the MCLs and MRDLs beginning January 1, 2004. A Subpart B transient non-community system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons that uses chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2002. A Subpart B transient non-community system supplier that serves fewer than 10,000 persons, that uses only ground water not under the direct influence of surface water, and which uses chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2004.

12. Section 611.310 will no longer apply after January 1, 2004.

13. Failure to monitor for chlorine dioxide at the entrance to the distribution system the day after exceeding the MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system is a Tier 2 violation.

14. If any daily sample taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceeds the MRDL for chlorine dioxide and one or more samples taken in the distribution system the next day exceed the MRDL, Tier 1 notification is required. A failure to take the required samples in the distribution system after the MRDL is exceeded at the entry point also triggers Tier 1 notification.

15. Some water suppliers must monitor for certain unregulated contaminants listed in Section 611.510.

16. This citation refers to sections Sections 1415 and 1416 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. sections Sections 1415 and 1416 require that "a schedule prescribed ... for a public water system granted relief equivalent to a SDWA section Section 1415 variance or a section Section 1416 exemption must ~~shall~~ require compliance by the system"

17. In addition to sections Sections 1415 and 1416 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 40 CFR 142.307 specifies the items and schedule milestones that must be included in relief equivalent to a SDWA section Section 1415 small system variance. In granting any form of relief from an NPDWR, the Board will consider all applicable federal requirements for

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and limitations on the State's ability to grant relief consistent with federal law.

18. Other waterborne emergencies require a Tier 1 public notice under Section 611.902(a) for situations that do not meet the definition of a waterborne disease outbreak given in Section 611.101, but which still have the potential to have serious adverse effects on health as a result of short-term exposure. These could include outbreaks not related to treatment deficiencies, as well as situations that have the potential to cause outbreaks, such as failures or significant interruption in water treatment processes, natural disasters that disrupt the water supply or distribution system, chemical spills, or unexpected loading of possible pathogens into the source water.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix A to Subpart Q to 40 CFR 141 (2000), as amended added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76750 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003 26040-(May-47-2000).

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 100112, effective ~~06/1-9-2001~~)

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Section 611. APPENDIX H Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification

Contaminant	MCLG (1) mg/L	MCL (2) mg/L	Standard health effects language for public notification

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):

A. Microbiological Contaminants

1a. Total coliform	Zero	See footnote 3	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
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1b. Fecal coliform/ E.coli	Zero	Zero	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
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2a. Turbidity (MCL)(4)	None	1 NTU(5)/5 NTU	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause
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2b. Turbidity (SWTR TT)	None	TT(7)	symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity has no health effects. However, (6) turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity has no health effects. However, (8) turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
2c. Turbidity (IESWTR TT)	None	TT	Turbidity has no health effects. However, (8) turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

B. Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) violations

3. Giardia lamblia (SWTR/IESWTR)	Zero	TT(10)	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
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4. Viruses
(SWTR/IESWTR)

5. Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) bacteria(9)
(SWTR/IESWTR)

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6. Legionella (SWTR/IESWTR)					
7. Cryptosporidium (IESWTR)					
8. Antimony	0.006	0.006	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.		
9. Arsenic	None	0.05	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
10. Asbestos (10 um)	7 MFL(11)	7 MFL	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.		
11. Barium	2	2	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.		
12. Beryllium	0.004	0.004	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.		
13. Cadmium	0.005	0.005	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.		
14. Chromium (total)	0.1	0.1	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience		

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15. Cyanide	0.2	0.2	allergic dermatitis. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.		
16. Fluoride	4.0	4.0	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.		
17. Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.002	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.		
18. Nitrate	10	10			
19. Nitrite	1	1			

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experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

E. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

25. 2,4-D	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
26. 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	0.05	0.05	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
27. Alachlor	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
28. Atrazine	0.003	0.003	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
29. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	Zero	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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20. Total Nitrate and Nitrate	10	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
21. Selenium	0.05	0.05	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
22. Thallium	0.0005	0.002	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
23. Lead	Zero	TT(12)	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
24. Copper	1.3	TT(13)	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could

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30. Carbofuran	0.04	0.04	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
31. Chlordane	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
32. Dalapon	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
33. Di(2-ethylhexyl)-adipate	0.4	0.4	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)-adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate	Zero	0.006	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
35. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	Zero	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
36. Dinoseb	0.007	0.007	Some people who drink

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37. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	Zero	3 x 10(-8)	water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties. Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
38. Diquat	0.02	0.02	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
39. Endothall	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
40. Endrin	0.002	0.002	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
41. Ethylene dibromide	Zero	0.00005	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
42. Glyphosate	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
43. Heptachlor	Zero	0.0004	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have

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44. Heptachlor epoxide	Zero	0.0002	an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
45. Hexachloro-benzene	Zero	0.001	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
46. Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	0.05	0.05	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
47. Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
48. Methoxychlor	0.04	0.04	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
49. Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
50. Pentachloro-phenol	Zero	0.001	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys,

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51. Picloram	0.5	0.5	and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
52. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Zero	0.0005	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
53. Simazine	0.004	0.004	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
54. Toxaphene	Zero	0.003	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
F. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)			
55. Benzene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
56. Carbon tetra-chloride	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an

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64. Dichloromethane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
65. 1,2-Dichloro-propane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
66. Ethylbenzene	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
67. Styrene	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
68. Tetrachloro-ethylene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
69. Toluene	1	1	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
70. 1,2,4-Trichloro-benzene	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
71. 1,1,1-	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink

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57. Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	0.1	0.1	increased risk of getting cancer.
58. o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.6	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
59. p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0.075	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
60. 1,2-Dichloro-ethane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
61. 1,1-Dichloro-ethylene	0.007	0.007	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
62. cis-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
63. trans-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

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Trichloro-ethane			water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
72. 1,1,2-Trichloro-ethane	0.003	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
73. Trichloro-ethylene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
74. Vinyl chloride	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
75. Xylenes (total)	10	10	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
G. Radioactive Contaminants			
76. Beta/photon emitters	Zero	4 mrem/yr (14)	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
77. Alpha emitters	Zero	15 pCi/L(15)	Certain minerals are

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78. Combined radium (226 & 228)	Zero	5 pCi/L	radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
79. Uranium (16)	Zero	30 ug/L	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
H. Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals: Where disinfection is used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and DBPs in drinking water, including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5)(17+6)			
80+9. Total trihalo-methanes (TTHMs)	N/A	0.10/0.08 (19) (17) (18)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
81+0. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	0.060 (20) (19)	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
82+1. Bromate	Zero	0.010	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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the treatment facility only, not within the distribution system that which delivers water to consumers. Continued compliance with chlorine dioxide levels within the distribution system minimizes the potential risk of these violations to consumers.

86a.86b- Chlorine dioxide, where one or more distribution system samples are above MRDL 0.8 (MRDLG) (MRDL)

Add for public notification only: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today include exceedances

exceedances of the USEPA standard within the distribution system that which delivers water to consumers. Violations of the chlorine dioxide standard within the distribution system may harm human health based on short-term exposures. Certain groups, including fetuses, infants, and young children, may be especially susceptible to nervous system effects from excessive chlorine dioxide exposure. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include

87.86- Control of DBPNone precursors (TOC) TT

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Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

8483. Chlorine 4 (MRDLG) (2120) 4.0 (MRDL) (2221)

Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

8584. Chloramines 4 (MRDLG) 4.0 (MRDL)

Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

85a.85a- Chlorine dioxide, where any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system are above the MRDL 0.8 (MRDLG) 0.8 (MRDL)

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience the MRDL could experience effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Add for public notification only: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today are the result of exceedances at exceedances

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trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

I. Other Treatment Techniques:

<u>88.07</u> - Acrylamide	Zero	TT	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<u>89.00</u> - Epichloro-hydrin	Zero	TT	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Appendix H--Endnotes

1. "MCLG" means maximum contaminant level goal.
2. "MCL" means maximum contaminant level.
3. For a water supplier analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For a supplier analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.
4. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including Section 611.320, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The MCL for the monthly turbidity average is 1 NTU; the MCL for the 2-day average is 5 NTU for a supplier that is required to filter but has not yet installed filtration (Section 611.320).
5. "NTU" means nephelometric turbidity unit.
6. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including Section 611.320, the 1989 Surface Water

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Treatment Rule (SWTR), and the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR). A supplier subject to the Surface Water Treatment Rule (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered systems, 95 percent of samples each month must not exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in systems using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the Agency.

7. "TT" means treatment technique.
8. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including Section 611.320, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), and the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR). For a supplier subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, after January 1, 2002, the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. A supplier subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the Agency.
9. The bacteria detected by heterotrophic plate count (HPC) are not necessarily harmful. HPC is simply an alternative method of determining disinfectant residual levels. The number of such bacteria is an indicator of whether there is enough disinfectant in the distribution system.
10. SWTR and IESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedences exceedences may use the health effects language for turbidity instead.
11. Millions of fibers per liter.
12. Action Level = 0.015 mg/L.
13. Action Level = 1.3 mg/L.
14. Millirems per year.
15. Picocuries per liter.
16. The uranium MCL is effective December 8, 2003 for all community water systems.

17.16. A surface water system supplier or a groundwater system supplier under the direct influence of surface water is ~~are~~ regulated under Subpart B of this Part. A Subpart B community water system supplier or a non-transient non-community system supplier that serves 10,000 or more persons must comply with DBP MCLs and disinfectant maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) beginning January 1, 2002. All other community and non-transient non-community system suppliers must meet the MCLs and MRDLs beginning January 1, 2004. Subpart B transient non-community system suppliers serving 10,000 or more persons and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2002. Subpart B transient non-community system suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons and systems using only groundwater not under the direct influence of surface water and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply

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with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2004.
 1817. The MCL of 0.10 mg/L for TTHMs is in effect until January 1, 2002 for a Subpart B community water system supplier serving 10,000 or more persons. This MCL is in effect until January 1, 2004 for community water systems with a population of 10,000 or more using only groundwater ground-water not under the direct influence of surface water. After these deadlines, the MCL will be 0.080 mg/L. On January 1, 2004, a supplier serving fewer ~~less~~ than 10,000 will have to comply with the new MCL as well.
 1918. The MCL for total trihalomethanes is the sum of the concentrations of the individual trihalomethanes.
 2019. The MCL for haloacetic acids is the sum of the concentrations of the individual haloacetic acids.
 2120. "MRDLG" means maximum residual disinfectant level goal.
 2221. "MRDL" means maximum residual disinfectant level.
 BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix B to Subpart Q to 40 CFR 141 (2000), as added at 65 Fed. Reg. 76751 (December 7, 2000), effective December 8, 2003 ~~26043-(May-47-2000)~~.

(Source: Amended at 25 Ill. Reg. 13611, effective 01-9-2001)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT

- 1) Heading of the Part: Public Use of State Parks and Other Properties of the Department of Natural Resources
- 2) Code Citation: 17 Ill. Adm. Code 110
- 3) Section Numbers: Emergency Action:
110.185 New Section
- 4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Section 8 of the State Forest Act [525 ILCS 40/8] and by Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 of the State Parks Act [20 ILCS 835/1, 2, 4 and 6] and by Section 5 of the State Parks Designation Act [20 ILCS 840/5] and by Sections 805-10, 805-520, 805-525, 805-330, 805-335 and 805-515 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 805/805-10, 805-520, 805-330, 805-335 and 805-515].
- 5) Effective Date of Emergency Amendment: October 12, 2001
- 6) If this emergency amendment is to expire before the end of the 150-day period, please specify the date on which it is to expire: This emergency amendment will remain in effect for the 150-day period.
- 7) Date filed with the Index Department: October 12, 2001
- 8) A copy of the emergency amendment, including any material incorporated by reference, is on file in the Department of Natural Resource's principal office and is available for public inspection.
- 9) Reason for Emergency: The Department owns or leases land around and adjacent to power plants and other facilities whose protection may be a national priority. This amendment provides the mechanism to affect closure or restricted use of these specific properties.
- 10) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: A New Section is being added to this Part to address emergency closure of State owned or leased properties by posting the modification at the site and by the issuance of public announcements.
- 11) Are there any proposed amendments to this Part pending: A proposed amendment to this Part, identical to this emergency, was filed on the same date as the emergency.
- 12) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: These rules do not create or expand a State mandate.
- 13) Information and questions regarding this amendment shall be directed to:

Jack Price

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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Department of Natural Resources
524 S. Second Street, Room 485
Springfield IL 62701-1787
217/782-1809

The full text of the emergency amendment begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT

TITLE 17: CONSERVATION
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCHAPTER a: LANDS

PART 110

PUBLIC USE OF STATE PARKS AND OTHER PROPERTIES OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Section

110.4	Fees and Charges
110.5	Unlawful Activities (Repealed)
110.20	Alcoholic Beverages -- Possession, Consumption, Influence
110.30	Animals -- Pets, Dogs, Cats -- Noisy, Vicious, Dangerous Animals --
	Horses -- Livestock -- Animal Waste
110.40	Boats and Other Watercraft
110.45	Abandoned Watercraft
110.50	Capacity of Areas -- Usage Limitation
110.60	Camping -- Campfires
110.70	Destruction of Property -- Flora -- Fauna -- Man-Made and Inanimate
	Natural Objects -- Collection of Artifacts
110.90	Group Activity
110.95	Demonstrations
110.100	Littering
110.110	Prohibited Fishing Areas -- Cleaning of Fish
110.120	Restricted Areas
110.140	Soliciting/Advertising/Renting/Selling
110.150	Swimming/Wading/Diving
110.160	Vehicles -- Operation on Roadway -- Speed -- Parking -- Weight Limit
110.165	Bicycles -- Operation on Roadway -- Designated Trails
110.170	Weapons and Firearms -- Display and Use
110.175	Nudity Prohibited
110.180	Violation of Rule
110.185	Emergency Modification of Site Rules

EMERGENCY

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 8 of the State Forest Act [525 ILCS 40/8] and by Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 of the State Parks Act [20 ILCS 835/1, 2, 4 and 6] and by Section 5 of the State Parks Designation Act [20 ILCS 840/5] and by Sections 805-10, 805-520, 805-525, 805-330, 805-335 and 805-515 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 805/805-10, 805-520, 805-525, 805-330, 805-335 and 805-515].

SOURCE: Adopted at 4 Ill. Reg. 11, p. 59, effective March 4, 1980; emergency amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 8933, effective August 25, 1981, for a maximum of 150 days; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10621; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 7401, effective June 11, 1982; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 9967, effective June 19, 1984; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 9797, effective May 21, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 13256, effective July 25, 1986; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 3785, effective March 13,

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1989; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 14423, effective October 1, 1991; emergency amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 7934, effective May 11, 1992, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired October 8, 1992; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 15435, effective September 28, 1992; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 6471, effective April 28, 1995; recodified by changing the agency name from Department of Conservation to Department of Natural Resources at 20 Ill. Reg. 9389; amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 14832, effective August 3, 1998; amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 12556, effective August 7, 2000; emergency amendment at 25 Ill. Reg. 13786, effective October 12, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days.

Section 110.185 Emergency Modification of Site Rules**EMERGENCY**

In the event of a national or State emergency, declared as such by the federal or State government, that directly or indirectly affects the operations or programs at State parks or other properties of the Department, including leased properties, any site specific administrative regulations affected by the emergency situation may be modified by posting the modification at the site and by issuance of a public announcement. The modification shall not extend beyond the period of the declared emergency or disaster, unless implemented through the Illinois Administrative Code. Recission of the modification shall be posted at the site and publicly announced.

(Source: Added by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. 13786, effective October 12, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

SECRETARY OF STATE

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Procedures and Standards
- 2) Code Citation: 92 Ill. Adm. Code 1001
- 3) Section Numbers: Emergency Action:
 1001.20 Amend
 1001.70 Amend
 1001.100 Amend
 1001.210 Amend
 1001.220 Amend
 1001.250 Amend
 1001.260 Amend
 1001.450 Amend
- 4) Statutory Authority: Subpart A implementing Sections 2-113, 2-118, 6-108, 6-205, and 6-206 and authorized by Sections 2-103 and 2-104 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 2-113, 2-118, 6-108, 6-205 and 6-206]. Subpart B implementing Chapter 7 and authorized by Sections 2-103, 2-104, 2-106, 2-107, 2-108, 2-113, and 2-114 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 2-106, 2-107, 2-108, 2-113, 2-114 and Ch. 7]. Subpart D authorized by Sections 2-104 and 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and implementing Sections 6-103, 6-205(c), 6-206(c)3, and 6-208 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-104, 6-103, 6-205(c), 6-206(c)3, 6-208 and 11-501].
- 5) Effective Date of Amendments: October 15, 2001
- 6) If these amendments are to expire before the end of the 150-day period, please specify the date on which they are to expire: Not applicable.
- 7) Date filed with the Index Department: September 6, 2001
- 8) A copy of the adopted amendments, including any materials incorporated by reference, is in the Department's Springfield and Chicago offices and is available for public inspection.
- 9) Reason for Emergency: The statutory amendments described below became effective upon the Governor's signing of HB 2265, which occurred on 17 August 2001. In order to properly and effectively implement and administer the legislation in the interest of the public safety and welfare, these rules must be promulgated immediately.
- 10) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: These amendments implement P.A. 92-418 (HB 2265), which was signed by the Governor on 17 August 2001 and is effective immediately. This legislation amended 2-118(a) and 3-402B(7)(a) of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and gives the Secretary of State the authority to charge a filing fee for the filing of any petition, motion or request for hearing conducted pursuant to those

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NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENTS
TITLE 92: TRANSPORTATION
CHAPTER II: SECRETARY OF STATE
PART 1001
PROCEDURES AND STANDARDS

SUBPART A: FORMAL ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

Section	Applicability
1001.10	Definitions
1001.20	Right to Counsel
EMERGENCY	Appearance of Attorney
1001.30	Special Appearance
1001.40	Substitution of Parties
1001.50	Commencement of Actions; Notice of Hearing
1001.60	Motions
1001.70	Form of Papers
EMERGENCY	Conduct of Formal Hearings
1001.80	Orders
1001.90	Record of Hearings
1001.100	Invalidity
EMERGENCY	
1001.110	
1001.120	
1001.130	

SUBPART B: ILLINOIS SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY HEARINGS

Section	Applicability
1001.200	Definitions
1001.210	Hearings: Notice; Locations; Procedures; Record
EMERGENCY	
1001.220	Rules of Evidence
EMERGENCY	Scope of Hearings
1001.230	Decisions and Orders
1001.240	Rehearings
1001.250	Judicial Review
EMERGENCY	Invalidity
1001.260	
EMERGENCY	
1001.270	
1001.280	

SUBPART C: RULES ON THE CONDUCT OF INFORMAL HEARINGS
IN DRIVERS LICENSE SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATIONS

Section	Applicability
1001.300	

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statutes. Section 2-118 was also amended to require that hearings commence within 90 days after the date of the petition, and that an Order disposing of the petition be entered within 90 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

Finally, P.A. 92-418 amended the State Finance Act to create the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund. The above-referenced fees are to be deposited into this fund and are to be used for the operation of the Department of Administrative Hearings.

This emergency rule, to be followed by the regular rulemaking process, implements the "amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees." See 2-118(a) and 3-402B(7)(a) of the IVC.

- 11) Are there any other proposed amendments to this Part pending? No
- 12) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This proposed amendment will not require a local government to establish, expand or modify its activities in such a way as to necessitate additional expenditures from local revenues.
- 13) Information and questions regarding these rules shall be directed to:

Marc Christopher Loro, Legal Advisor
Department of Administrative Hearings
200 Howlett Building
Springfield, Illinois 62756
(217) 785-8245
Fax: (217) 782-2192
Mloro@ilsos.net

The full text of the Emergency Amendments begins on the next page:

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1001.310 Definitions
1001.320 Right to Representation
1001.330 Record and Reports
1001.340 Location of Hearings
1001.350 Duties and Responsibilities
1001.360 Decisions
1001.370 Invalidity

SUBPART D: STANDARDS FOR THE GRANTING OF RESTRICTED DRIVING PERMITS,
REINSTATEMENT, AND THE TERMINATION OF CANCELLATIONS OF
DRIVING PRIVILEGES BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Section
1001.400 Applicability
1001.410 Definitions
1001.420 General Provisions Relating to the Issuance of Restricted Driving
Permits
1001.430 General Provisions for Reinstatement of Driving Privileges after
Revocation
1001.440 Provisions for Alcohol and Drug Related Revocations, Suspensions,
and Cancellations
1001.441 Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device Pilot Program
1001.442 Manufacturer's Responsibilities; Approval for Analyzing Alcohol
Content of Breath; DPH Inspections; Disqualification of a
Manufacturer; Designation and Assignment of Regions
1001.443 Installers' Responsibilities
1001.450 New Hearings

EMERGENCY

1001.460 Requests for Modification of Revocations and Suspensions
1001.470 Renewal, Correction and Cancellation of RDP's
1001.480 Unsatisfied Judgment Suspensions
1001.485 Reinstatement Application Based Upon Issuance of Drivers License in
a State Which is a Member of the Driver License Compact
1001.490 Invalidity

SUBPART E: FORMAL MEDICAL HEARINGS

Section
1001.500 Applicability
1001.510 Definitions
1001.520 Procedure
1001.530 Conduct of Medical Formal Hearings
1001.540 Subsequent Hearings

SUBPART F: ZERO TOLERANCE SUSPENSION OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES; PERSONS
UNDER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS; IMPLIED CONSENT HEARINGS; RESTRICTED
DRIVING PERMITS

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1001.600 Applicability
1001.610 Definitions
1001.620 Burden of Proof
1001.630 Implied Consent Hearings; Religious Exception
1001.640 Implied Consent Hearings; Medical Exception
1001.650 Rebuttable Presumption
1001.660 Alcohol and Drug Education and Awareness Program
1001.670 Petition for Restricted Driving Permits
1001.680 Form and Location of Hearings
1001.690 Invalidity

SUBPART G: MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISE ACT

1001.700 Applicability
1001.710 Definitions
1001.720 Organization of Motor Vehicle Review Board
1001.730 Motor Vehicle Review Board Meetings
1001.740 Board Fees
1001.750 Notice of Protest
1001.760 Hearing Procedures
1001.770 Conduct of Protest Hearing
1001.780 Mandatory Settlement Conference
1001.785 Technical Issues
1001.790 Hearing Expenses; Attorney's Fees
1001.795 Invalidity

APPENDIX A

BAIID Regions and Minimum Installation/Service Center Site
Location Guidelines

AUTHORITY: Subpart A implementing Sections 2-113, 2-118, 6-108, 6-205, and 6-206 and authorized by Sections 2-103 and 2-104 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 2-113, 2-118, 6-108, 6-205 and 6-206]. Subpart B implementing Chapter 7 and authorized by Sections 2-103, 2-104, 2-106, 2-107, 2-108, 2-113, and 2-114 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 2-106, 2-107, 2-108, 2-113, 2-114 and Ch. 7]. Subpart C implementing Sections 6-205(c) and 6-206(c)3 and authorized by Sections 2-103 and 2-104 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 6-205(c) and 6-206(c)3]. Subpart D authorized by Sections 2-104 and 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and implementing Sections 6-103, 6-205(c), 6-206(c)3, and 6-208 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-104, 6-103, 6-205(c), 6-206(c)3, 6-208 and 11-501]. Subpart E implementing Sections 2-113, 2-118, 2-123, 6-103, 6-201, 6-906, and 6-908 and authorized by Sections 2-103, 2-104, 6-906, and 6-909 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 2-113, 2-118, 2-123, 6-103, 6-201, 6-906, 6-908 and 6-909]. Subpart F implementing Sections 2-113, 2-118, 6-208.2, 11-501.1, and 11-501.8 and authorized by Sections 2-103, 2-104, and 11-501.8 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/2-103, 2-104, 2-113, 2-118, 6-208.2, 11-501.1 and 11-501.8]. Subpart G implementing and authorized by the Motor Vehicle Franchise Act [815 ILCS 710].

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Respondent.

b) Filing Fee

- 1) Effective October 15, 2001, a petition for a hearing will not be accepted for filing unless it is accompanied by a fee of \$50, as provided in Sections 2-118 and 3-402.B(7)(a) of the Illinois Vehicle Code. This filing fee must be submitted in the form of a money order, check, or a credit card charge (with a pre-approved card), made payable to the Secretary of State;
- 2) This filing fee will not be refunded to the party requesting a hearing if the party withdraws from the hearing or defaults;
- 3) In cases where a hearing is continued, the party requesting the hearing will not be required to submit another filing fee;
- 4) In cases where the party requesting a hearing withdraws or defaults, the party will be required to submit another filing fee before another hearing will be scheduled.

cb) The Notice of Hearing shall include:

- 1) The names and addresses of all known parties, Petitioner and Respondent, including the department initiating said hearing;
- 2) Whether the hearing is at the request of the Petitioner or Applicant;
- 3) The time, date, and place of hearing;
- 4) A short and concise statement of facts, (as distinguished from conclusions of law or a mere recitation in the words of the statute) alleging the act or acts done by each Petitioner or, where appropriate, Respondent; the time, date, and place each such act was done or a short and concise statement of the matters asserted; and the rule, statute, or constitutional provision, if any, alleged to have been violated, or otherwise involved in the proceeding; and the relief sought by the petitioner party;
- 5) A statement to each party that:
 - A) Such party may be represented by legal counsel; may present evidence; may cross-examine witnesses and otherwise participate in the hearing.
 - B) Failure to so appear shall constitute a default, unless such party has, upon due notice to other parties, moved for and obtained a continuance from the Hearing Officer.
 - C) Delivery of notice to the designated representative of a party constitutes service upon said party.

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

Section 1001.100 Conduct of Formal Hearings

EMERGENCY

- a) All hearings conducted in any proceeding shall be open to the public. Pursuant to statute, formal hearings may be conducted in Springfield, Chicago, Joliet, Mt. Vernon, or such other locations as agreed upon by

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the Secretary and the petitioner/respondent.

- 1) In petitions for driving relief, petitioners who have permanently relocated outside of the State of Illinois and petitioners who are still residents but are temporarily residing outside the State of Illinois may make, except as provided in subsection (a)(2) below, written application in lieu of returning to Illinois for a formal hearing. These petitioners shall be deemed to have waived the right to appear in person. Out-of-state petitioners must initially submit the filing fee authorized by Section 2-118 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and Section 1001.70(b)(1) of this Part and evidence of their residency, such as, but not limited to, voter's registration, income tax returns, apartment rental leases, mortgage contracts, employment verification, utility and/or telephone bills, etc. The Department reserves the discretion to reject out-of-state petitions which fail to provide this evidence or establish residency. The Department also reserves the discretion to reject an out-of-state petition if there is evidence that the petitioner is regularly present in the State of Illinois, such as through work, school, or family contacts, but not limited thereto, and is capable of attending a hearing in person in a timely manner.
- 2) Out-of-state petitioners who reside within 30 miles of the Illinois border shall be required to attend a hearing in person, unless the petitioner shows good cause for not being able to attend in person. Good cause is shown when it is demonstrated by a written statement that the petitioner cannot attend a formal hearing in person due to economic, physical, or medical reasons. Mere inconvenience does not constitute good cause.
- 3) Except as provided in Sections 1001.430(k) and 1001.440(o), out-of-state petitioners must submit at a minimum all documentation and information required by Subpart D of this Part, as well as a sworn, Out-Of-State Petitioner's Affidavit, which provides the information otherwise required by the Illinois Secretary of State (the Secretary) at a formal hearing.
- 4) A petition for an out-of-state formal hearing is regarded as being filed when the Department accepts, as fully completed, the documentation required by subsection (a)(3). The Department will inform the petitioner of this fact by a dated letter posted in the regular mail. Pursuant to Section 2-118 of the Code, the petitioner's file will be assigned to a hearing officer within 90 calendar days after the date of filing. An Order disposing of the petition will be entered not more than 90 days after it is assigned to a hearing officer.
- b) Every hearing shall be presided over by a hearing officer duly appointed by the Secretary. The Secretary may also appoint a representative to appear and participate in the hearing on his/her behalf. Prior to the taking of evidence, the petitioner/respondent may request disqualification of the hearing officer by making a motion

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for disqualification on the record, stating the specific grounds upon which it is alleged that a fair and impartial hearing cannot be afforded the petitioner/respondent by the hearing officer. The hearing officer will rule upon the motion. If the motion is denied, the hearing will proceed, or the petitioner may withdraw from the hearing. If the motion is granted, the case shall be transferred to another hearing officer for a hearing on the same day if possible. If it is not possible to schedule a hearing on the same day, a new hearing date shall be scheduled and another hearing officer shall be assigned by the Secretary. The hearing officer shall have authority to conduct the hearing, to rule on all motions, to administer oaths, to subpoena witnesses or documents at the request of any party, to examine witnesses, and to rule upon the admissibility of testimony and evidence.

c) Upon order of the hearing officer, for good cause shown, and upon reasonable notice to other parties, any party, including the Department, may cause, at his/her or its expense, a deposition of any witness to be taken for use as evidence in a contested case (for example, when the witness is not available due to distance, time, cost to the party using the testimony, sickness, infirmity, imprisonment, the witness being out of state or similar factors). The deposition shall be taken in the manner provided by law for evidence depositions in civil actions in the Circuit Courts of Illinois. Any party may direct written interrogatories to any other party. Interrogatories must be restricted to the subject matter of the case, to avoid undue detail, and to avoid the imposition of any unnecessary burden or expense on the answering party. Written interrogatories shall be served on the opposing party no later than 15 business days before the hearing. Objection to answers or refusals to answer shall be heard on motion at the hearing before the hearing officer, who shall rule on the objection or refusal. Answers shall be sworn. If an answer to an interrogatory may be obtained from documents in the possession or control of the party on whom the interrogatories were served, it shall be a sufficient answer to specify the documents and make them available to the inquiring party to inspect and copy at the asking party's expense.

d) The technical rules of evidence shall not apply. Any relevant evidence may be admitted if it is the sort of evidence relied upon by reasonably prudent people in the conduct of their affairs. The existence of any common law or statutory exclusionary rule which might make improper the admission of the evidence over objections in civil or criminal actions shall not be a bar to the admissibility of otherwise relevant evidence. The rules of privilege shall be followed to the same extent that they are now or hereafter may be recognized in civil actions. Irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence may be excluded upon objection. Objections to evidentiary offers may be made and shall be noted in the record, and ruled upon by the hearing officer. Any party may make an offer of proof following an

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adverse evidentiary ruling. Subject to these requirements, when a hearing will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced, any part of the evidence may be received in written form. Subject to the evidentiary requirements of this subsection, a party may conduct cross-examination required for a full and fair disclosure of the facts.

e) Official notice may be taken of past hearings and any matter of which the Circuit Courts of Illinois may take judicial notice. In addition, official notice may be taken of generally recognized technical or scientific facts within the Department's specialized knowledge. Parties shall be notified either before or during the hearing, or by reference in preliminary reports or otherwise, of the material noticed, including staff memoranda and data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the material so noticed. The Department's and the hearing officer's experience, technical competence and specialized knowledge may be utilized in the evaluation of the evidence.

f) At the request of any party or upon his own motion, the hearing officer may call a prehearing conference. At the conference, the parties or their representatives shall appear as the hearing officer directs. Matters which may be considered at a prehearing conference include, but are not limited to:

- 1) The simplification of the issues;
- 2) Amendments to the grounds for action;
- 3) The possibility of obtaining admissions and stipulations of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof;
- 4) The limitation of the number of expert witnesses;
- 5) Any other matters which may aid in the disposition of the contested case.

g) Upon the conclusion of a prehearing conference, the hearing officer shall enter an order which recites any action taken, any agreements made by the parties as to any of the matters considered, and the issue to be heard.

h) Upon written request, made at least 10 business days prior to the hearing, a party shall furnish to other parties a list of the names and addresses of prospective witnesses, or furnish written answers to a written demand for a bill of particulars.

i) Any party or his representative shall have the right, upon written motion made at least 10 business days prior to the hearing, to inspect any relevant documents in the possession of or under the control of any other party and to interview parties or persons having knowledge of relevant facts, subject to any statutory or constitutional privileges. Interviews of persons and inspection of documents shall be at times and places reasonable for the persons and for the custodian of the document.

j) Testimony shall be taken only on oath or affirmation.

k) Parties may agree by stipulation upon any facts involved in the hearing. The facts stipulated shall be considered as evidence in the

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hearing.

- 1) Each party shall have the right to request the subpoena of and to call and to examine witnesses, to introduce exhibits, and to cross-examine witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues, even though that matter was not covered in the direct examination. Applications to the hearing officer assigned to the case for subpoenas duces tecum shall specify the books, papers, and documents desired to be produced.
- m) Each party shall have the right to rebut the evidence against him; to appear in person; and to be represented by counsel. If a party does not testify in his own behalf, he may be called by the Secretary of State's representative and examined as if under cross-examination.
- n) Motions to Continue and Withdraw

1) Hearings before the Department of Administrative Hearings will be continued only pursuant to a motion: filed prior to or on the date of the hearing, made over the telephone less than 15 days prior to or on the date of the hearing, or in person on the day of the hearing. The movant shall set forth the grounds for the motion, which are limited to:

A) unforeseen, unavoidable or uncontrollable circumstances, such as:

- i) an Act of God;
- ii) the recent discovery of new evidence;
- iii) the sudden illness or death of the movant or a member of his/her immediate family, or of the movant's legal counsel; or

B) if the movant is able to demonstrate some other real and compelling need for additional time.

A Motion to Continue may be supported by evidence that tends to prove the grounds alleged, including sworn testimony taken at a motion hearing on the day of the hearing. The inability to obtain transportation to the hearing site or a party's failure or inability to obtain the documentation required to fulfill the minimum requirements to be issued driving relief are not circumstances that will justify continuing a hearing. A request to continue or withdraw a hearing request is directed to the sound discretion of the hearing officer to whom the case has been assigned for hearing. Bither request may be granted for good cause shown provided the request is received by the Department not less than 5 days prior to the hearing date unless good cause is shown within the 5 days or during the hearing due to the need for new evidence, sudden unavailability of counsel, sudden illness of a party or similar reasons. A request made prior to the hearing shall be in writing and shall set forth the grounds alleged for the request. "Good cause" is shown when a petitioner or respondent demonstrates a real and compelling need for additional time. "A real and compelling need" includes, but is not limited to, service in the armed forces or serious illness, family death or act of God relating to either party

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or that party's attorney. No request by any attorney on behalf of a petitioner/respondent will be considered unless the attorney shall have filed a written notice of appearance as provided in Section 1001.40.

- 2+) A formal hearing shall not be continued "generally". A continuance, if when granted, shall state a date certain, upon which date time the hearing shall reconvene. If the petitioner is not prepared to go forward after the first continuance, a request to withdraw should be submitted.

A) Motions to Continue filed at least 15 days prior to the date of the hearing specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of a continued hearing date will be given priority in re-scheduling over those motions filed or made less than 15 days prior to the date of the hearing or made on the day of the hearing. The Department will rule upon Motions to Continue filed at least 15 days prior to the date of the hearing and, when possible, notify the movant of its ruling prior to the date of the hearing. If the motion is denied, then the movant must appear at and proceed with the hearing or withdraw from the hearing.

B) Motions to Continue made in person on the day of the hearing or by telephone less than 15 days prior to the date of the hearing specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of continued hearing date must also be filed in writing no more than 5 days after the date of the hearing. A Motion to Continue made in writing less than 15 days prior to the date of the hearing specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of continued hearing date must be received no more than 5 days after the date of the hearing. The Department cannot assure the movant that it will rule upon such motions prior to the date of the hearing.

C) A Motion to Continue made or filed by a petitioner waives the statutory requirement of Sections 2-118 and 3-402.B(7)(a) of the Code that his/her hearing commence within 90 days from the date of his/her written request. It is the responsibility of the movant to inform the Department, in the Motion to Continue or during his/her telephone conversation, what course of actions he/she wishes to take if the motion is denied (either to appear and proceed with the hearing, withdraw or default). In all cases, it is also the responsibility of a movant who has not been notified of the Department's ruling to contact the Department on or before the day of the hearing to determine whether his/her motion has been ruled upon. A movant's failure to appear after a Motion to Continue is denied will result in the entry of an Order of Default.

D) The Department may also make or file a Motion to Continue for unforeseen, unavoidable or uncontrollable circumstances, such as

- 3) The Department may also make or file a Motion to Continue for

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an Act of God, the recent discovery of new evidence, the sudden illness or death of the hearing officer, the attorney representing the Secretary of State, a witness, or a member of the immediate family of the same, or if the Department is able to demonstrate some other real and compelling need for additional time.

42) A petitioner may withdraw from a hearing for any reason. A Motion to Withdraw made in person or by telephone on or before the date of the hearing must be followed up with a written motion received no more than 5 days after the date of the hearing. A Motion to Withdraw made in writing must be received no more than 5 days after the date of the hearing. Failure to do so will result in an Order of Default. ~~The party requesting the hearing may request withdrawal from the hearing at any time up to the conclusion of the taking of evidence.~~ A request to withdraw from a hearing, which in the hearing officer's judgment is based upon surprise of evidence presented or adverse evidence, shall not be granted. Upon withdrawal, the requested relief will not be considered and the petition case dismissed. Should the petitioner party request another hearing, it must be done in writing and it will be treated as any other request for hearing. (See Section 1001.70.)

5) A Motion to Continue or Withdraw made by any attorney on behalf of a petitioner/respondent will not be considered unless the attorney filed a written notice of appearance as provided in Section 1001.40.

63) An out-of-state petitioner who fails to provide the information required by Sections 1001.100(a)(3) and 1001.440(o) within 90 days after a written demand made by the Department to his/her last known address shall have his/her petition withdrawn by a written Order of the Director or Duty Director. The Order shall be made part of the petitioner's permanent record and a copy shall be sent to the petitioner's last known address. The Department shall not accept another petition for driving relief from a petitioner whose petition for driving relief has been withdrawn pursuant to this provision for 4 months from the date of the Order.

o) A party may serve on any other party a written request for the admission by the latter of the truth of any specified relevant fact set forth in the request or for the admission of genuineness of any relevant documents described in the request. Copies of the documents shall be served with the request unless copies have already been furnished.

p) Upon the opening of the hearing, the hearing officer shall allow the parties to make opening statements. Opening statements may not be made at any other time, except at the discretion of the hearing officer. Upon the close of the hearing each party may make a closing statement orally and/or by written brief at the discretion of the

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hearing officer, incorporating arguments of fact and law. A written brief may be required when the facts and issues are deemed complicated by the hearing officer and there is a need for the parties to plead their cases in writing for the record.

q) All exhibits for any party shall be clearly marked for identification and as admitted into evidence by the hearing officer.

r) In the hearing of any case, any party or his agent may be called, as an adverse witness and examined as if under cross-examination, by any party. The adverse party calling for the examination is not bound by the testimony of the adverse witness, but may rebut the testimony given and may impeach the witness by proof of prior inconsistent statements. If the hearing officer determines that a witness is hostile or unwilling, the witness may be examined by the party calling him as if under cross-examination. The party calling an occurrence witness may, upon showing that he called the witness in good faith but is surprised by his testimony, impeach the witness by proof of prior inconsistent statements.

s) The burden of proof is upon the petitioner for any relief in a hearing. The standard of proof is the preponderance of the evidence, except as provided for in Subpart D.

t) The Secretary will provide an interpreter for hearing impaired petitioners/respondents who wish to testify; providing a language interpreter, however, is the responsibility of the petitioner/respondent.

u) Report of Proceedings.

1) The Department shall, at its expense, have present at each hearing an electronic recording device or a qualified court reporter, for the purpose of making a permanent and complete report of the proceedings, including: evidence admitted or tendered and not admitted, testimony, offer of proof, objections, remarks of the hearing officer and of the parties and/or their representatives, all rulings of the hearing officer.

2) Upon request and at his own expense any party may have a copy of the report of proceedings, from the court reporter, or transcribed from the electronic device by the Department at the statutory rate set forth in Section 5.5 of the Secretary of State Act [15 ILCS 305/5.5] and 2 Ill. Adm. Code 551.150, or the cost of an audio tape plus mailing.

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

SUBPART B: ILLINOIS SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY HEARINGS

Section 1001.210 Definitions

EMERGENCY

"Administrative Hearing" means a proceeding in which the legal rights,

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duties, and privileges of a Petitioner are determined by the Secretary as required by the Safety Responsibility Law.

"Code" means the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5] 7-~~(1117-Rev7--Stat-19077-chr--95--1/27-pars--1-100-et-seq--as-amended)~~.

"Continue a hearing" means to re-schedule a hearing to another date certain.

"Department" means the Department of Transportation, State of Illinois.

"Hearing Officer" means the person appointed by the Secretary to conduct an administrative hearing held pursuant to these regulations.

"Interested Party" means an insured person, claimant, or parties suffering property damages and/or personal injuries who is not the Petitioner.

"Order of Default" means an Order entered by the Department that denies all relief because a petitioner fails to appear for a hearing at the time, date and place specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of a continued hearing date without prior notification to the Department of his/her inability to appear.

"Party" means each person specifically named as a party to the administrative hearing.

"Person" means every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, or corporation.

"Petitioner" means any person who could be or is being afforded a hearing pursuant to these regulations and who is the only party as defined in Sections 7-201 and 7-202 of the Code, as being subject to the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of State, State of Illinois, through the Department of Administrative Hearings.

"Withdraw from a hearing" means to retract one's petition to contest the preliminary finding that a reasonable possibility of a civil judgement exists against that petitioner, upon the motion or at the request of the petitioner.

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. 13790, effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

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- a) Subsequent to certification of an uninsured motorist by the Department of Transportation as provided by statute, and upon a preliminary finding that a reasonable possibility of a civil judgement exists, the Secretary shall institute a Notice of Suspension which advises the petitioner of his/her right to a hearing in lieu of deposit of security. Any petitioner by submitting a written request post-marked within 15 days after the mailing date of the Notice of Suspension, will be afforded a full, fair, and impartial hearing to contest the preliminary finding of the Secretary. [625 ILCS 5/7-205(a)] Any request for hearing will stay the effective date of the safety responsibility suspension pending the outcome of the hearing. Hearing requests received after the 15 day period will be granted; however, the suspension will not be stayed or removed pending the hearing.

b) Filing Fee

- 1) Effective October 15, 2001, a petition for hearing to contest a suspension will not be accepted for filing unless it is accompanied by a fee of \$50, as provided in Section 2-118 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. This filing fee must be submitted in the form of a money order, cashier's or certified check, check drawn on the account of an attorney of record or an attorney professional corporation of record in a hearing before the Department of Administrative Hearings, or credit card charge (with a pre-approved card), made payable to the Secretary of State;

- 2) This filing fee will not be refunded to any petitioner if the petitioner withdraws from the hearing or defaults;

- 3) In cases where a hearing is continued, any petitioner who has paid a filing fee will not be required to submit another filing fee;

- 4) In cases where a petitioner withdraws, the petitioner will be required to submit a filing fee before another hearing will be scheduled.

- cb) The decision resulting from the hearing shall be based upon the following factors: whether the petitioner, as a motor vehicle owner or operator, has been involved, or whose vehicle has been involved, in a motor vehicle accident occurring within the State of Illinois and which has resulted in bodily injury or death of any person or in which damage to the property of any one person exceeds the amount provided by statute; whether petitioner is exempt from the Safety Responsibility Law; and whether there exists a reasonable possibility of a civil judgment against the petitioner. The petitioner shall bear the burden of proof throughout the proceedings. The standard of proof shall be a preponderance of the evidence.

- de) The hearing shall be initiated by the issuance of a Notice of Hearing by the Secretary. The Notice shall be served upon the petitioner, as the party against whom action may be taken by the Secretary, any

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interested party, and any attorney of record.

ed) The Notice of Hearing shall be a written statement setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:

- 1) The name of the petitioner;
- 2) The name and address of any claimants or injured parties;
- 3) The date, time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- 4) The matters to be addressed at the hearing;
- 5) The name of the hearing officer;
- 6) The specific Sections of the Statutes involved;
- 7) The statutory authority pursuant to which the hearing is being conducted;

8) Notice to the petitioner that a failure to appear will result in the denial of any relief requested and that at any rehearing granted under Section 1001.260 the petitioner will be deemed to have waived the right to subpoena or cross-examine witnesses that testified at the original hearing.

fe) Hearings shall be conducted in the Counties of Cook, DeKalb, Will, Rock Island, Tazewell, Adams, Sangamon, Champaign, Coles, Kane, Marion, St. Clair, and Jackson, and in such other locations as the Secretary shall from time to time designate. If the Secretary determines to abandon or change the location of the hearing outside the counties specifically listed in this subsection, the Secretary shall publish in a local newspaper of general circulation in each county served by the Secretary, 20 days prior notice of the change. The notice shall indicate the reasons for the determination and shall identify the new location proposed to serve the county, if known at the time of publication.

gf) Every hearing shall be presided over by a hearing officer duly appointed by the Secretary. The Secretary may also appoint a representative to appear and participate in his behalf. Prior to the taking of evidence, a petitioner may request the disqualification of the hearing officer by making a motion for disqualification, stating the specific grounds upon which it is alleged that a fair and impartial hearing cannot be afforded the petitioner by the hearing officer. The hearing officer will rule upon the motion. If the motion is denied, the hearing will proceed. If the motion is granted, the case shall be transferred to another hearing officer for a same day hearing if possible. If not possible, a new hearing date will be established and another hearing officer shall be assigned by the Secretary. The hearing officer shall have authority to conduct the hearing, to rule on all motions, to administer oaths, to subpoena witnesses or documents at the request of any party, to examine witnesses, and to rule upon the admissibility of testimony and evidence.

hg) Each party to the hearing shall have the following rights:

- 1) The right to the issuance of subpoenas upon written request directed to the hearing officer at least 10 business days prior to the hearing;

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- 2) The right to call and examine witnesses;
- 3) The right to cross-examine witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues, even though the matter was not covered on direct examination;

4) The right to introduce exhibits; and

- 5) The right to obtain in advance, upon written request, copies of all related police reports not designated confidential by State law. Requests must be submitted at least 10 business days prior to the hearing date to be considered. The parties may request copies of the related police reports at the hearing if the need for the copies could not be foreseen before the hearing, or the need for them arose because of the issues or allegations adduced at the hearing.

ih) The petitioner shall have the right to appear in person and be heard through an attorney at law licensed to practice in the State of Illinois or any law student licensed under Supreme Court Rule 711. If the petitioner does not testify on his/her own behalf, he/she may be called by the representative of the Secretary and examined as if under cross-examination.

- 1) Attorneys admitted to practice in states other than the State of Illinois may appear by special leave of the hearing officer appointed to conduct the hearing, upon the attorney's verbal representation or written documentation as to the attorney's admittance.

2) A natural person may appear and be heard in his/her own behalf.

- 3) A corporation, association, or partnership may appear and present evidence by any bona fide officer, employee, or representative.

- 4) Only an attorney mentioned above properly licensed shall represent anyone else in any hearing in any matter involving the exercise of legal skill or knowledge. The standards of conduct shall be the same as before the Courts of the State of Illinois.

ji) The proceedings shall be recorded by a suitable electronic method. The petitioner may furnish, at his/her own expense, a certified shorthand reporter. All records taken shall be properly cataloged and preserved by the Secretary for a period of at least 45 days from the entry of the hearing officer's order. Oral proceedings, or any part thereof, shall be transcribed upon the request of the petitioner, any party, or his/her counsel at the requesting party's personal expense as specified in 2 Ill. Adm. Code 551.150, or the cost of an audio tape, plus mailing.

kj) The record of a hearing held pursuant to this Section shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- 1) The notices, pleadings, and responses to pleadings;
- 2) The motions and rulings on motions;
- 3) The matters officially noticed;
- 4) The offers of proof made and objections to and rulings on those offers;
- 5) The opinions, recommendations, or reports by the hearing officer,

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Secretary, or Department; and

- 6) A transcript of the proceedings.
- 1k) The Secretary will provide an interpreter for hearing impaired petitioners and interested parties who wish to testify. However, it is the responsibility of the petitioner or interested parties to provide a language interpreter.

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. ~~137905~~, effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

Section 1001.250 Decisions and Orders

EMERGENCY

- a) Upon the completion of the presentation of evidence, if the Petitioner is unable to present a preponderance of evidence rebutting the preliminary finding of the Secretary or otherwise exempting the Petitioner from the purview of the statute, the Hearing Officer shall direct that an Order of Suspension be entered. However, if the Petitioner rebuts by a preponderance of the evidence the preliminary finding of the Secretary or otherwise establishes that the Petitioner is exempt from the purview of the statute, the Hearing Officer shall direct that an Order of Exoneration be entered and further direct that the Petitioner be dismissed.
- b) A copy of the Order entered pursuant to a hearing shall be served, as soon as practicable after entry of said Order, upon the Petitioner in the same manner as provided in Section 1001.220(c) above for the service of the Notice of Hearings.
- c) Decision on Petitioner's Refusal or Non-Appearance.

- 1) If the Petitioner fails to appear at the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall go on the record, state the Petitioner failed to appear and is held to be in default. However, an attorney, who has filed an appearance on behalf of the Petitioner, may appear and present motions, and the provisions at Section 1001.220(f) shall be followed. If the attorney, in such a case, requests a continuance which is denied, the matter shall proceed and an appropriate order entered.

- 2) If a Petitioner appears for a hearing and refuses to testify on the grounds that any answer of his/hers may tend to incriminate him/her, then the Hearing Officer shall take an adverse inference from the refusal to testify and shall consider the adverse inference in addition to other evidence in determining whether the Petitioner should be suspended or exonerated. If the Petitioner appears and refuses to testify without asserting the right against self-incrimination, the Hearing Officer shall enter any appropriate order as is required by the evidence and this Part these rules.

- d) Except for evidence depositions admissible under the law of the State of Illinois, oral testimony shall be given greater weight by the

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Hearing Officer than a written statement which is unsubstantiated by oral testimony or other documentary evidence, on the same issue. In determining the weight to be accorded evidence the Hearing Officer shall take into account the demeanor and/or credibility of the proponent of the evidence. The certification from the Illinois Department of Transportation regarding the dollar amount of damages shall be given greater weight than oral testimony which is unsubstantiated by written corroboration, unless the witness is qualified as an expert in the field.

Continuances and Withdrawals-

- e) 1) Hearings before the Department of Administrative Hearings will be continued only pursuant to a motion: filed prior to or on the date of the hearing, made over the telephone less than 15 days prior to or on the date of the hearing, or made in person on the day of the hearing.

A) The movant shall set forth the grounds for the motion, which are limited to:

- i) unforeseen, unavoidable or uncontrollable circumstances, such as an Act of God; the recent discovery of new evidence; or the sudden illness or death of the movant or a member of his/her immediate family, or of the movant's legal counsel; or
- ii) if the movant is able to demonstrate some other real and compelling need for additional time.

B) A Motion to Continue may be supported by evidence that tends to prove the grounds alleged, including sworn testimony taken at a motion hearing on the day of the hearing. The inability to obtain transportation to the hearing site or a petitioner's failure or inability to submit proof of compliance or otherwise fulfill the minimum requirements of the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law are not circumstances that will justify continuing a hearing.

C) Motions to Continue filed at least 15 days prior to the date of the hearing specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of a continued hearing date will be given priority in re-scheduling over those motions filed or made less than 15 days prior to the date of the hearing or made on the day of the hearing. The Department will rule upon Motions to Continue filed at least 15 days prior to the date of the hearing and, when possible, notify the movant of its ruling prior to the date of the hearing. If the motion is denied, then the movant must appear at and proceed with the hearing or withdraw from the hearing.

D) Motions to Continue made in person on the day of the hearing or by telephone less than 15 days prior to the date of the hearing specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of a continued hearing date must also be filed in writing no more than 5 days after the date of the hearing. A Motion to

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- parties-notified-as-required-in-this-Rule-
- 3) Good-cause-is-shown-when-it-is-demonstrated-that-a-real-and-compelling-need-for-additional-time-exists-such-as-but-not-limited-to-service-in-the-armed-forces-serious-illness-family-death-act-of-God-relating-to-any-party-or-that-party's-attorney-
- 4) A-request-for-a-continuance-to-allow-Petitioner-time-to-submit-proof-of-compliance-shall-not-constitute-good-cause-
- 5) A hearing No-case may not be continued "generally". A continuance, if granted, shall state a date certain upon which time and date the hearing shall reconvene. Cases-must-be-set-for-hearing-no-more-than-60-days-from-the-date-the-motion-for-continuance-is-made-

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

Section 1001.260 Rehearings EMERGENCY

- a) A request by the petitioner for a rehearing will be granted only if the-petitioner-failed-to-appear-on-the-date-and-at-the-time-scheduled-for-the-original-hearing-and good cause is shown. A request for a rehearing must be accompanied by a \$50 filing fee, as provided in Section 1001.220(b).
- b) Good cause is shown when the petitioner it is able to demonstrate:
- 1) that a real and compelling reason existed at the time of the original hearing for his/her failing to appear due to unforeseen, unavoidable or uncontrollable circumstances, such as an Act of God, the sudden illness or death of the petitioner or a member of his/her immediate family, or of the petitioner's legal counsel; or
 - 2) the recent discovery of new evidence that was not known to exist or was not known to be available at the time of the original hearing-such-as-but-not-limited-to-service-in-the-armed-forces-serious-illness-family-death-or-act-of-God-relating-to-any-party-or-that-party's-attorney. Evidence will not be considered "new evidence" if it could have or should have been discovered by reasonable exercise of diligent inquiry and/or effort by the petitioner.
- c) Rehearing requests must be in writing and directed to the Secretary of State, Department of Administrative Hearings, Support Services, Room 207, Howlett Building, Springfield, Illinois 62756.
- d) If the interested party appears and the petitioner fails to appear or withdraws (at-the-original-hearing), the hearing will be held and the testimony of the interested party or any other witness present may be taken. The evidence admitted at the original hearing shall be

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Continue made in writing less than 15 days prior to the date of the hearing specified in the Notice of Hearing or Notice of a continued hearing date must be received no more than 5 days after the date of the hearing. The Department cannot assure the movant that it will rule upon such motions prior to the date of the hearing.

E) A Motion to Continue made or filed by a petitioner waives the statutory requirement of Sections 2-118 of the Code that his/her hearing commence within 90 days from the date of his/her written request. Except to the extent provided in subsection (e)(3), these proceedings are considered joint and non-severable and, therefore, a Motion to Continue made by and granted to any petitioner is binding on all parties.

F) In all cases, it is also the responsibility of a movant who has not been notified of the Department's ruling to contact the Department on or before the day of the hearing to determine whether his/her motion has been ruled upon. A movant's failure to appear after a Motion to Continue is denied will result in the entry of an Order of Default.

2) The Department may also make or file a Motion to Continue for unforeseen, unavoidable or uncontrollable circumstances, an Act of God, the recent discovery of new evidence, the sudden illness or death of the hearing officer, the attorney representing the Secretary of State, a witness, or a member of the immediate family of the same, or if the Department is able to demonstrate some other real and compelling need for additional time.

3) A petitioner may withdraw from a hearing for any reason by making a motion on the day of the hearing or by filing a Motion to Withdraw at any time prior to the date and scheduled time of the hearing. Failure to do so will result in an Order of Default, unless other evidence taken pursuant to this subsection (e)(3) or Section 1001.260 warrants the exoneration of the defaulted party. If an interested party or another petitioner appears for a hearing prepared to proceed, his/her testimony or documentary evidence will be taken and made part of the record, which will be admissible at any rehearing conducted pursuant to Section 1001.260. Should the petitioner request another hearing, it must be done in writing and it will be treated as any other request for hearing. (See Section 1001.220(a).)

4) A Motion to Continue or Withdraw made by any attorney on behalf of a petitioner will not be considered unless the attorney filed a written notice of appearance as provided in Section 1001.40.

1) Any-party-may-for-good-cause-request-a-continuance-of-the-hearing-provided-same-is-postmarked-not-less-than-ten-(10)-days-prior-to-the-hearing-Said-request-shall-be-in-writing-and-shall set-forth-the-grounds-alleged-therefore-Oral-requests-will-not be-considered-unless-made-at-the-hearing-for-good-cause-shown-

2) If-good-cause-is-shown-the-hearing-will-be-rescheduled-and-all

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES

- 1) Heading of the Part: Retailers' Occupation Tax
- 2) Code Citation: 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130
- 3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:
130.401 Withdrawal
- 4) Date Notice of Proposed Rules Published in the Register: December 29, 2000, 24 Ill. Reg. 19030
- 5) Reason for Withdrawal The amendments pertaining to rebates that are proposed in this rulemaking have generated a great deal of response and interest. As public comment was reviewed, the Department determined it preferable to withdraw the rulemaking in order to more fully evaluate and analyze the issues raised. It is anticipated that a new rulemaking would result that more fully explains the Department's treatment of rebates and discounts.

SECRETARY OF STATE
NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENTS

admissible at a the rehearing and the petitioner shall be deemed to have waived the right of cross-examination of any witnesses at the original hearing.

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. 13790, effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

SUBPART D: STANDARDS FOR THE GRANTING OF RESTRICTED DRIVING PERMITS,
REINSTATEMENT, AND THE TERMINATION OF CANCELLATIONS OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES BY
THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Section 1001.450 New Hearings
EMERGENCY

- a) If a petitioner is denied relief after a formal hearing conducted pursuant to Subpart A, either for cause or upon default, another formal hearing will not be granted to that petitioner regarding the same relief requested at the last hearing until at least 120 calendar days 4-months have elapsed since the date of the hearing. In these cases, a request for another hearing will not be accepted for 30 days from the date of the last hearing.
- b) The Department will not accept a request for a hearing from a petitioner or a party requesting a hearing to contest an action taken by a department of the Secretary of State while a decision is pending on a hearing regarding the same issue or issues.

(Source: Amended by emergency rulemaking at 25 Ill. Reg. 13790, effective October 15, 2001, for a maximum of 150 days)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECOND NOTICES RECEIVED

The following second notices were received by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules during the period of October 9, 2001 through October 15, 2001 and have been scheduled for review by the Committee at its November 13, 2001 meeting in Springfield. Other items not contained in this published list may also be considered. Members of the public wishing to express their views with respect to a rulemaking should submit written comments to the Committee at the following address: Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, 700 Stratton Bldg., Springfield IL 62706.

Second Notice Expires	Agency and Rule	Start Of First Notice	JCAR Meeting
11/22/01	Department of Public Aid, Rights and Responsibilities (89 Ill Adm Code 102)	8/3/01 25 Ill Reg 9830 11/13/01	
11/22/01	Department of Public Aid, Hospital Services (89 Ill Adm Code 148)	6/22/01 25 Ill Reg 7536	11/13/01
11/24/01	Department of Revenue, Income Tax (86 Ill Adm Code 100)	8/24/01 25 Ill Reg 10711	11/13/01
11/24/01	Department of State, Police, Certification and Training of Electronic Criminal Surveillance Officers (20 Ill Adm Code 1295)	8/24/01 25 Ill Reg 10731	11/13/01

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF CORRECTIONS TO NOTICE ONLY

- 1) Heading of the Part: Oil and Gas Wells on Public Lands Act
- 2) Code Citation: 62 Ill. Adm. Code 250
- 3) The Notice of Proposed Amendments being corrected appeared at:
25 Ill. Reg. 10649, August 24, 2001
- 4) The information being corrected is as follows:

Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: Small businesses engaged in securing property leases, oil exploration, drilling contracts, etc., will be positively affected by this rulemaking.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

2001-10

EXECUTIVE ORDER REGARDING THE MILITARY RESPONSE
TO THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 TERRORIST ATTACK

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has ordered a partial mobilization of National Guard and Reserve personnel in response to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon on September 11, 2001; and

WHEREAS, some State of Illinois employees have been activated and others may be called to serve in active military duty in response to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon on September 11, 2001; and

WHEREAS, no state employee should lose compensation or benefits because of military service in this effort;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, order the following:

I. That any full-time employee of the State of Illinois under my control, who is a member of any reserve component of the United States Armed Forces, including the Illinois National Guard, who is mobilized to active military duty in response to the above terrorist attacks, shall continue to receive his or her regular compensation as a State employee, plus any health insurance and other benefits he or she is currently receiving, minus the amount of his or her base pay for military activities.

II. I further order the Department of Central Management Services to immediately commence negotiations with the appropriate collective bargaining representatives on terms and conditions consistent with this order. CMS also shall coordinate with all other State and federal agencies and take all other actions necessary to implement this order.

This Executive Order Number 10 (2001) shall take effect upon filing with the Secretary of State.

Issued by the Governor September 18, 2001.

Filed with the Secretary of State September 18, 2001.

PROCLAMATIONS

2001-538

DIVERSITY WEEK

WHEREAS, diversity is the backbone of our Commonwealth and our nation and it is essential that we, as individuals and communities, continue to advance and promote our time-honored traditions, cultures, and heritages; and

WHEREAS, as we strive for a future in which all people recognize and appreciate the invaluable treasure of diversity and the intrinsic capacity of difference, let us remember that the future lies in the unity of our vision; and

WHEREAS, at the dawn of the 21st Century, we seek to increase awareness, educate and celebrate the diversity of America;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 15-21, 2001, as *DIVERSITY WEEK* in Illinois in special recognition of the diversity of Illinois, and encourage all citizens to recognize this important observance.

Issued by the Governor October 4, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-539

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DAYS

WHEREAS, the German American community accounts for the largest ethnic group in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, the D.A.N.K. (German American National Congress) was founded in Chicago in 1959 to bring German Americans together and to promote German heritage and culture; and

WHEREAS, the D.A.N.K. Fox Valley Chapter and Fox Valley GATES (German American Team of Educational Sponsors) will host the D.A.N.K. Biannual National Convention 2001; and

WHEREAS, the convention will consist of business meetings, workshops, seminars, cultural programs and a banquet featuring the famous singer "Mona" from Germany; and

WHEREAS, proceeds from the convention are for educational programs and German Language Scholarships; and

WHEREAS, German Americans contribute greatly to the State of Illinois in all areas including arts, business, science, medicine, law, government, education and public services;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 18-21, 2001, as *GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DAYS* in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 4, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-540

TEMPORARY HELP WEEK

WHEREAS, the temporary help industry is a major contributor to a strong U.S. economy; and

WHEREAS, the temporary help industry provides millions of people with diversified, flexible employment and job training; and

PROCLAMATIONS

self-reliance, unity and commitment," as declared by their founders and current leadership;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 27, 2001, as *NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN DAY* in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 5, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-543

NATIONAL PANHELLENIC CONFERENCE YEAR

WHEREAS, the 26 member groups of the National Panhellenic Conference contribute to the academic achievement and mission of colleges and universities; and

WHEREAS, the alumnae and collegiate chapter members support their campus and area communities through service and philanthropic endeavors; and

WHEREAS, members of women's fraternities foster life-long friendships through chapter and Panhellenic activities and impact the lives of others as alumnae advisors and mentors; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the opportunities for growth and development provided by the collegiate and alumnae fraternity and Panhellenic experience, members assume roles as productive citizens and make significant contributions to society;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 2001 to October 2002 as *NATIONAL PANHELLENIC CONFERENCE YEAR* in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 5, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-544

PLANO VISION DEVELOPMENT CENTER DAY

WHEREAS, the Plano Vision Development Center is a multi-disciplinary, not-for-profit optometric service organization that provides comprehensive vision and vision-perception care whose aim is to assess and treat visual deficiencies in at-risk residents on an ability-to-pay fee basis; and

WHEREAS, the Plano Vision Development Center was founded in 1959 by Drs. Robert L. Johnson and Henry R. Moore; and

WHEREAS, the mission of Plano is to identify, evaluate, and treat educationally disadvantaged children who have an underdeveloped and/or inefficient vision information processing system; and

WHEREAS, Plano has served more than 1 million people in the Chicago Metropolitan area for more than 40 years; and

WHEREAS, Plano will hold its 26th Annual Vision Care Benefit Dinner & Show on October 19, 2001, in Evergreen Park, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, this year's theme for the affair will be "Enhancing Behavioral Vision Care...Now and Tomorrow";

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 19, 2001, as *PLANO VISION DEVELOPMENT CENTER DAY* in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 5, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

PROCLAMATIONS

WHEREAS, the temporary help industry provided more than 2.5 million jobs daily in 2000; and

WHEREAS, the temporary help industry was responsible for a payroll that was approximately \$43.5 billion in 2000; and

WHEREAS, temporary help companies provide our State's businesses with efficient, qualified people to solve temporary staff shortages; and

WHEREAS, this immediacy in solving staff shortages is so important that nine out of ten companies, ranging from small local businesses to major corporations, use temporary help services for their additional staffing needs; and

WHEREAS, the temporary help industry provides tens of thousands of full-time jobs by acting as a bridge to those jobs;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 15-21, 2001, as *TEMPORARY HELP WEEK* in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 4, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-541

JOEL HALL DANCERS AND JOEL HALL DANCE CENTER DAY

WHEREAS, the Chicago City Theatre Company and its subsidiaries, the Joel Hall Dancers and the Joel Hall Dance Center, continue to inspire dancers and non-dancers alike in the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, the Joel Hall Dancers is celebrating 27 continuous years of outstanding creativity and service to the field; and

WHEREAS, the Joel Hall Dancers and the Joel Hall Dance Center have achieved an international reputation as a quintessential contemporary American jazz ballet company -- urban, sophisticated and accessible;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 13, 2001, as *JOEL HALL DANCERS* and *JOEL HALL DANCE CENTER DAY* in Illinois, and encourage all citizens of Illinois to appreciate excellence in dance performance and dance training in our great State.

Issued by the Governor October 5, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-542

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN DAY

WHEREAS, the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) Chicago Midwest Section will hold its Third Annual Purple Reflections Award Ceremony on October 27, 2001; and

WHEREAS, this year's theme for the event is "Honoring Men for the Progression of the Family," and will honor the many contributions and achievements that have been made by African-American men; and

WHEREAS, the National Council of Negro Women was founded in 1935 by the legendary educator and civil rights leader Mary McLeod Bethune; and

WHEREAS, the National Council of Negro Women is considered the voice of over four million women of color throughout Illinois and the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the NCNW is "To Leave No One Behind, working for

PROCLAMATIONS

resolution to this problem; and

WHEREAS, in commemoration of the Day of Unity, citizens of Illinois should wear a purple ribbon to symbolize their common goal to end violence, especially against children; and

WHEREAS, on October 14, the families of fallen Chicago Police officers Eric Lee and Brian Strause will be awarded the first Peacemaker Awards;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 14, 2001, as a DAY OF UNITY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 9, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-548

LIFE DIRECTIONS DAY

WHEREAS, Life Directions started with four concerned adults that wanted to encourage young people to discover the values that lead to a productive, drug-free, non-violent life; and

WHEREAS, the goal of Life Directions has been, and continues to be, to work as motivators, encouraging young adults to choose responsible behavior while providing them with support and guidance; and

WHEREAS, unlike traditional approaches of dealing with problems that youth face, Life Directions addresses the cause: the sense of hopelessness resulting from the belief that one has no control over the course of one's life; and

WHEREAS, Life Directions believes that establishing positive values is the solution to problems that young adults face; and

WHEREAS, Life Directions works primarily through programs established through peer motivation, neighborhood enrichment, and life search weekends; and

WHEREAS, through contributions by schools, the community, and by a core group of dedicated corporate sponsors and the young adults themselves, Life Directions developed programs that helped over 50,000 young adults and became a model for other youth-orientated organizations throughout the Midwest; and

WHEREAS, WGN-TV Children's Charities and Life Directions will be hosting the annual "Salute to Chicago's Guiding Lights" gala on October 18, 2001; and

WHEREAS, Michael W. Scott, president of the Chicago School Board, and Hermene Hartman, founder and publisher of N'DIGO, will be honored at the gala for their strong commitment to public service and the youth of Chicago;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 18, 2001, as LIFE DIRECTIONS DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor October 9, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

PROCLAMATIONS

2001-545

CHIEF MINISTER SHEILA DIKSHIT DAY

WHEREAS, the City of Chicago and the City of Delhi will sign a Sister Cities agreement; and

WHEREAS, in attendance at the signing will be Her Excellency Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit, National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Honorable Mayor Shanti Desai with a delegation; and

WHEREAS, the Sister City relationship will increase the trade and cultural exchange between the National Capital Territory of Delhi, India, and the State of Illinois;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 10, 2001, as CHIEF MINISTER SHEILA DIKSHIT DAY in Illinois, in honor of the visit to the State of Illinois and signing of the Sister Cities agreement.

Issued by the Governor October 9, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-546

CREDIT UNION DAY

WHEREAS, credit unions are individual, independent cooperatives founded by people working together towards economic advancement, uniting people seeking a way to improve their future; and

WHEREAS, credit unions call for the pooling of personal resources and leadership abilities for the good of the cooperative, encourage a regular habit of saving so those in need may borrow, and foster the desire to repay loans so members may have access to credit when it is required; and

WHEREAS, credit unions empower people to improve their economic situations in 84 nations around the world through 37,623 credit unions, currently serving the financial needs of 100.7 million members, including 2.5 million members in Illinois who are associated through local, State, regional, and international organizations sharing the same commitment to serving credit union members; and

WHEREAS, credit unions are developing strong alliances that make financial democracy possible in many countries such as China, Poland, Russia, Ghana, Argentina, Ukraine, and the rest of the world;

THEREFORE, I, George H. Ryan, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 18, 2001, as CREDIT UNION DAY in Illinois and encourage all citizens to recognize the many contributions credit unions have made to the communities in this State, both tangible and intangible, through the years, and honor and express appreciation for the service and commitment of Illinois' credit unions.

Issued by the Governor October 9, 2001.

Filed by the Secretary of State October 11, 2001.

2001-547

DAY OF UNITY

WHEREAS, children are all too often the unfortunate victims of gun and gang violence; and

WHEREAS, a Day of Unity to promote awareness of gun and gang violence will help people of all faiths and cultures contemplate peace and together seek a

Rules acted upon in Issues 42 and 43 are listed in the Issues Index by Title number, Part number and Issue Number. The letter "R" designates a rule that has been repealed. Inquiries about the Issue Index may be directed to the Administrative Code Division at 217-782-4414.

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